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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 5, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Logo Reflects "75 Years of Excellence"

Statistics Canada marks 75 years of existence in 1993. In celebration of this special event, a logo representing our 75th anniversary will be included on our publications throughout the year.

As you can see, the logo has 75 dots, each representing one year of the Agency's existence. The spiral form illustrates the Agency's evolution, from 1918 to the celebration of our 75th anniversary. The movement of the dots towards the outside describes our expansion – in our activities as well as on the international scene.

Indeed, the international recognition Statistics Canada receives for its work – whether it be quality data, new methodology or help provided to other statistical offices – grows every year.

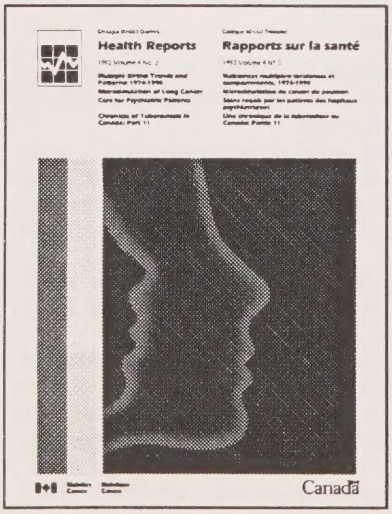
Since 1918, Statistics Canada's mandate has been to collect, analyze and publish statistical information on the economic, social and general conditions of Canada and its citizens. The slogan, "75 Years of Excellence", reflects our tradition of providing the information Canadians need and is also a commitment for tomorrow.

Questions about Statistics Canada's 75th anniversary should be addressed to Sylvie Blais (613-951-1107), Communications Division.

MAJOR RELEASES - Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: December 1992



Health Reports
Third Quarter 1992

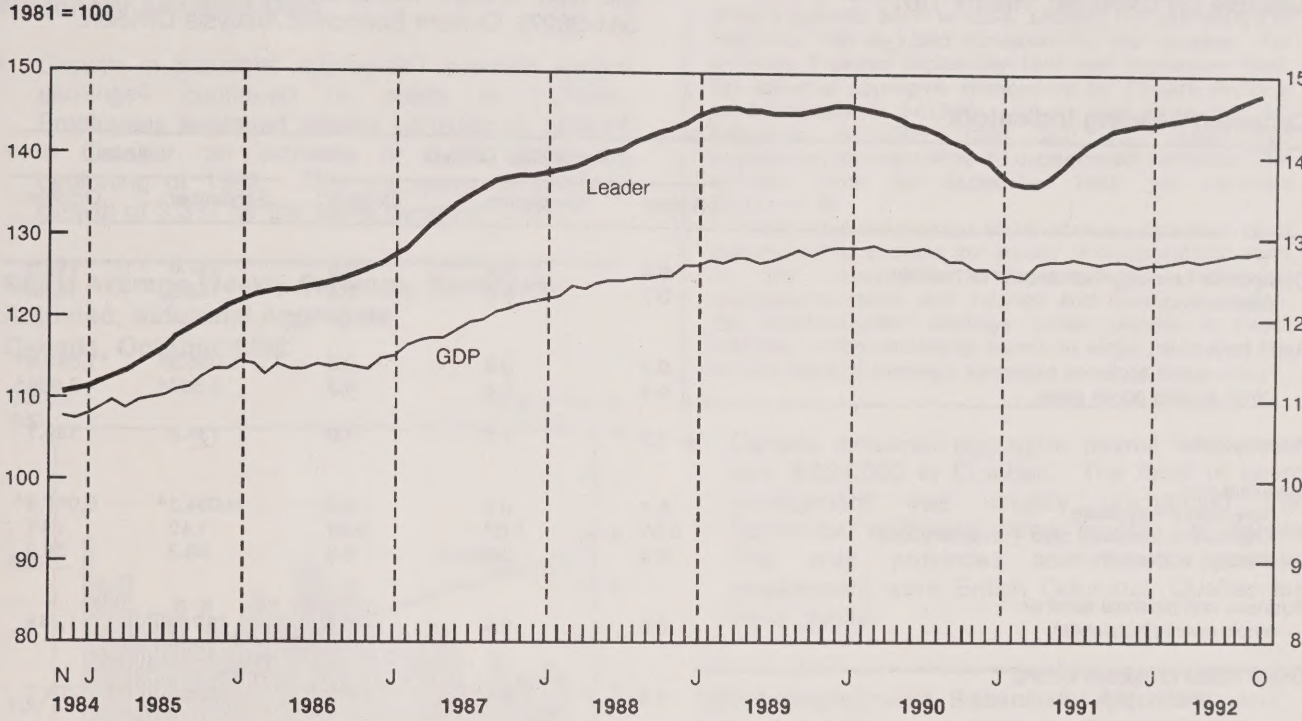
The third quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports* features an article that examines trends and patterns of multiple births in Canada. It also presents two papers: one describes the first large-scale Canadian effort to analyze stage-specific lung cancer data, while the other describes the first community-wide level-of-care assessment of mentally disabled persons in a variety of non-hospital settings. In addition, "A Statistical Chronicle of Tuberculosis in Canada: Part II – Risk Today and Control", takes a look at the people most vulnerable to contracting tuberculosis in Canada.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports,* Vol. 4, No. 3 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. Turn to page 13 of today's *Daily* for highlights.

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

October 1992

The composite index posted 0.5% growth in October, the best in over a year. Growth had been led by housing earlier in the year, but growth is now evident in most of the indicators of final demand. Seven of the 10 components rose in October, while two were virtually unchanged. The stock market index was the only component to decline in October. The unsmoothed index increased by 0.4%, its fifth consecutive gain.

Housing and furniture and appliance sales continued to benefit from lower interest rates. The housing index grew by 1.0% in October, while furniture and appliance purchases rose by 0.6%. Sales of furniture and appliances have risen by 7% since May 1992, while demand for other durable goods has been strengthening since June. The recent growth in employment and incomes accompanied a second straight increase in demand for services, after steady drops since December 1991.

The indicators of manufacturing demand continued to record modest increases, at a time of a rebound in auto production and strong export demand for investment and forestry products. New orders for durable goods were up for the third month in a row, gaining 0.3% in October, after oscillating between increases and decreases earlier in the year. The ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods rose by 0.01 points for the third straight month. The average workweek was unchanged, however, a measure of the weakness of labour demand.

The U.S. leading indicator was little changed for the second consecutive month. The unsmoothed index, however, rose for the first time in three months, partly due to a rally in building permits. Subsequently in November, retail sales recorded a fifth straight monthly increase as consumer confidence improved and inflation stayed low.

The financial market indicators remained mixed. The stock market index fell 0.6%, the same as in September. Conversely, the money supply accelerated to 0.8% growth in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available the week of January 18-22. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	August	September	October	September	October
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**147.0**	**147.8**
Unsmoothed	0.7	0.5	0.4	148.9	149.5
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.3	0.6	1,035.9[4]	1,042.6[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.4	0.4	0.2	3,560[4]	3,568[4]
Housing index[1]	0.9	1.3	1.0	134.8	136.1
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	0.7	0.5	0.3	9,034.3[4]	9,057.8[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods[2]	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.40	1.41
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.3	38.3
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.0	0.4	0.6	1,738	1,749
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.2	0.0	0.0	204.6	204.7
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	3,389	3,369
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	0.3	0.6	0.8	24,846[4]	25,048[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

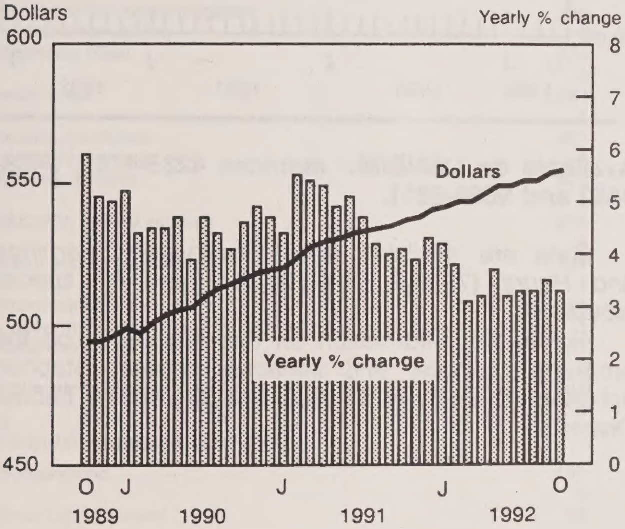
Employment, Earnings and Hours
October 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Growth in industrial aggregate[1] average weekly earnings[2] continued to abate in October. Employees averaged weekly earnings of $554.65 in October, an increase of 2.4% since the beginning of 1992. This compares to earnings growth of 3.3% for the same period in 1991.

SEPH Average Weekly Earnings, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, October 1992



- Compared to September, industrial aggregate average weekly earnings increased 0.15%. Finance, insurance and real estate (1.2%) and trade (1.1%) recorded growth rates in excess of the industrial aggregate.

[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

Note to Users

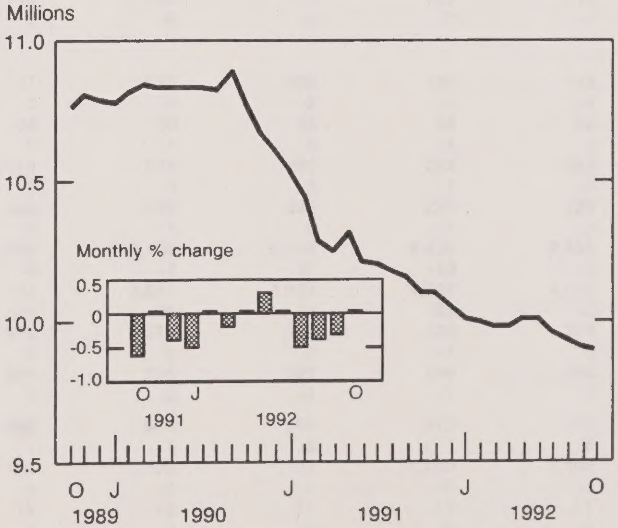
The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), introduced in 1983, delivers current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific SEPH variable, showing the percentage of industries that depicted increases for that variable. For example, between September 1991 and September 1992, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 246,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 131 experienced employment declines while 83 experienced increases. The diffusion index for September 1992 was therefore 83/214 = 0.39.

Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces/territories and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the current average earnings series.

- Canada industrial aggregate payroll employment was 9,894,000 in October. The level of payroll employment was virtually unchanged from September following three months of decline. The only provinces to record increased employment were British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

SEPH Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, October 1992

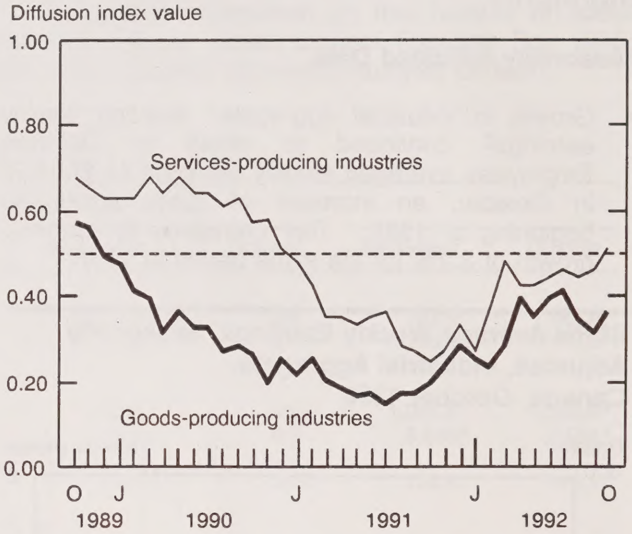


- At the Canada level, declining employment in transportation, communication and other utilities was offset by growth in educational services and in public administration.
- Durable goods manufacturing employment was down (-11,000), mainly due to a temporary layoff in the motor vehicle industries in Ontario.
- After six consecutive months of no change, seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for hourly employees were reduced slightly to 30.4 hours.

Unadjusted Data

- The year-over-year change in employment for the industrial aggregate remained negative (-1.7%); however, it was the smallest decline in nearly two years.
- Employment growth is becoming more widespread across industries in the economy; the industrial aggregate employment diffusion index was 0.44 in October.
- For the first time in 22 months, more than half of the service-producing industries recorded year-over-year employment growth. The October employment diffusion index was 0.51 for service-producing industries.

Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees Canada, October 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change from previous month, Canada
October 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	October 1992p	September 1992r	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992
	Thousands					
Industrial aggregate	**9,894**	**9,898**	**9,925**	**9,960**	**10,006**	**10,007**
	-4	**-27**	**-35**	**-46**	**-1**	**30**
Goods-producing industries	**2,297**	**2,306**	**2,314**	**2,326**	**2,338**	**2,351**
	-9	**-8**	**-12**	**-12**	**-12**	**5**
Logging and forestry	55	55	55	57	56	56
	0	-1	-1	1	0	1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	125	124	126	128	130	131
	1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2
Manufacturing	1,566	1,573	1,571	1,580	1,574	1,595
	-7	2	-9	6	-22	-10
Construction	415	415	424	422	428	426
	0	-9	3	-6	2	10
Service-producing industries	**7,599**	**7,594**	**7,620**	**7,642**	**7,672**	**7,658**
	5	**-26**	**-22**	**-29**	**14**	**24**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	810	815	826	825	827	817
	-5	-11	1	-2	9	7
Wholesale trade	574	574	573	585	587	581
	0	1	-12	-2	7	1
Retail trade	1,281	1,273	1,277	1,277	1,289	1,291
	7	-4	0	-13	-2	-4
Finance, insurance and real estate	651	652	658	659	669	665
	-1	-6	-2	-9	4	6
Business services	499	497	493	492	494	489
	1	4	1	-2	5	4
Education related services	916	910	904	893	897	905
	6	6	12	-4	-8	-9
Health and social services	1,127	1,125	1,136	1,144	1,143	1,138
	1	-10	-8	1	5	5
Accomodation, food and beverage services	662	663	688	678	672	673
	-1	-25	10	6	-2	3
Miscellaneous services	502	501	512	517	515	520
	0	-11	-5	1	-5	7
Public administration	723	718	709	712	717	710
	6	8	-3	-5	7	-4
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	137	137	135	136	138	138
	0	2	-1	-2	0	-2
Prince Edward Island	39	39	39	38	38	39
	0	0	1	0	-1	0
Nova Scotia	279	278	276	280	282	283
	1	2	-3	-3	-1	-1
New Brunswick	223	226	226	225	225	226
	-3	0	1	0	-1	2
Quebec	2,411	2,395	2,400	2,404	2,426	2,436
	16	-6	-4	-22	-10	3
Ontario	3,951	3,954	3,987	4,022	4,037	4,008
	-3	-33	-36	-14	29	2
Manitoba	373	375	374	374	373	374
	-2	2	0	0	-1	0
Saskatchewan	295	296	295	297	299	300
	-1	2	-3	-1	-1	0
Alberta	961	966	965	966	972	973
	-5	1	-1	-6	-1	4
British Columbia	1,205	1,195	1,189	1,192	1,190	1,199
	10	6	-3	2	-9	-3
Yukon	12	12	12	11	11	11
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	20	20	20
	0	0	0	-1	0	0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change from previous month, Canada
October 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings * October 1992p	September 1992 r	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992
	Dollars					
Industrial aggregate	**554.65**	**553.80**	**551.34**	**550.99**	**548.84**	**549.30**
	0.85	**2.46**	**0.35**	**2.15**	**-0.46**	**3.46**
Goods-producing industries	**686.58**	**686.25**	**685.57**	**683.64**	**681.95**	**686.56**
	0.33	**0.68**	**1.93**	**1.69**	**-4.61**	**5.71**
Logging and forestry	711.05	711.08	706.97	702.01	705.75	712.21
	-0.03	4.11	4.96	-3.74	-6.46	16.78
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	946.53	947.22	932.74	924.47	929.48	937.42
	-0.69	14.48	8.27	-5.01	-7.94	5.70
Manufacturing	659.43	659.35	659.66	658.23	655.36	656.10
	0.08	-0.31	1.43	2.87	-0.74	3.58
Construction	637.24	637.06	640.08	638.27	636.03	655.02
	0.18	-3.02	1.81	2.24	-18.99	25.98
Service-producing industries	**514.98**	**513.54**	**510.54**	**510.51**	**508.38**	**506.46**
	1.44	**3.00**	**0.03**	**2.13**	**1.92**	**1.86**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	713.90	713.70	706.99	703.87	701.94	704.37
	0.20	6.71	3.12	1.93	-2.43	-0.15
Wholesale trade	592.78	589.29	583.77	581.64	577.40	581.59
	3.49	5.52	2.13	4.24	-4.19	3.33
Retail trade	322.61	319.30	318.82	320.60	319.91	316.48
	3.31	0.48	-1.78	0.69	3.43	-3.66
Finance, insurance and real estate	606.56	599.17	588.64	592.47	590.99	589.54
	7.39	10.53	-3.83	1.48	1.45	1.48
Business services	584.04	585.75	587.75	586.63	591.53	590.13
	-1.71	-2.00	1.12	-4.90	1.40	8.35
Education related services	669.02	669.68	679.36	683.56	678.96	673.10
	-0.66	-9.68	-4.20	4.60	5.86	5.14
Health and social services	495.67	495.19	488.93	486.05	481.11	479.45
	0.48	6.26	2.88	4.94	1.66	1.38
Accomodation, food and beverage services	215.37	215.13	212.74	211.84	211.60	210.46
	0.24	2.39	0.90	0.24	1.14	-1.30
Miscellaneous services	374.27	369.76	359.43	357.21	357.50	357.01
	4.51	10.33	2.22	-0.29	0.49	-1.73
Public administration	729.67	731.85	731.83	734.22	724.21	725.39
	-2.18	0.02	-2.39	10.01	-1.18	6.50
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	518.50	520.00	514.95	509.11	507.69	507.28
	-1.50	5.05	5.84	1.42	0.41	0.14
Prince Edward Island	447.30	447.77	446.32	446.11	446.44	444.94
	-0.47	1.45	0.21	-0.33	1.50	3.40
Nova Scotia	493.87	494.93	500.75	495.65	491.73	490.63
	-1.06	-5.82	5.10	3.92	1.10	1.39
New Brunswick	502.03	495.84	490.10	493.37	490.27	493.48
	6.19	5.74	-3.27	3.10	-3.21	-1.02
Quebec	546.05	544.70	540.64	539.46	538.47	536.37
	1.35	4.06	1.18	0.99	2.10	5.94
Ontario	584.13	583.07	580.87	578.76	577.49	579.55
	1.06	2.20	2.11	1.27	-2.06	4.21
Manitoba	490.85	486.94	487.79	489.17	488.26	486.63
	3.91	-0.85	-1.38	0.91	1.63	1.31
Saskatchewan	469.89	469.83	472.09	473.07	473.66	473.01
	0.06	-2.26	-0.98	-0.59	0.65	0.19
Alberta	550.15	550.90	548.26	546.53	543.26	540.55
	-0.75	2.64	1.73	3.27	2.71	-4.50
British Columbia	550.62	549.62	545.82	549.12	546.84	547.35
	1.00	3.80	-3.30	2.28	-0.51	2.59
Yukon	696.99	682.94	660.26	673.91	682.90	677.52
	14.05	22.68	-13.65	-8.99	5.38	7.10
Northwest Territories	720.56	721.38	712.45	711.23	706.39	707.04
	-0.82	8.93	1.22	4.84	-0.65	-4.34

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours
October 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	October 1992p	September 1992r	October 1991	September 1991	October 1992/1991	September 1992/1991
	Number of employees, Unadjusted					
	Thousands				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,094**	**10,070**	**10,273**	**10,316**	**-1.7**	**-2.4**
Goods-producing industries	**2,379**	**2,415**	**2,481**	**2,527**	**-4.1**	**-4.4**
Logging and forestry	61	66	63	66	-2.1	-0.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	127	141	146	-10.8	-13.4
Manufacturing	1,587	1,611	1,651	1,679	-3.9	-4.0
Construction	465	471	489	498	-5.1	-5.3
Service-producing industries	**7,715**	**7,655**	**7,792**	**7,789**	**-1.0**	**-1.7**
Transportation communication and other utilities	825	835	831	846	-0.7	-1.3
Wholesale trade	582	578	578	589	0.6	-1.8
Retail trade	1,302	1,280	1,350	1,334	-3.6	-4.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	658	656	680	681	-3.3	-3.7
Business services	510	505	511	517	-0.2	-2.3
Education related service	969	901	962	897	0.7	0.5
Health and social services	1,128	1,132	1,109	1,123	1.7	0.8
Accomodation, food and beverage services	664	682	678	696	-2.1	-2.0
Miscellaneous services	506	505	524	525	-3.5	-3.7
Public administration	712	719	703	718	1.2	0.2
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	140	143	145	148	-3.3	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	40	42	39	40	2.6	5.0
Nova Scotia	285	287	288	293	-1.2	-1.9
New Brunswick	230	237	238	242	-3.4	-2.1
Quebec	2,449	2,436	2,503	2,541	-2.2	-4.1
Ontario	4,014	4,000	4,118	4,116	-2.5	-2.8
Manitoba	381	384	379	376	0.7	2.3
Saskatchewan	304	305	304	300	-0.2	1.4
Alberta	978	983	989	996	-1.1	-1.3
British Columbia	1,242	1,219	1,238	1,231	0.3	-0.9
Yukon	12	13	11	12	6.3	8.4
Northwest Territories	20	21	21	21	-2.1	-0.5
	Average weekly earnings*, Unadjusted					
	Dollars				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**556.04**	**555.55**	**538.53**	**536.56**	**3.3**	**3.5**
Goods-producing industries	**691.74**	**688.77**	**672.51**	**667.53**	**2.9**	**3.2**
Logging and forestry	714.09	696.04	681.57	674.60	4.8	3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	951.18	944.46	921.99	910.59	3.2	3.7
Manufacturing	662.78	660.80	641.09	636.12	3.4	3.9
Construction	651.29	650.00	644.94	643.18	1.0	1.1
Service-producing industries	**514.19**	**513.53**	**495.86**	**494.07**	**3.7**	**3.9**
Transportation communication and other utilities	716.25	709.66	698.08	683.63	2.6	3.8
Wholesale trade	592.55	584.23	565.98	560.25	4.7	4.3
Retail trade	322.89	322.14	316.96	322.47	1.9	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	603.51	598.47	564.45	563.67	6.9	6.2
Business services	584.04	585.75	570.74	565.95	2.3	3.5
Education related service	650.37	678.14	635.82	660.73	2.3	2.6
Health and social services	493.80	491.09	478.23	472.78	3.3	3.9
Accomodation, food and beverage services	218.54	217.72	210.39	206.50	3.9	5.4
Miscellaneous services	375.69	370.69	363.82	362.29	3.3	2.3
Public administration	732.10	727.84	708.31	691.08	3.4	5.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	518.73	519.90	504.88	502.12	2.7	3.5
Prince Edward Island	450.33	447.28	435.49	428.38	3.4	4.4
Nova Scotia	493.87	494.93	480.80	475.88	2.7	4.0
New Brunswick	502.03	495.84	485.00	482.28	3.5	2.8
Quebec	546.05	544.70	525.05	522.86	4.0	4.2
Ontario	585.09	584.66	563.98	561.29	3.7	4.2
Manitoba	492.51	486.58	485.41	478.67	1.5	1.7
Saskatchewan	472.29	473.24	471.47	472.40	0.2	0.2
Alberta	551.72	554.08	539.38	537.64	2.3	3.1
British Columbia	553.09	554.91	539.68	543.12	2.5	2.2
Yukon	696.99	682.94	665.20	649.00	4.8	5.2
Northwest Territories	720.56	721.38	734.32	726.29	-1.9	-0.7

p *Peliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees, including overtime.*

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Charitable Donations

1991

Highlights

- In 1991, approximately 5.4 million donors contributed $3.1 billion to charitable organizations. The number of donors was up by 156,740 or 2.9% from 1990. The amount of contributions increased by $207 million, a 7% increase from 1990. While the number of contributors increased marginally, the amount of the contributors' donations rose substantially.

- The average charitable donation was $567 in 1991 compared to $545 in 1990. However, half of the contributors in 1991 gave the median amount ($130) or less. The higher average amount is explained by a small number of Canadians who contributed very large amounts, thus inflating the average; the median amount is unaffected by these high contributions.

- The median donation by Canadians in 1991 was $130, an increase of 8% from 1990.

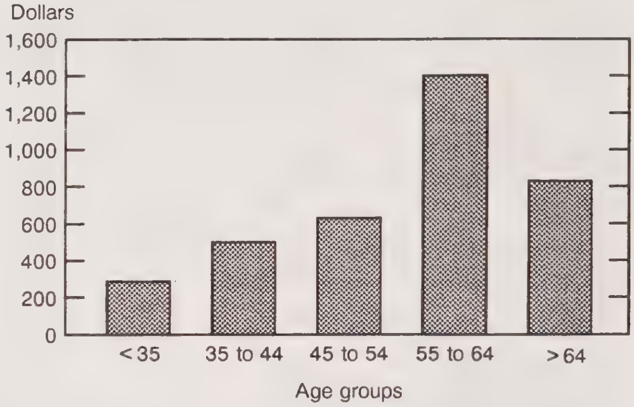
- The average age of Canadian donors rose from 47 years in 1990 to 48 in 1991. The average age of donors ranged from a low of 39 in the Northwest Territories to a high of 51 in Saskatchewan.

Average Donations by Age Group

- The age group with the highest average donation was the 55- to 64-year-old category. In Canada, 55- to 64-year-olds contributed an average of $1,400 to charities in 1991 (see the accompanying chart). By comparison, Canadians younger than 35, the category which gave the least, contributed an average of only $280. The age group with the second highest average donation in Canada was the over-64 age bracket. Members of this group gave an average of $830 in 1991.

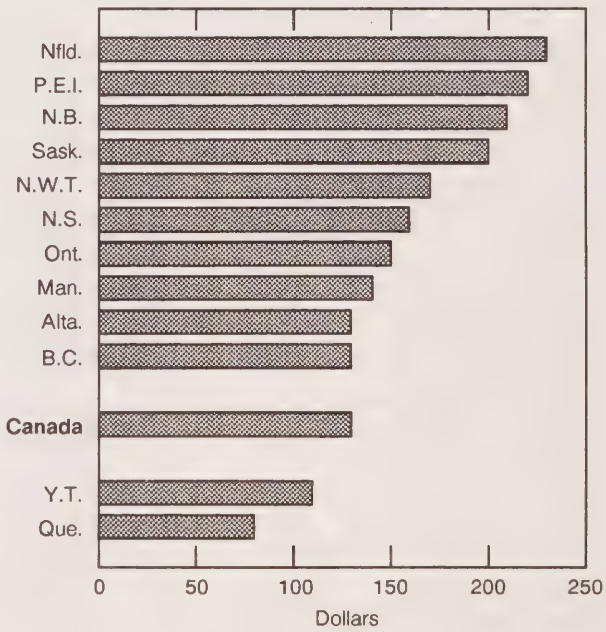
- The highest average charitable donation among the provinces and territories was in the Northwest Territories, where 55- to 64-year-old taxfilers contributed an average of $2,000 in 1991.

Average Donation by Age Group for Canada



- The lowest average charitable contribution among the provinces and territories was reported in Quebec, where taxfilers under 35 years of age donated an average of $150 in 1991.

Median Amount of Charitable Donations for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories



Charitable Donations by Province/territory

- Newfoundlanders once again had the highest median contribution ($230) for all of Canada. The median donation in Newfoundland was $100 greater than the national median, and nearly three times as much as the lowest provincial median donation, which was in Quebec ($80). The provincial medians for some of the more populous provinces, such as British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, were largely unchanged from 1990 (see the accompanying chart).

- Taxfilers in Prince Edward Island recorded the highest growth in contributions ($1.8 million or 12%). At the same time, however, the number of contributors rose by only 0.5%, the third lowest growth rate in the country.

- The province with the smallest growth in the total number of contributors was Saskatchewan (0.2%). Residents of Saskatchewan also experienced the smallest increase in the amount of contributions (2.6%).

- For the third consecutive year, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island had the highest percentage of contributors as a proportion of the province's total number of taxfilers (in both provinces, 34% of taxfilers made charitable donations in 1991).

The 1991 Charitable Donors Database is now available. This database provides information on contributions made by Canadians where an income tax receipt was provided. These data are provided for Canada, the provinces/territories and almost 24,000 postal areas.

For further information concerning this release, please contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in November 1992, a decrease of 0.6% from October 1992.
- Three of the four main products registered sales increases in November. Gains were recorded for heavy fuel oil (5.9%), motor gasoline (0.6%) and diesel fuel oil (0.3%). "All other refined products" (petro-chemical feedstocks, turbo fuels, asphalt, etc.) decreased 6.3% and light fuel oil decreased 3.3%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.5% from November 1991, to 6.5 million cubic metres. All four main products registered increases: light fuel oil (14.3%), heavy fuel oil (12.3%), motor gasoline (3.1%) and diesel fuel oil (2.5%).
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the 11-month period amounted to 73.1 million cubic metres, up 1.2% over the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 3.4%, light fuel oil 3.2% and motor gasoline 1.3%; year-to-date diesel fuel oil sales were down 0.02%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The November 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	August 1992 r	September 1992 r	October 1992 r	November 1992p	November 1992/ October 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 597.6**	**6 532.0**	**6 682.6**	**6 640.2**	**-0.6**
Motor Gasoline	2 720.5	2 815.0	2 790.3	2 807.5	0.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 293.7	1 309.2	1 321.1	1 325.3	0.3
Light Fuel Oil	517.3	478.1	531.5	514.1	-3.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	671.6	554.8	667.7	707.3	5.9
All Other Refined Products	1 394.5	1 374.9	1 372.0	1 286.0	-6.3

	November 1991	November 1992p	Total January-November 1991	Total January-November 1992p	Total Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 313.9**	**6 537.5**	**72 196.1**	**73 056.8**	**1.2**
Motor Gasoline	2 606.9	2 687.8	30 093.8	30 491.5	1.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 282.8	1 314.9	14 631.6	14 628.0	-0.0
Light Fuel Oil	488.1	558.0	4 947.6	5 107.4	3.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	696.3	782.1	7 160.4	7 404.0	3.4
All Other Refined Products	1 239.8	1 194.7	15 362.7	15 425.9	0.4

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Health Reports
Third Quarter 1992

Highlights

Multiple Births: Trends and Patterns in Canada
1974-1990

This paper examines Canadian trends and patterns in multiple births in relation to total confinements (pregnancies which lasted more than 28 weeks), singleton births, maternal age, number of previous births, number of weeks from conception to delivery, and birth weight.

- In Canada, the overall prevalence of multiple births, which had been declining since the early 1950s, started to increase in the early 1980s in all age groups except women under age 20.

- Twin births constitute the vast majority of multiple live births in Canada, accounting for about 2% of all live births and 98% of all multiple births. The rate for twin births increased from 913 per 100,000 confinements in 1974 to 1,059 per 100,000 in 1990, an increase of 16%. For the same period, the rate for triplet births more than doubled, increasing from 8.3 to 19.7 per 100,000 confinements.

- The multiple birth rate is somewhat higher in Ontario than in other regions of Canada. Between 1983 and 1990, the triplet birth rate in Ontario more than doubled, from 8.7 per 100,000 confinements to 24.0 per 100,000 confinements. In absolute numbers, however, the figures are small and represent an increase from 13 sets of triplets in 1983 to 36 sets in 1990.

- Factors that may be associated with the recent increase in multiple birth rates in Canada include the tendency of women to postpone childbirth until their 30s and the use of fertility drugs and other techniques of assisted conception.

- Multiple births tend to have lower gestational ages and lower birth weights than singleton births and, as a result, require increased amounts of maternal and child medical and health care.

The Development of Staging Data for Use in the Microsimulation of Lung Cancer

This paper describes the first large-scale Canadian effort to analyze lung cancer data which have been desegregated according to the stage which the cancer has reached at the time of diagnosis. Age-sex-specific lung cancer incidence data from the 1984 National Cancer Incidence Reporting System were combined with Alberta staging data to obtain the estimates needed for development of a health microsimulation model at Statistics Canada.

- The chance of being diagnosed with lung cancer is significantly higher for males than females. For both sexes, the incidence rate for all types of lung cancer increases with age, peaking at a late age. In 1984, the rate peaked at age 75-79 for males, when it was 607 cases per 100,000 males. At age 75-79, the rate for females was 135.

- Lung cancer can be a silent disease, and tends to spread early without symptoms. Most types of lung cancer, especially in males, are considerably more likely to be diagnosed at the final stage than at an earlier stage.

A Statistical Chronicle of Tuberculosis in Canada: Part II. Risk Today and Control

Part I of the statistical chronicle was published in the previous issue of *Health Reports* (Vol. 4, No. 2). It reviewed a 50-year period in tuberculosis control, from the era of sanatorium treatment to the present. Part II analyses current patterns and recent trends in tuberculosis incidence and examines strategies needed to overcome the disease.

- Tuberculosis has become an uncommon disease among the general population of Canada. Many countries, however, are reporting a resurgence of tuberculosis, compounded by an increasing incidence of drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis.

- In Canada, a small number of high-risk population groups account for the majority of cases of tuberculosis. In 1988-1990, persons born outside Canada accounted for almost half of all reported cases, compared with 20% in the early 1970s. The majority (60%) of the cases in the foreign-born in recent years occurred among those born in Asia.

- Relatively high tuberculosis incidence rates prevail among native Indians and the Inuit. During 1983-89, their rates were about nine times the Canadian average.

- Poor socio-economic conditions are strongly correlated with tuberculosis incidence. Single, unemployed, older men living in poverty in major cities are at an elevated risk for developing tuberculosis.

- Internationally, rising tuberculosis incidence rates have in part been attributed to high tuberculosis rates among patients with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). So far, there is no evidence in Canada that the overall tuberculosis rates have been substantially affected by the AIDS epidemic.

- Tuberculosis is 99% curable and 95% preventable, yet it remains a major cause of death in the world.

- A challenge in the fight against tuberculosis is to maintain and indeed strengthen control programs – programs directed at identifying people at high risk of infection, at preventing disease from occurring in these people, at improving methods of diagnosis and at treating those with the disease.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Grain Marketing Situation Report
November 1992

The situation report for November 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and markets.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
November 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 722 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1992, an increase of 18.1% compared to 2304 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1991.

From January to November 1992, shipments amounted to 29 150 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 32 373 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 10.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
November 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 788 672 metric bundles in November 1992, a decrease of 2.1% from the 1 826 854 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

From January to November 1992, shipments totalled 37 759 304 metric bundles, up 4.5% from 36 133 619 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The November 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Cement
November 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 699 358 tonnes of cement in November 1992, a decrease of 6.5% from the 747 992 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 25.6% from the 939 644 tonnes shipped in October 1992.

From January to November 1992, shipments totalled 8 166 240 tonnes, down 8.8% from the 8 953 753 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The November 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
November 1992

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 33,500 kitchen appliances in November 1992, down 58.6% from 80,911 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 15,864 units in November 1992, a decrease of 30.2% from 22,724^{r} (revised) units reported the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances at the end of November 1992 amounted to 642,704 units, compared to 799,269 units a year earlier.

The November 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services
1988-1990

Data on leisure and personal services for 1988-1990 are now available.

Leisure and Personal Services, 1988-1990 (63-233, $30) will be released shortly.

For further information, please contact Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Building Board Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled $124.8 million, up 7.4% from $116.2 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: $21/$42; United States: US$25/US$50; Other Countries: US$29.50/US$59).

The Sugar Situation, November 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Processed Peas, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-235
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Health Reports, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1992.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$31.25/US$125; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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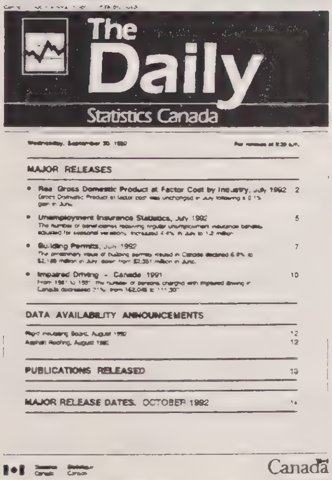
The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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December 1992

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A Degree of Change	1990	December 4, 1992
Adult Education and Training Survey Microdata Tape	1992	December 14, 1992
Asphalt Roofing	October 1992	December 1, 1992
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	December 1992	December 16, 1992
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles	Third Quarter 1992	December 14, 1992
Building Permits	September 1992	December 1, 1992
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1992	December 23, 1992
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	September 1992	December 2, 1992
	October 1992	December 11, 1992
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1992	December 1, 1992
Canadian Economic Observer	December 1992	December 16, 1992
Cancer in Canada	1988	December 9, 1992
Cement	October 1992	December 3, 1992
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Census Tabulation Guide - Electronic Product	1991 Census	December 15, 1992
Characteristics of International Travellers	First Quarter 1992	December 22, 1992
Coal and Coke Statistics	September 1992	December 18, 1992
Complete Online Guide to Geography		December 22, 1992
Construction Type Plywood	October 1992	December 18, 1992
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	November 1992	December 14, 1992
Consumer Price Index	November 1992	December 18, 1992
Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991	December 21, 1992

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Crop-year Prices	1991-92	December 2, 1992
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	September 1992	December 23, 1992
Dairy Review	October 1992	December 14, 1992
Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada		December 18, 1992 December 23, 1992
Deliveries of Major Grains	October 1992	December 7, 1992
Department Store Sales	November 1992	December 16, 1992
Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1992	December 22, 1992
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1992	December 9, 1992
Digital Boundary Files	1991	December 22, 1992
Divorces in Canada	1991	December 21, 1992
Electric Lamps	November 1992	December 16, 1992
Electric Power Statistics	September 1992	December 3, 1992
Electric Storage Batteries	October 1992	December 9, 1992
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Footwear Statistics	October 1992	December 9, 1992
Help-wanted Index	November 1992	December 2, 1992
Heritage Institutions Survey	1990-91	December 7, 1992
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Income Distributions by Size in Canada	1991	December 11, 1992
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Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	October 1992	December 7, 1992
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Milling and Crushing Statistics	October 1992	December 11, 1992
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	November 1992	December 21, 1992
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1992	December 15, 1992
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)	Third Quarter 1992	December 10, 1992
Multifactor Productivity	1991 Preliminary Estimates	December 24, 1992
New Housing Price Index	October 1992	December 10, 1992
New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1992	December 9, 1992
Oil Pipeline Transport	September 1992	December 4, 1992
Oils and Fats	October 1992	December 14, 1992
Pack of Processed Peaches	1992	December 15, 1992
Pack of Processed Peas	1992	December 21, 1992
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	October 1992	December 10, 1992
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	October 1992	December 14, 1992
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Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1992	December 17, 1992
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Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada – Errata	1992	December 16, 1992
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	October 1992	December 18, 1992
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Rigid Insulating Board	October 1992	December 1, 1992
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Wholesale Trade	October 1992	December 22, 1992
Work Injuries Statistics	1989-1991	December 1, 1992

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 6, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Shipping in Canada
1991

- Domestic and International Shipping Statistics, 1991: Domestic and international shipping generated a combined 350.8 million tonnes of cargo handled at Canada's ports in 1991, down 0.7% from 1990.
  International tonnage accounted for 66.8% of all tonnage handled in 1991, compared with 66.1% in 1990. International loadings surged 5.7% in 1991.
- Financial and Operating Statistics, 1990: Some 195 Canadian-domiciled marine carriers operated 2,607 vessels. Each of the firms surveyed in 1990 recorded revenues of at least $500,000. Together, these firms had revenues of $2.65 billion (+2.2%) and expenses of $3.35 billion (+3.4%).
- Special Studies: *Shipping in Canada, 1991* includes two special studies detailing specific aspects of the Canadian marine industry. The first, "A Comparison of International Marine Cargo Data and International Trade Data 1989-1990", provides an overview of two distinct databases which measure marine cargo movements in terms of tonnage and value. The second, "The Ports of Seattle and Vancouver: Regional Aspects of Containerized Trade", chronicles the potential for expanded container trade at the port of Vancouver.

Shipping in Canada, 1991 (54-205, $41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Transportation Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

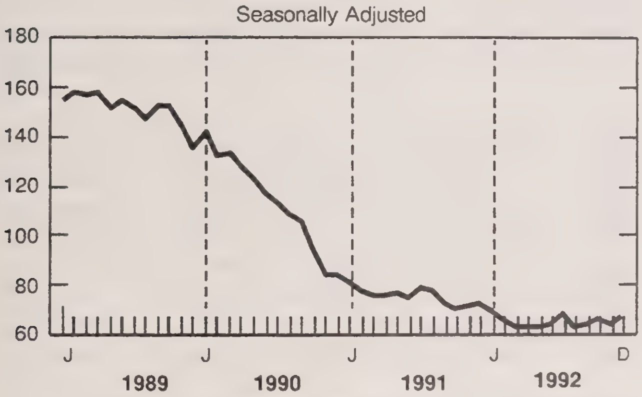
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

December 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- Over the past year, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased from 72 in December 1991 to 62 in March 1992. Generally, the index remained at this level until November. In December, the index increased three points to 66.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *With the release of next month's data, the base period of the Help-wanted Index will be revised from 1981 to 1991. The revised index will be available starting with January 1981. A historical series will be published in an occasional report,* Help-wanted Index 1981-1992 *(71-540), scheduled for release in April.*

Changes by Region

- Between November and December 1992, all regional Help-wanted Indexes increased. The index advanced 9% in Quebec (from 67 to 73), 5% in the Atlantic provinces (from 94 to 99) and Ontario (from 61 to 64), 2% in the Prairie provinces (from 44 to 45) and 1% in British Columbia (from 70 to 71).

- Compared with December 1991, the Help-wanted Index was down in all regions: -16% in Quebec, -8% in the Prairie provinces and -5% in the other three regions.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5, 6 and 7).

The annual averages for 1992 are now available. Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1991						
December	72	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	69	110	88	60	46	68
February	65	90	74	61	46	74
March	62	87	74	55	49	67
April	62	85	78	56	44	64
May	62	92	69	60	45	68
June	63	92	70	59	43	69
July	67	90	80	64	42	70
August	62	90	69	59	44	69
September	63	90	71	61	41	69
October	65	103	73	60	43	74
November	63	94	67	61	44	70
December	66	99	73	64	45	71
Annual Average	65	95	74	60	45	69

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and of the unemployment rate for December 1992, merchandise exports and imports for November 1992 and the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for October 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for December is forecast at 1.9%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.4% and 2.3%, respectively. In November, the mean forecast (1.5%) underestimated the outcome of 1.7%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for December is 11.7% (minimum 11.2%, maximum 12.0%). For November, the mean forecast (11.3%) underestimated the outcome by 0.5 percentage points.

November merchandise exports are forecast to be $13.8 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $13.1 billion and $14.1 billion, respectively. For October, the mean forecast ($13.2 billion) underestimated the actual level of $13.9 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period is $12.4 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $12.0 billion and $12.8 billion, respectively. For October, the mean forecast of $12.6 billion overestimated the actual imports by $0.4 billion.

Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports, as well as for a forecast of the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

The release dates for the coming months are scheduled as follows:

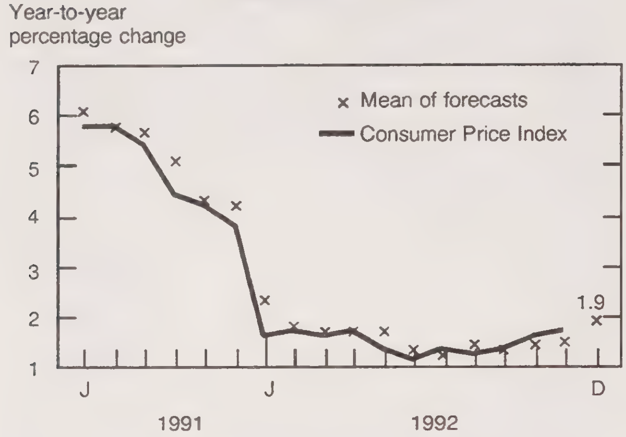
February 2	*September 7*
March 9	*October 5*
April 6	*November 2*
May 4	*December 1*
June 1	*January 5*
July 6	*February 1*
August 3	

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between September and October 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.1% and 0.4%. On December 24th, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for October was 0.2%.

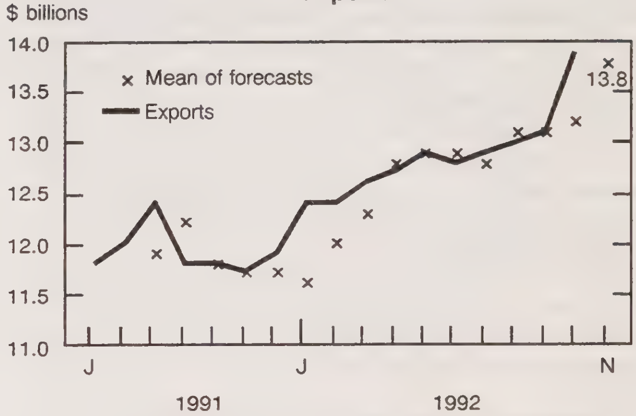
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

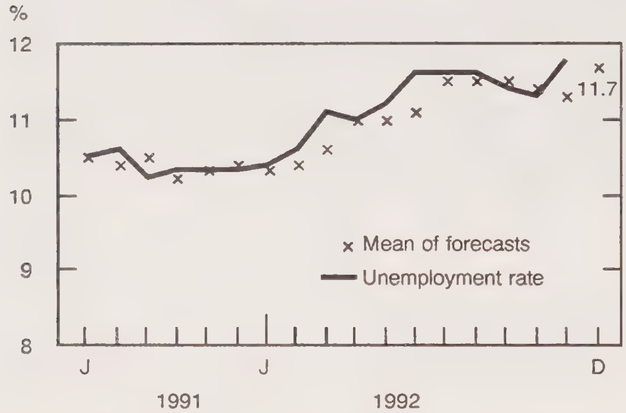
Consumer Price Index



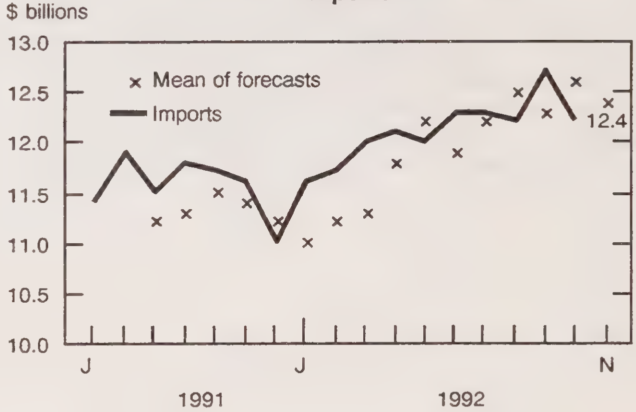
Canadian International Trade Exports



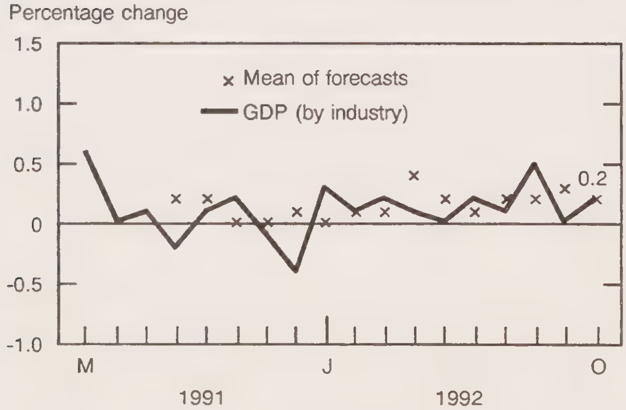
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)



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Industrial Product Price Index

November 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose 0.2% to 110.6 in November 1992. Fifteen of the 21 major groups of products registered increases in their indexes, while three decreased and three remained unchanged. Significant price increases occurred in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (2.6%) and in autos, trucks, and other transportation equipment (0.7%). Tobacco products also increased by 2.7%. There was a significant decline in primary metal product prices (-2.5%). The U.S. dollar continued to strengthen in value against the Canadian dollar in November, rising 1.1%, and was an important contributing factor to the rise of the IPPI by increasing the prices of export goods denominated in U.S. dollars.

Compared to November 1991, the IPPI was 3.1% higher. The strength of the U.S. dollar, which was 11.8% higher against the Canadian dollar than a year earlier, contributed to this 12-month increase. The most important increases from a year earlier were in autos, trucks and other transport equipment (7.8%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (14.2%), paper and paper products (4.9%) and meat, fish and dairy products (3.8%). The five declines were all less than 1.0%, the most important being rubber, leather, and plastic fabricated products (-0.9%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was 3.2%.

This was the sixth consecutive month that a year-to-year increase was recorded for the IPPI index; each increase was larger than the previous month's increase. The intermediate goods index has recorded year-to-year price increases for four consecutive months, each larger than the previous month's increase. Finished goods has recorded year-to-year increases for 10 consecutive months; for four consecutive months the increases have been getting larger.

The first-stage intermediate goods index declined 1.4% in November, but the second-stage intermediate goods index continued to rise, increasing 0.5%. Finished foods and feeds (0.2%), capital equipment (0.4%) and other finished goods (0.5%) all showed price increases compared to October. Compared to a year earlier, all five categories of industrial products showed higher prices. The largest increase was in capital equipment (4.7%) and the smallest was in finished foods and feeds (1.7%).

Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased 2.6% in November, as softwood lumber prices rose 4.8%. Softwood prices were higher right across the country. The veneer and plywood area was also very active, with a 1.6% increase in the index as softwood veneer and plywood prices rose 2.4%. Contributing to these price increases were the declining Canadian dollar and a strong export market in the United States. The lumber, sawmill, and other wood products index stood 14.2% higher than a year earlier, with softwood lumber and ties prices increasing 24.6%.

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.7% in November as automobile prices rose 0.9%. Domestic automobiles recorded a 0.1% price increase while export automobiles showed a 1.1% price increase, largely due to the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar. The overall price index stood 7.8% higher than a year earlier, with domestic car prices 0.3% lower and export car prices 13.1% higher.

- The primary metal products index declined 2.5%, due to declines in the prices of non-ferrous metal products. The largest decline was in nickel product prices (-14.6%), but there were also declines in aluminum product (-3.1%) and copper and copper alloy product (-3.3%) prices. Compared to November 1991, the primary metal products index was 0.2% lower in November 1992, due to declines in iron and steel product (-3.5%) and nickel product (-12.0%) prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The November 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index November 1992[2]	November 1992/ October 1992	November 1992/ November 1991
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**110.6**	**0.2**	**3.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**111.7**	**0.2**	**3.2**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**108.5**	**0.1**	**2.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.5	-1.4	3.2
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.7	0.5	2.9
Finished goods	**39.6**	**113.7**	**0.4**	**3.4**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.8	0.2	1.7
Capital equipment	10.4	114.1	0.4	4.7
All other finished goods	19.3	112.0	0.5	3.7
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.6	0.4	3.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.2	114.1	-0.1	0.9
Beverages	2.0	122.5	0.1	1.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.7	2.7	4.9
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	0.0	-0.9
Textile products	2.2	109.4	0.1	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.5	0.0	-0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	118.9	2.6	14.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.9	0.2	-0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.9	0.2	4.9
Printing and publishing	2.7	128.9	0.1	2.4
Primary metal products	7.7	99.3	-2.5	-0.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	0.0	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	117.4	0.1	1.6
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	107.7	0.7	7.8
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.9	0.1	1.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	0.1	-0.3
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	94.6	0.5	1.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.5	0.2	0.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.3	0.1	1.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.7	-0.6	10.6

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

November 1992

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) fell 0.2% in November 1992, primarily due to decreases in the mineral fuels (-0.7%) and non-ferrous metals (-3.5%) indexes. This downward movement was offset by increases in the indexes for vegetable products (2.5%), wood (1.0%) and animal and animal products (0.5%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 0.2% over the previous month.

With six of the seven RMPI components posting higher figures, the overall index was up 7.4% from November 1991. The largest year-over-year increases were in mineral fuels (4.2%), wood (19.3%) and animal and animal products (6.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 9.1% from November 1991 to November 1992.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index was down slightly (-0.7%) in November, mainly because of a decrease in the crude mineral oils index (-0.9%). Since November 1991, however, the mineral fuels index has risen 4.2%, a direct result of the 4.1% increase in crude mineral oil prices.

- The non-ferrous metals index was down 3.5%, largely due to lower prices for concentrates of copper (-4.2%), nickel (-14.7%) and zinc (-7.8%). From November 1991 to November 1992, the non-ferrous metals index rose 2.7%. A major factor in this rise was the 19.3% increase in the radioactive concentrates index; offsetting this were declining prices for nickel (-15.1%) and copper (-1.8%) concentrates.

- The vegetable products index rose 2.5% between October and November 1992, reflecting higher prices for wheat (5.7%), rapeseed (7.1%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (8.6%). The vegetable products index increased 9.7% from November 1991 to November 1992, mainly due to increases in the indexes for oilseeds (20.6%), wheat (13.1%), potatoes (27.2%) and unrefined sugar (18.3%).

- The November 1992 wood index was up slightly (1.0%), following a 1.1% increase in log and bolt prices, the 12th consecutive monthly increase for this component. The pulpwood index also contributed to this upward movement, rising 0.7% above October's level. The wood index was 19.3% higher than in November 1991 because of major increases in log and bolt prices (27.7%) and a small rise in the pulpwood index (0.8%).

- The animal and animal products index rose 0.5% over October's level, mainly due to increases in the cattle for slaughter (1.4%) and hogs for slaughter (1.7%) indexes. From November 1991 to November 1992, the animal and animal products index increased 6.7%, primarily due to higher prices of cattle (19.3%) and hogs (20.0%) for slaughter. These increases were offset somewhat by the fish index, which declined 6.5%.

- Despite posting only a very slight change in November 1992, the ferrous materials index was up 7.1% from November 1991, mainly because of a 9.0% increase in the iron ore index.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index November 1992[1]	November 1992/ October 1992	November 1992/ November 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**110.2**	**-0.2**	**7.4**
Mineral fuels	32	114.7	-0.7	4.2
Vegetable products	10	92.8	2.5	9.7
Animal and animal products	26	105.2	0.5	6.7
Wood	13	145.5	1.0	19.3
Ferrous materials	4	93.8	0.0	7.1
Non-ferrous metals	13	94.2	-3.5	2.7
Non-metallic minerals	3	100.8	1.4	-0.1
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	108.2	0.2	9.1

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.2 million tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from the same period the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 19.6% from the same period the previous year. The number of cars loaded increased 21.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of December 21, 1992 decreased 4.6% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1992

Production of process cheese in November 1992 totalled 6 148 997 kilograms, an increase of 9.6% from October 1992 and an increase of 20.7% from the revised November 1991 total. From January to November 1992, production totalled 70 012 782 kilograms, compared to the year-earlier 70 290 761^{r} (revised) kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during November was 481 269 kilograms, an increase of 2.2% from October 1992 but a decrease of 4.0% from the revised November 1991 total. Year-to-date production totalled 4 386 384 kilograms at the end of November, compared to 4 118 991^{r} kilograms for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

November 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 140 723 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November 1992, a 5.4% increase from the 133 468^{r} (revised) tonnes produced in November 1991.

From January to November 1992, production totalled 1 519 241 tonnes, up 6.6% from the 1 424 841^{r} tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for November 1992 and November 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The November 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers and All Carriers), Second Quarter 1992.
Vol. 8, No. 8.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Shipping in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: $41; United States: US$49; Other Countries: US$57).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, October 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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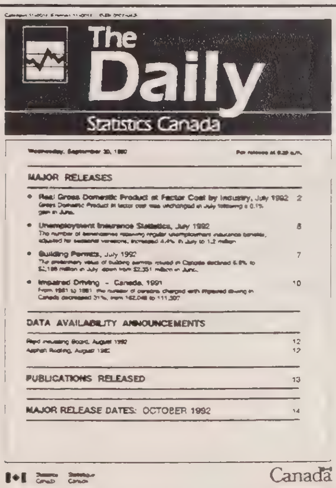
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

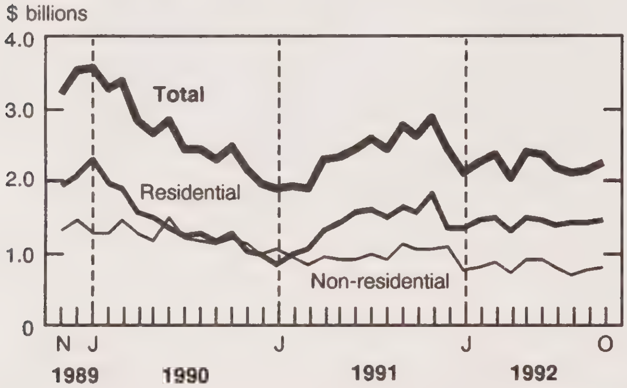
Building Permits

October 1992
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $2,260 million in October 1992, up 5.0% from $2,151 million (revised) in September. The non-residential (+5.8%) and residential (+4.6%) sectors were equally responsible for this rise. The British Columbia region, which includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon (+10.4%), the Prairie region (+9.8%) and Ontario (+3.5%) reported important increases in the total value of building permits issued in October.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Residential Sector

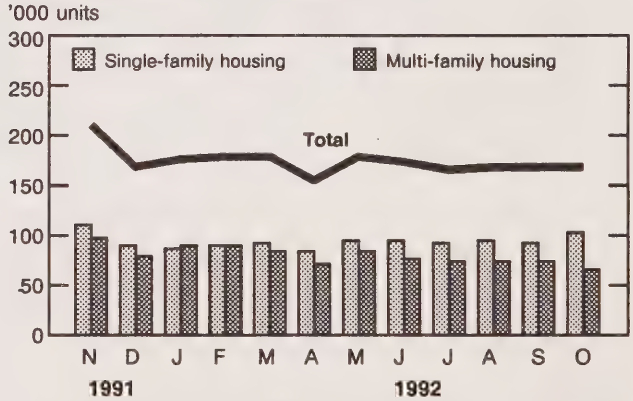
- The preliminary value of residential building permits was up 4.6% to $1,466 million in October 1992, from September's revised level of $1,401 million.

- The British Columbia region (+9.2%) and Quebec (+8.9%) showed the highest increases in the value of residential building permits during October. Only the Atlantic region reported a decrease (-7.8%).

- In the single-family dwelling sector, the value of building permits rose 9.2% to $1,084 million in October. Main contributors to this increase were Quebec (+19.9%), Ontario (+11.9%) and the British Columbia region (+9.6%).
  The multi-family dwelling sector recorded a 5.8% decrease in the value of building permits due to drops in the Atlantic region (-27.5%) and Ontario (-26.6%). These decreases were partially offset by a 26.2% increase in the Prairie region.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized went down 0.8% in October to 167,000 units at an annual rate. The October increase in the single-family dwelling sector (+9.0% to 102,000 units) was more than offset by a large decrease in the multi-family dwelling sector (-12.9% to 65,000 units).

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for November 1992

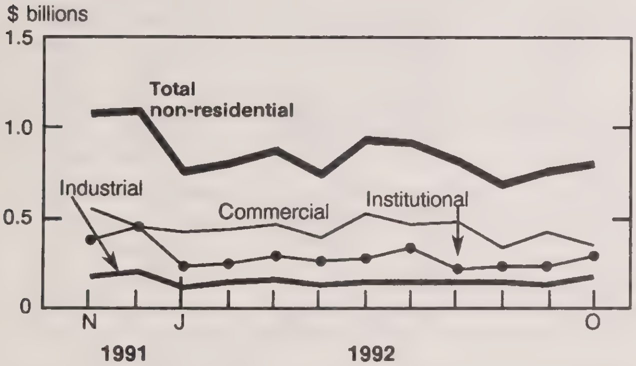
- The advance estimate for November indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada decreased to $1,333 million, down 8.9% from the revised value for October ($1,464 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in November decreased 7.4% to 154,000 units at annual rates, down from the revised 166,000 units reported in October.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits rose 5.8% to $794 million in October, up from $750 million in September 1992.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



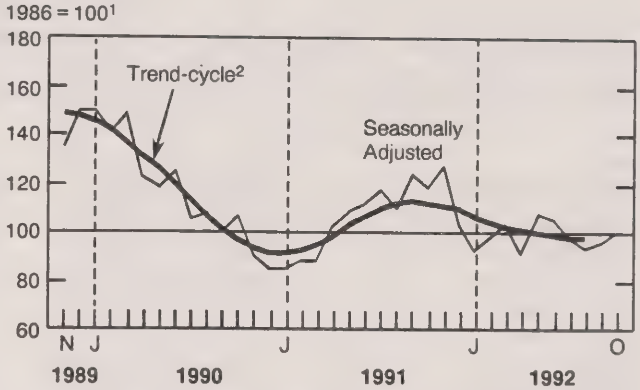
Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

- The main contributors to the increase in non-residential building permits were the Prairie (+21.9%), British Columbia (+13.3%) and Atlantic (+11.2%) regions. Only Quebec reported a decrease (-13.0%).

- The value of building permits for industrial and institutional projects jumped 42.7% and 26.3%, respectively. In the industrial sector, the value of building permits was $167 million in October, up from $117 million in September due to increases in the Prairie region (+160.0%), Quebec (+49.6%) and Ontario (+33.5%).

As for the third non-residential sector, the value of commercial building permits fell 16.3% to $340 million in October, the second-lowest level since March 1985 (the lowest was $322 million in August 1992). Contributing to this decrease were Quebec (-37.5%) and Ontario (-31.2%).

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Building Permits Indices

- The building permits index short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued its downward drift evident since October 1991, decreasing 0.9% in August 1992 to 96.6.

- The non-residential building permits index short-term trend went down 2.1% in August to 79.0. A decrease of 0.4% to 109.5 was also noted in the residential sector index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The October 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the second week of January.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

October 1992

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	Oct. 1992p	Sept. 1992r	Oct./Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992/1991	Oct. 1992p	Sept. 1992r	Oct./Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992/1991
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,259,823**	**2,151,411**	**5.0**	**-14.2**	**2,554,837**	**2,442,377**	**4.6**	**-11.8**
Residential	1,465,718	1,400,956	4.6	-7.1	1,571,071	1,532,214	2.5	-4.1
Non-residential	794,105	750,455	5.8	-24.7	983,766	910,163	8.1	-21.8
Industrial	167,490	117,332	42.7	-30.3	215,329	132,654	62.3	-16.9
Commercial	340,274	406,356	-16.3	-19.1	411,442	489,629	-16.0	-26.1
Institutional	286,341	226,767	26.3	-27.3	356,995	287,880	24.0	-19.2
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**121,796**	**124,280**	**-2.0**	**-11.2**	**145,524**	**158,965**	**-8.5**	**-16.8**
Residential	79,367	86,124	-7.8	21.3	84,225	107,893	-21.9	20.6
Non-residential	42,429	38,156	11.2	-40.9	61,299	51,072	20.0	-41.7
Industrial	4,066	4,187	-2.9	-0.9	4,256	2,945	44.5	-13.8
Commercial	25,353	19,651	29.0	18.1	30,873	26,086	18.4	13.4
Institutional	13,010	14,318	-9.1	-71.8	26,170	22,041	18.7	-64.1
Quebec								
Total Construction	**414,348**	**416,055**	**-0.4**	**-19.2**	**484,998**	**522,524**	**-7.2**	**-18.9**
Residential	260,382	239,156	8.9	-14.7	276,379	288,308	-4.1	-13.5
Non-residential	153,966	176,899	-13.0	-25.9	208,619	234,216	-10.9	-25.2
Industrial	30,303	20,254	49.6	-47.6	37,846	21,031	80.0	-41.4
Commercial	67,529	108,054	-37.5	-29.3	103,189	139,100	-25.8	-33.3
Institutional	56,134	48,591	15.5	3.4	67,584	74,085	-8.8	13.6
Ontario								
Total Construction	**792,687**	**765,800**	**3.5**	**-28.5**	**921,991**	**835,752**	**10.3**	**-24.5**
Residential	509,332	498,597	2.2	-26.7	564,910	538,404	4.9	-23.4
Non-residential	283,355	267,203	6.0	-31.4	357,081	297,348	20.1	-26.1
Industrial	88,628	66,407	33.5	-39.6	130,904	69,354	88.7	-19.0
Commercial	90,205	131,121	-31.2	-37.6	100,802	137,570	-26.7	-48.5
Institutional	104,522	69,675	50.0	-14.2	125,375	90,424	38.7	-0.1
Prairies								
Total Construction	**363,506**	**331,172**	**9.8**	**7.6**	**369,728**	**370,334**	**-0.2**	**11.1**
Residential	214,887	209,255	2.7	46.0	214,345	220,850	-2.9	43.7
Non-residential	148,619	121,917	21.9	-22.0	155,383	149,484	3.9	-15.4
Industrial	29,993	11,536	160.0	56.6	28,005	21,268	31.7	89.5
Commercial	62,894	61,329	2.6	-24.0	66,894	67,621	-1.1	-22.2
Institutional	55,732	49,052	13.6	-37.1	60,484	60,595	-0.2	-27.0
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**567,486**	**514,104**	**10.4**	**5.7**	**632,596**	**554,802**	**14.0**	**11.2**
Residential	401,750	367,824	9.2	10.0	431,212	376,759	14.5	19.3
Non-residential	165,736	146,280	13.3	-3.5	201,384	178,043	13.1	-2.9
Industrial	14,500	14,948	-3.0	16.7	14,318	18,056	-20.7	7.0
Commercial	94,293	86,201	9.4	23.4	109,684	119,252	-8.0	18.3
Institutional	56,943	45,131	26.2	-31.3	77,382	40,735	90.0	-23.6

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

■

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

Second Quarter 1992

Highlights

- During the second quarter of 1992, Canadian production of primary energy reached 2 921 petajoules (PJs)[1], up 3% from the second quarter of 1991. Natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) production increased 9% and crude oil 4%, but coal production declined 12% while hydro and nuclear electricity production declined 3%. Natural gas and NGLs accounted for 44% of the second quarter's primary production, crude oil 32%, coal 13% and electricity 11%.

- Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy products for the second quarter of 1992 was marginally higher than the second quarter of 1991, increasing to 1 409 PJs. Within this trade balance, exports increased 7% and imports increased 9%.
  Exports of three of the primary energy forms increased: hydro and nuclear generation by 37%, natural gas and NGLs 19% and crude oil 6%. Coal exports declined 9% during the same period. Imports of both coal and crude oil increased from first quarter of 1991 levels, with coal imports up 27% and crude oil imports up 10%.

- The total amount of energy, both primary and secondary, used for Canadian consumption increased by 9 PJs from the second quarter of 1991, to 1 426 PJs. Per capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 66 gigajoules[2], the lowest level for a second quarter since 1987.

- Energy use in all sectors, except the industrial sector, was higher in the second quarter of 1992. The 5% decline in energy use by the industrial sector was mainly due to lower activity in the manufacturing sector.
  Transportation use was up 5%, due to the increased requirement for natural gas as a compressor fuel in the transportation of natural gas through pipelines, airline use of turbo fuels and an increase in the road use of diesel fuel. Residential and farm (+3%) and commercial and government (+1%) energy use were both up, largely due to the colder temperatures in the second quarter which affected most parts of Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detail information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

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1 *Petajoules are a heat-equivalent unit of measure used to compare different fuels. One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

2 *One petajoule is equal to 1 000 000 gigajoules.*

Supply and Demand of Energy – Canada

Second Quarter 1992

	1991			1992			
	Q II	Year to date	Year 1991	Q II	Year to date	Q II 1992/1991	Year to date
	Petajoules					% change	
Primary							
Production	2 838	5 894	11 789	2 921	6 101	2.9	3.5
Exports	1 188	2 414	4 802	1 286	2 610	8.2	8.1
Imports	353	663	1 611	408	699	15.6	5.4
Availability	1 954	4 374	8 633	1 940	4 398	-0.7	0.5
Total Primary and Secondary							
Exports	1 333	2 702	5 400	1 409	2 877	5.7	6.5
Imports	437	812	1 966	510	883	16.7	8.7
Non-energy use	169	316	666	165	308	-2.4	-2.5
Final demand	1 417	3 218	6 221	1 426	3 243	0.6	0.8
Industrial	483	1 029	2 022	458	981	-5.2	-4.7
Transportation	451	852	1 785	470	898	4.2	5.4
Residential and farm	263	766	1 362	275	786	4.6	2.6
Commercial and government	219	571	1 053	224	577	2.3	1.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 2, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 2, 1993 totalled 251 987 tonnes, a 0.9% decrease from the preceding week's total of 254 278 tonnes but up 22.6% from the year-earlier 205 446 tonnes.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 26,1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 26, 1992 totalled 254 278 tonnes, down 8.5% from the preceding week's total of 277 940 tonnes but up 29.5% from the year-earlier 196 391 tonnes. The cumulative total at December 26, 1992 was 13 657 619 tonnes, a 7.2% increase from 12 737 451 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

December I992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 74 730 tonnes for all types of sugar in December 1992, comprising 63 203 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 527 tonnes in export sales. From January to December 1992, sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 1 039 776 tonnes: 903 602 tonnes in domestic sales and 136 174 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 63 579 tonnes in December 1991, of which 58 111 tonnes were domestic sales and 5 468 tonnes were export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 939 690 tonnes: 863 281 tonnes in domestic sales and 76 409 tonnes in export sales.

The December 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

November 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,767,541 pairs of footwear in November 1992, a decrease of 2.5% from the 1,812,610^r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

From January to November 1992, production totalled 20,680,413 pairs of footwear, down 8.6% from the 22,636,891^r pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The November 1992 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industry Price Indexes, October 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Labour Force Information, December 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, January 8, 1993.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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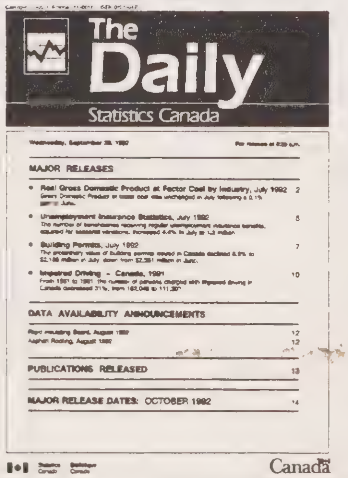

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Statistics Canada

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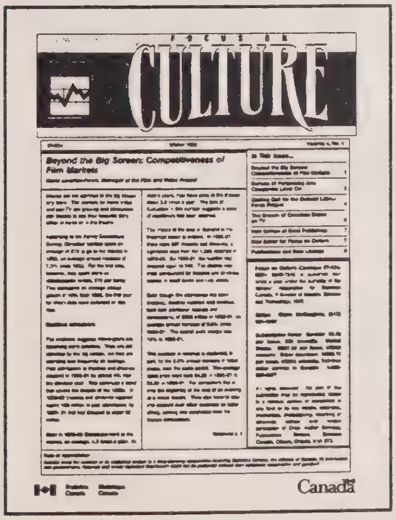
Friday, January 8, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Focus on Culture

Winter 1992

The Winter 1992 issue of *Focus on Culture* features articles on film markets, the performing arts and Canadian drama on television.

The decline in movie-going and the growth in home-based entertainment evident throughout the 1980s continued in 1990-91. Paid admissions to theatres and drive-ins dropped in 1990-91 by almost 4% from the previous year. Distributors' revenues from the sale and rental of films and videos increased at an average annual rate of 16.2% between 1986-87 and 1990-91.

In addition, 1990-91 may have represented a levelling-off point for performing arts companies' annual deficits, which totalled $7.6 million. Attendance fell by 2% in 1990-91 compared to the previous year, while the number of live performances fell by 5%.

Canadian drama on television has growing French-language and English-language audiences. Between 1982 and 1991, the increase in viewing time was 162% for English-language stations and 126% for French-language stations.

The Winter 1992 issue of *Focus on Culture* Vol. 4, No. 4 (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Claire McCaughey (613-951-1562), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey

December 1992

Overview

According to seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, employment rose by 57,000 in December, the largest of five consecutive monthly increases since July. Unemployment fell by 52,000 and the unemployment rate declined by 0.3 to 11.5.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio
(Seasonally Adjusted Estimates)

For the week ending December 12, 1992, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was 12,310,000 (+57,000). December's employment growth was noted primarily in Quebec, up 45,000 in contrast to a decline of 31,000 in November.

- Full-time employment was up by 35,000. Adult men accounted for most of this growth (+29,000), with increases also occurring among youths (+12,000).
- Part-time employment increased (+22,000), largely among adult women (+18,000).
- The service-producing sector accounted for the employment growth between November and December (+58,000), with gains noted in community, business and personal services (+33,000), and in public administration (+20,000).
- Employment increased in Quebec (+45,000), Alberta (+8,000) and Saskatchewan (+3,000), but employment fell in Nova Scotia (-8,000) and New Brunswick (-3,000). There were no significant changes in the other provinces.
- The employment/population ratio rose 0.2 to 58.0. This was the first increase since May 1992.

Note to Users

1. *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1992 (71-220) will be published on February 19. Highlighted in this publication is an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends in the goods-producing industries. This publication presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in* The Labour Force *(71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.*

2. *Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201) will present revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series and will be published on February 5. The data contained in this publication will also be available on diskette in a menu-driven format.*

3. *The release dates for 1993 will be:*

February 5	*August 6*
March 12	*September 10*
April 8	*October 8*
May 7	*November 5*
June 4	*December 3*
July 9	*January 7, 1994*

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Mike Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
Renée Langlois	*(613) 951-3325*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Note of Appreciation
Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Unemployment and Participation Rate
(Seasonally Adjusted Estimates)

In December 1992, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment fell by 52,000 to 1,593,000, following an increase of 84,000 in November. The unemployment rate declined by 0.3 to 11.5, and the participation rate was little changed at 65.5 (-0.1).

- Unemployment declined among youths (-12,000) as well as among adult men (-23,000) and women (-17,000).
- The unemployment rate fell to 17.8 among youths (-0.6), 10.4 among adult men (-0.4) and 9.8 among adult women (-0.3).
- By province, the levels and rates of unemployment for December and the monthly changes were as follows:

	Level '000	Change	Rate %	Change
Newfoundland	50	-3	20.9	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	11	--	17.5	-0.6
Nova Scotia	58	+2	14.0	+0.7
New Brunswick	41	-1	12.5	-0.1
Québec	458	-32	13.4	-0.9
Ontario	592	+14	11.1	+0.2
Manitoba	53	+2	9.8	+0.3
Saskatchewan	44	--	9.1	--
Alberta	129	-15	9.4	-1.1
British Columbia	167	-10	9.7	-0.5

– *Too small to be expressed.*

Year-over-year Changes
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment was little changed compared to December 1991 (+21,000).
- A drop in employment of 100,000 among youths was offset by a rise of 121,000 among adults.
- Year-over-year, full-time employment fell by 105,000 (-9.6%) among youths, but it rose by 39,000 (+0.7%) among adult men.
- Part-time employment was almost unchanged among youths, but rose by 73,000 among adults, primarily among women (+54,000).
- The employment/population ratio fell 0.8 to 57.3.
- Compared with December 1991, employment was up 86,000 (+1.0%) in the service-producing sector, but it was down 65,000 (-2.0%) in the goods-producing sector. A 3.9% increase in employment in community, business and personal services (+167,000) more than offset smaller declines in the other service industries.
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 156,000 (+11.3%) to 1,540,000.
- The unemployment rate rose 1.0 to 11.2, while the participation rate fell 0.2 to 64.5.

Other Highlights: Annual Averages

On an annual average basis, employment in Canada was 12,240,000 in 1992, down 100,000 (-0.8%) from 1991 and down 331,000 (-2.6%) from its peak in 1990.

- Since 1990, the largest percent decline in annual average employment for 1992 was in Newfoundland (-6.3%), followed by Nova Scotia (-4.6%), Ontario (-4.5%), Manitoba (-4.2%), Prince Edward Island (-3.9%), Quebec (-3.3%) and Saskatchewan (-2.0%). Over the period, employment was little changed in Alberta and New Brunswick, and rose in British Columbia (+3.3%).
- Full-time employment has declined by 458,000 since 1990. However, part-time employment has grown by 127,000 and now accounts for 16.8% of employment, up from 15.4% in 1990.
- There was little change in employment in the service-producing sector, which is now only 0.1% lower than its highest annual average level in 1990. In contrast, since 1989, employment in the goods-producing industries has declined sharply, falling 434,000 (-11.6%) over the three-year period.
- In 1992, the level of unemployment was 1,556,000, 9.9% higher than the level in 1991. Unemployment has been rising since 1989 when it stood at 1,018,000. The annual average unemployment rate for 1992 was 11.3, up from 7.5 in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The December 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of January. For information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications". □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	December 1992	November 1992	December 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,903	13,898	13,737
Employment ('000)	12,310	12,253	12,317
Unemployment ('000)	1,593	1,645	1,420
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.5	11.8	10.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	65.6	65.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.0	57.8	59.0
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,690	13,799	13,513
Employment ('000)	12,150	12,208	12,129
Unemployment ('000)	1,540	1,591	1,384
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	11.5	10.2
Participation Rate (%)	64.5	65.1	64.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.3	57.6	58.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production

1992 Advance and 1991 Final

Highlights

- Advance figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1992 amounted to 93 997 thousand cubic metres, a 4.7% increase from 1991. Value of production is estimated at $11,251 million, a 7.6% increase from 1991.
- Natural gas production during 1992 is estimated at 118 925 million cubic metres, a 13.0% increase from 1991. Value of production is estimated at $5,608 million.
- Production of natural gas by-products totalled an estimated 26 551 thousand cubic metres, a 6.6% increase from 1991. Value of production is estimated at $2,297 million, up 5.4% from 1991.

For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Industry Division.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production
1992 Advance and 1991 Final

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-products[1]	
	(m^3 thousands)	($ millions)	(m^3 millions)	($ millions)	(m^3 thousands)	($ millions)
1992 Advance						
Saskatchewan	13 437.1	1,392.6	6 213.7	297.6	124.0	11.1
Alberta	75 071.2	9,231.4	97 615.6	4,674.5	25 587.9	2,213.4
British Columbia	2 027.9	262.4	14 065.3	568.9	800.8	69.4
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	3 460.9	364.7	1 030.8	66.7	38.7	2.9
Canada	**93 997.1**	**11,251.1**	**118 925.4**	**5,607.7**	**26 551.4**	**2,296.8**
1991 Final						
Saskatchewan	12 390.1	1,186.5	6 041.8	332.3	122.0	10.8
Alberta	72 477.7	8,675.4	85 477.3	4,435.4	24 107.5	2,103.8
British Columbia	2 046.2	266.1	12 933.8	564.4	654.2	59.8
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	2 874.4	328.4	790.8	62.0	35.1	3.7
Canada	**89 788.4**	**10,456.4**	**105 243.7**	**5,394.1**	**24 918.8**	**2,178.1**

[1] *Excludes volume and value of elemental sulphur, but includes pentanes plus.* ■

Coal Production in Canada

1992

Estimates of Canadian coal production for 1992 indicate that both volume and value decreased. Production is estimated at 64.6 million tonnes and value is estimated at $1.7 billion, decreases of 9.3% and 13.2%, respectively, from 1991.

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Industry Division.

Coal Production in Canada
1992

	1991 Final		1992 Estimates	
	Tonnes Thousands	$ Thousands	Tonnes Thousands	$ Thousands
Nova Scotia	4 138	245,240	4 500	265,000
New Brunswick	498	34,185	400	32,000
Saskatchwan	8 981	93,865	9 350	94,200
Alberta				
Sub-bituminous	22 242	198,875	22 900	215,500
Bituminous	10 312	355,105	10 450	356,600
Total	32 554	553,980	33 350	572,100
British Columbia	24 962	989,510	16 950	700,000
Canada	**71 133**	**1,916,780**	**64 550**	**1,663,300**

■

Electric Storage Batteries

November 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 183,786 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in November 1992.

From January to November 1992, a total of 1,743,566 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries were sold, down 21.8% from 2,229,759 units sold the previous year.

Note: Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The November 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

November 1992

Steel primary forms production for November 1992 totalled 1 186 618 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% from 1 144 941 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of November 1992 totalled 12 614 950 tonnes, up 6.5% from 11 843 900 tonnes the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The November 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

December 1992

The most recent figures on the production and value of fruits and on the area, production and value of vegetables in Canada are now available. Also available, on CANSIM, are intercensal revisions to the commercial fruit and vegetable statistics for the 1987 to 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5614-5620, 5623 and 5627.

The December 1992 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72) will be available in late January.

For further information, contact L. Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills (except corn oil) (SIC 1061) totalled $828.0 million, up 3.0% from $803.9 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Chewing Gum Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled $297.1 million, up 1.8% from $291.7 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5394.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leaf Tobacco Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled $331.3 million, up 2.9% from $322.0 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Third Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50; United States: US$15/US$60; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1992.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Focus on Culture, Winter 1992. Vol. 4, No. 4.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1992.
Catalogue number 91-204
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

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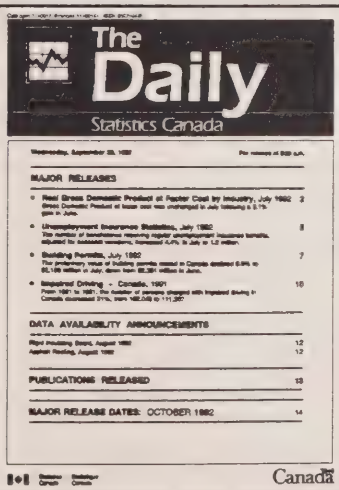
The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
11	New Housing Price Index	November 1992
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1992
11	Farm Product Price Index	November 1992
12	Census of Population: Home Language, Mother Tongue and Knowledge of Languages	1991
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1992
13	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1992
13	Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part II – Labour Unions	1990
14	Earnings of Men and Women	1991
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1992
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1992

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 11, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home Language, Mother Tongue and Knowledge of Languages
1991 Census of Canada

Tomorrow, a special issue of *The Daily* will present data from the 1991 Census of Canada on home language, mother tongue and knowledge of languages.

As well, two publications will be released tomorrow: *Home Language and Mother Tongue* (93-317, $40) and *Knowledge of Languages* (93-318, $40). Each publication presents data for Canada, the provinces/territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Together, they offer a wealth of information on English, French and non-official languages in Canada.

Data on ethnic origin will be released on February 23, 1993.

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

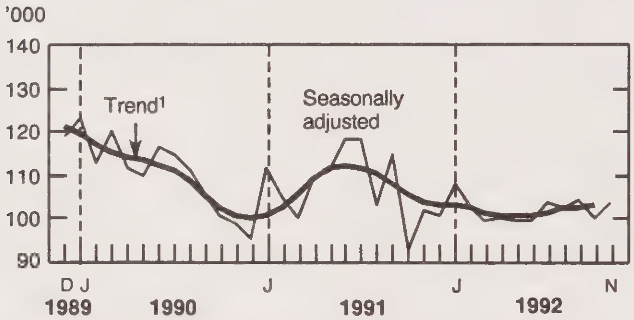
November 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 104,000 units in November 1992, an increase of 3.7% from the revised October figure. This increase was due to stronger truck sales (+10.3%), while car sales rose marginally (+0.2%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for November 1992 were 88,000 units, down 1.0% from November 1991. Sales of passenger cars declined 7.5%, but truck sales increased by 11.3%.

- The November decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 6.8% for North American passenger cars and a drop of 1.3% for cars manufactured in Japan.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market remained constant at 64% in November 1992 compared to November 1991, but the Japanese share rose from 27% to 29% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The November 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

November 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	August 1992 r	September 1992 r	October 1992 r	November 1992p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**102,414** **-1.3**	**104,125** **+1.7**	**99,994** **-4.0**	**103,737** **+3.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,979 -4.5	41,052 -2.2	41,033 --	41,944 +2.2
Overseas	23,924 -2.2	24,789 +3.6	24,114 -2.7	23,350 -3.2
Total	**65,902** **-3.7**	**65,841** **-0.1**	**65,147** **-1.1**	**65,294** **+0.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**36,512** **+3.4**	**38,284** **+4.9**	**34,847** **-9.0**	**38,443** **+10.3**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	November 1992	Change 1992/91	January-November 1992	Change 1992/91
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**88,063**	**-1.0**	**1,143,390**	**-5.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	34,812	-6.8	472,987	-13.1
Japan	15,688	-1.3	221,308	-1.6
Other Countries	3,416	-32.0	54,337	-6.1
Total	**53,916**	**-7.5**	**748,632**	**-9.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	29,949	+16.5	339,667	+4.5
Overseas	4,198	-15.4	55,091	-11.5
Total	**34,147**	**+11.3**	**394,758**	**+1.9**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*
– *Amount to small to be expressed.*

■

New Housing Price Index

November 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.8 in November, up 0.1% from October 1992. The estimated House Only index increased 0.4%, but the Land Only index decreased 0.3%.

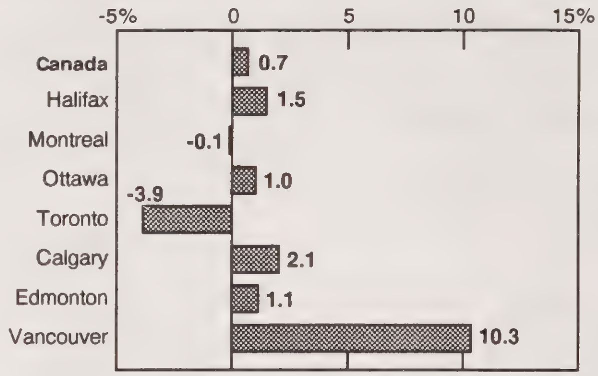
The largest monthly decrease in new housing prices was in Hamilton (-0.5%), while the largest monthly increase was in Regina (0.9%), followed by Vancouver (0.7%) and Victoria (0.5%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.7% from the year-earlier level. This movement was influenced by a year-over-year increase of 10.3% in Vancouver and by increases in Victoria (5.8%) and Regina (5.7%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in Hamilton (-4.2%), Toronto (-3.9%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.9%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (-2.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, November 1992



For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1986=100

	November 1992	October 1992	November 1991	% change November 1992/ October 1992	% change November 1992/ November 1991
Canada Total	**134.8**	**134.7**	**133.9**	**0.1**	**0.7**
Canada (House Only)	**124.7**	**124.2**	**125.0**	**0.4**	**-0.2**
Canada (Land Only)	**165.8**	**166.3**	**160.1**	**-0.3**	**3.6**
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.5	–	0.4
Halifax	111.0	111.0	109.4	–	1.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.8	115.4	114.4	0.3	1.2
Quebec City	134.7	134.9	134.7	-0.1	–
Montreal	134.7	134.8	134.8	-0.1	-0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.6	123.8	122.4	-0.2	1.0
Toronto	138.9	139.1	144.5	-0.1	-3.9
Hamilton	128.7	129.3	134.4	-0.5	-4.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.4	129.3	133.1	0.1	-2.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.9	124.6	128.6	0.2	-2.9
London	146.0	146.0	145.7	–	0.2
Windsor	127.8	127.8	127.6	–	0.2
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.8	132.8	132.8	–	–
Winnipeg	108.8	108.7	108.4	0.1	0.4
Regina	119.3	118.2	112.9	0.9	5.7
Saskatoon	107.4	107.4	106.7	–	0.7
Calgary	134.3	134.2	131.5	0.1	2.1
Edmonton	143.1	143.4	141.5	-0.2	1.1
Vancouver	140.8	139.8	127.7	0.7	10.3
Victoria	130.3	129.7	123.1	0.5	5.8

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

November 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 97.1 in November, up 1.1% from the revised October level of 96.0. The crops index was up 2.0% to 84.9; the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes all increased. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.7% to 104.6, with an increase of 2.8% in the hogs index and an increase of 0.5% in the cattle and calves index. Still, the overall index remained at low levels not seen since the 1979/1980 crop year. The Canadian Wheat Board's initial prices for wheat and barley for 1992/93 were set slightly above prices that prevailed in July; however, the low quality of the 1992/93 crop has depressed average prices.

Percentage Changes in the Farm Product Price Index between October and November 1992, by Province

Newfoundland	+1.5%
Prince Edward Island	-4.7%
Nova Scotia	-0.4%
New Brunswick	-1.9%
Quebec	+1.5%
Ontario	+0.1%
Manitoba	+1.6%
Saskatchewan	+2.3%
Alberta	+2.9%
British Columbia	-1.1%
Canada	**+1.1%**

Crops

The crops index was up 2.0% in November to 84.9 as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes increased. The index fell 6.9% below the year-earlier level.

- The cereals index rose 1.5% to 69.6 in November. Wheat prices in Western Canada rebounded in response to improvements in the quality of grain marketed. Barley prices rose due to an adjustment to the CWB initial prices of Special Select 2- and 6-Row (designated) barley effective November 5, 1992. The index stood 12.5% below the year-earlier level.
- The oilseeds index increased by 6.3% to 112.5, its highest level since August 1990. Flaxseed and canola prices rose strongly, while soybean prices were steady. The index stood 22.3% above the November 1991 level.
- The potatoes index rose 4.9% in November following three consecutive monthly declines. In spite of this increase, the index remained 10.2% below its year-earlier level. Canadian potato production for 1992/93 is estimated to be 23.4% above last year's level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.7% to 104.7 in November. The cattle and calves index and the hogs and poultry indexes increased, while the dairy products and eggs indexes decreased.

- The hogs index rose 2.8% to 81.0 in November, its third consecutive monthly increase. Prices in the United States were steady throughout the month. The U.S. slaughter to the end of November stood 7.7% above the year-earlier level, while Canadian slaughter was up 6.3%. The November 1992 index stood 24.8% above the year-earlier level, which was one of the lowest levels on record.
- The cattle and calves index increased 0.5%. The U.S. prices were stable throughout November, trending upward slightly during the last week of the month. The U.S. cattle slaughter to the end of November was up just 0.3% over the previous year, but calves slaughter was down 4.9%. Canadian slaughter for the same period was up 4.0% for cattle but down 6.3% for calves. At 109.8, the November index stood 8.7% above the November 1991 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The November issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on January 20. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics
November 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in November 1992 was 203 425 tonnes, up 2% from the 198 573 tonnes milled in November 1991. The resulting wheat flour production increased 1% to 152 146 tonnes in November 1992 from 150 678 tonnes in November 1991.

Crushing

Canola crushings for November 1992 amounted to 155 399 tonnes, down 1% from 157 318 tonnes crushed in November 1991. The resulting oil production decreased 0.01% to 64 289 tonnes from 64 322 tonnes in November 1991. Meal production decreased 2% to 93 199 tonnes from 95 182 tonnes in November 1991.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
November 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 221 035 cubic metres in November 1992, a decrease of 11.6% from 3 643 255[r] (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 506 903 cubic metres, up 11.3% from 4 949 380[r] cubic metres in November 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 334 470 cubic metres, an increase of 1.5% from 8 209 564[r] cubic metres the previous year. November's closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 18.3% to 14 961 767[r] cubic metres, down from 18 319 193[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of November 1992, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 32 864 509[r] cubic metres, a decrease of 12.2% from 37 414 427[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 3.9% to 56 821 297[r] cubic metres from the year-earlier 54 694 046[r] cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 90 583 421[r] cubic metres, was down 2.1% from 92 529 873[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The November 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

The Dairy Review, October 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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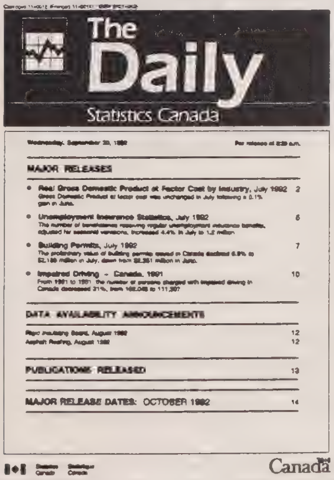
The Daily
Statistics Canada

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 12, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence
Ans d'excellence

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Increased numbers of Canadians speak a language other than English or French at home.
- Little change in the proportion with English home language.
- The number of people having French as home language increases, but their proportion of the total population continues to decline.
- English-French bilingualism increased in almost every province.
- Language shift among official language minorities increased.
- In Quebec, language shifts are turning more toward French than in the past.

Home Language and Mother Tongue
Knowledge of Languages
The Nation

Home Language and Mother Tongue and **Knowledge of Languages** are now available. These publications are based on data collected from a 20 per cent sample of households for the 1991 Census of Canada and provide information on languages spoken most often at home, mother tongue, and knowledge of languages.

Each publication presents tables with data for Canada, provinces, territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Together, they provide a wealth of information on English, French and non-official languages in Canada.

To obtain a copy of **Home Language and Mother Tongue** (93-317, $40) or **Knowledge of Languages** (93-318, $40) see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Today's Daily provides information on home language, mother tongue and knowledge of languages to add to our new portrait of Canada and Canadians.

Increased numbers of Canadians speak a language other than English or French at home

The number of people whose home language (the language spoken most often at home) was other than English or French was 2.3 million in 1991 (8.4 per cent of the population), compared to 1.9 million in 1986 (7.5 per cent of the population).

The higher proportion in 1991 was due primarily to the increased number of recent immigrants whose home language was neither English nor French and to the inclusion, for the first time in the 1991 Census, of non-permanent residents. However, if non-permanent residents are excluded from the comparison, the proportion of the population reporting home language other than English or French moved from 7.5 per cent in 1986 to 8.0 per cent in 1991. The increase was confined to the four provinces which received the most immigrants: Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta.

Between 1971 and 1991, the ranking of the top home languages other than English or French changed considerably. In 1971, the top three home languages were Italian (spoken by 425,000 people), German (213,000) and Ukrainian (145,000). By 1991, Chinese (430,000) had moved from fifth to first place. Italian, the home language of 288,000, dropped from first to second place, while Portuguese (153,000) rose from sixth place in 1971 to third place in 1991. Considerably fewer people had Ukrainian as home language (50,000) in 1991 and it slipped to twelfth place in ranking.

Comparison of 1971 and 1991 Census data shows that the number of people who spoke an aboriginal language as home language was essentially the same in 1971 (137,000 people) as in 1991 (138,000). It should be noted, however, that incomplete enumeration of some Indian reserves in 1991 may have resulted in underreporting of the number of people speaking an aboriginal language at home. (For further information, see the note on data comparability on page 15 of today's Daily).

Both international immigration and language shifts to English or French as the language used most often at home affect the number of people reporting home languages other than English or French. Rapid growth in a language group occurs when its members immigrate in large numbers. The rate of increase declines, however, as shifts to English or French become more common, even if immigration remains high. Finally, when immigration slows down, the number reporting a given home language declines because of little transmission from one generation to the next. In terms of home language, the Chinese, Spanish and Punjabi groups, among others, are in the growing phase, while those speaking Italian, German and Ukrainian at home are declining.

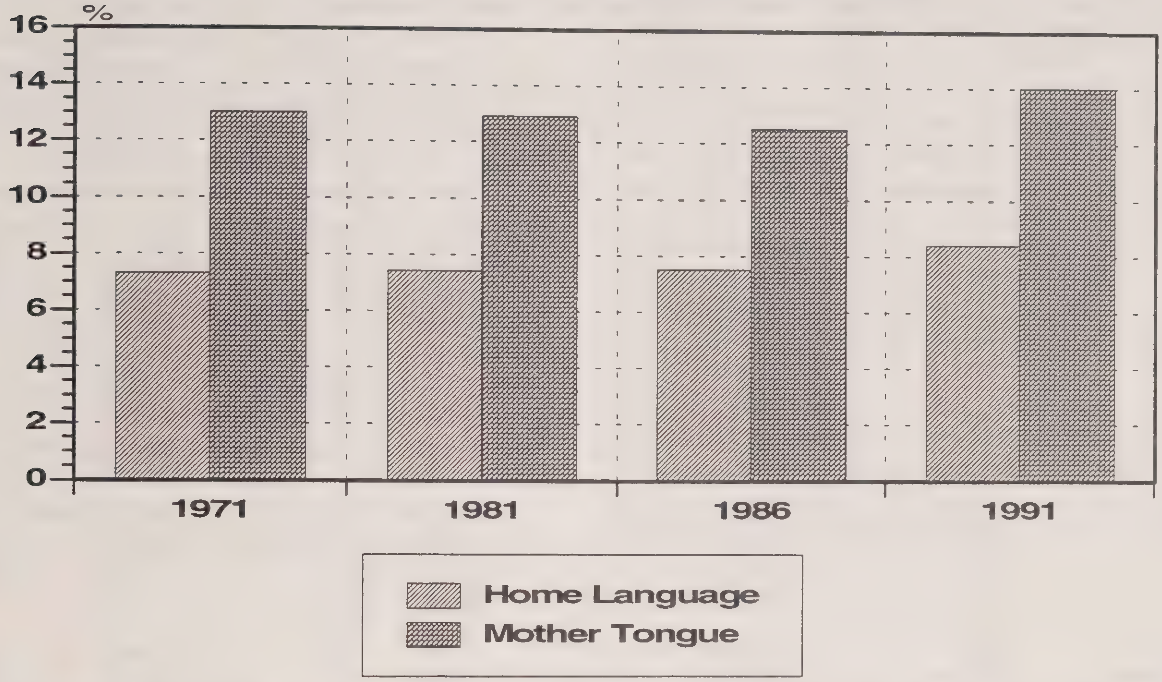
Languages other than English or French were reported less frequently as home language than as mother tongue. In 1991, the number of people with Chinese home language (430,000) was significantly smaller than the population whose mother tongue was Chinese (517,000). The contrast was much more marked for German: 134,000 with German home language compared to 491,000 with German as mother tongue.

Mother Tongue and Home Language

Mother tongue is defined as the first language a person learned at home in childhood and still understands at the time of the census. Home language means the language most often spoken at home during the period immediately preceding the census. Both concepts refer to language practices within the family, the first in childhood, the second at the time data are collected.

When people report that they most often speak a language other than their mother tongue at home, this does not necessarily mean that they never speak their mother tongue at home. They may speak it within the family, but less often than another language.

Population with Mother Tongue and Home Language Other than English or French, Canada, 1971-1991



Ten Main Home Languages Other than English or French, Canada, 1971 and 1991

1971			1991		
Home Language	Number	%	Home Language	Number	%
Italian	425,230	2.0	Chinese	430,090	1.6
German	213,350	1.0	Italian	288,290	1.1
Ukrainian	144,755	0.7	Portuguese	152,530	0.6
Greek	86,830	0.4	Spanish	145,050	0.5
Chinese	77,895	0.4	German	134,460	0.5
Portuguese	74,765	0.3	Punjabi	123,775	0.5
Polish	70,960	0.3	Polish	117,150	0.4
Magyar (Hungarian)	50,675	0.2	Greek	93,160	0.3
Dutch	36,170	0.2	Arabic	82,450	0.3
Yiddish	26,330	0.1	Vietnamese	79,585	0.3

Note: *In 1991, single and multiple responses were combined. See note on single and multiple responses on page 8.*

Population by Home Language, Canada, Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories, 1971-1991

Home language		Canada Number (in thousands)	Canada %	Quebec Number (in thousands)	Quebec %	Other Provinces and Territories Number (in thousands)	Other Provinces and Territories %
Total	1991	26,994	100	6,810	100	20,184	100
	1991 a	26,771	100	6,766	100	20,004	100
	1986	25,022	100	6,455	100	18,568	100
	1981	24,083	100	6,369	100	17,714	100
	1971	21,568	100	6,028	100	15,541	100
English	1991	18,439	68.3	759	11.1	17,680	87.6
	1991 a	18,348	68.5	750	11.1	17,598	88.0
	1986	17,122	68.4	763	11.8	16,359	88.1
	1981	16,355	67.9	784	12.3	15,571	87.9
	1971	14,446	67.0	888	14.7	13,558	87.2
French	1991	6,290	23.3	5,655	83.0	635	3.1
	1991 a	6,280	23.5	5,646	83.4	634	3.2
	1986	6,032	24.1	5,364	83.1	668	3.6
	1981	5,940	24.7	5,276	82.8	664	3.7
	1971	5,546	25.7	4,870	80.8	676	4.3
Other Languages	1991	2,265	8.4	397	5.8	1,868	9.3
	1991 a	2,143	8.0	371	5.5	1,772	8.9
	1986	1,868	7.5	328	5.1	1,540	8.3
	1981	1,788	7.4	309	4.9	1,479	8.3
	1971	1,576	7.3	270	4.5	1,306	8.4

Note: *Except for 1971, data were reconciled (see note on data reconciliation below) and multiple responses were equally divided between the languages reported.*

1991 a *Non-permanent residents are excluded to facilitate comparison with earlier years.*

Data Reconciliation

In the census, as in most large surveys, a small proportion of respondents provide inconsistent data. In almost every case, these data are corrected when the file is edited. In some cases, because of the sensitive or complex nature of the variable, the reported information is not changed and analysts are left to decide whether or not to make a correction.

For example, in the 1986 Census, of the 73,000 people in Quebec who reported French as their mother tongue and English as their home language, 26,000 stated that they could conduct a conversation in French but not in English. At the same time, elsewhere in the country, of the 16,000 people who reported English as their mother tongue and French as their home language, 6,000 stated that they could conduct a conversation in English but not in French (see **Language Retention and Transfer**, Catalogue No 93-153). These inconsistent situations also occurred, but somewhat less frequently, in the 1981 Census.

Due to improved questionnaire design, the number of inconsistent cases is much smaller in the 1991 Census. Thus in Quebec, of the 58,000 people who reported French as their mother tongue and English as their home language, only 3,000 also stated that they could conduct a conversation in French but not in English. A reduction can be observed in the total number of inconsistent situations of this type, both in Quebec and elsewhere in the country.

In order to improve the comparability of data from the last three censuses, home language was amended for the Daily in every inconsistent case by accepting the statement about knowledge of official languages. These corrections pertained only to English and French as home languages. After multiple responses have been distributed equally between the languages reported, the proportion represented by French as home language in Quebec is identical before and after reconciliation in 1991 (83.0 per cent), because of the small number of inconsistent cases. The change is more marked in 1981 (82.5 per cent before and 82.8 per cent after reconciliation) and in 1986 (82.7 per cent before, 83.1 per cent after).

Little change in the proportion with English home language

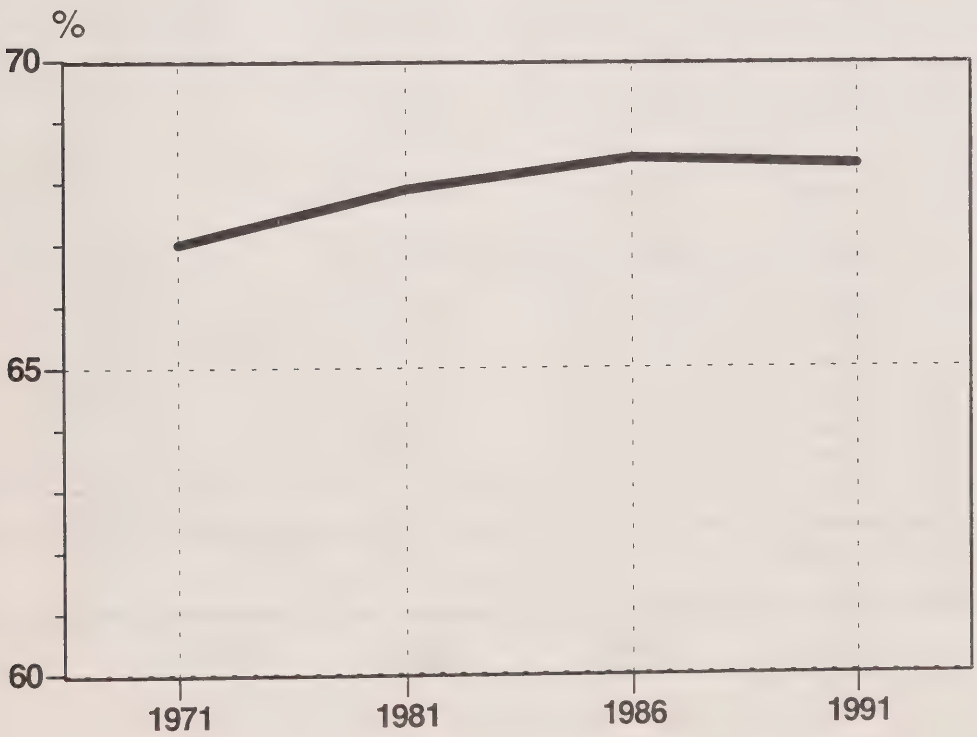
The number of people who used English as home language rose from 17.1 million in 1986 to 18.4 million in 1991, which corresponded to a slight decrease in its proportion in the population (from 68.4 per cent in 1986 to 68.3 per cent in 1991). If non-permanent residents are excluded from the comparison, the proportion speaking English most often at home increased slightly (from 68.4 per cent in 1986 to 68.5 per cent in 1991). This increase was smaller due to higher immigration during the most recent five-year period, than the increases observed since 1971, when a question on language most often spoken at home was first asked on the Census.

Between 1986 and 1991, Quebec experienced a slight decrease in the number of people whose home language was English (763,000 or 11.8 per cent of the population in 1986, compared to 759,000 or 11.1 per cent in 1991). This followed much more marked declines in the previous 15 years, when 888,000 people (14.7 per cent of the population) reported English home language in 1971, falling to 784,000 (12.3 per cent) in 1981 and to 763,000 (11.8 per cent) in 1986.

In the rest of the country, the number of people with English home language continued to increase, even though the proportion declined from 88.1 per cent in 1986 to 87.6 per cent in 1991. This decrease, however, was due primarily to the inclusion of non-permanent residents in 1991. If they are excluded from the comparison, the 1991 proportion (88.0 per cent) was only slightly below that of 1986 (88.1 per cent).

Between 1981 and 1991, the proportion of people with English home language decreased in Ontario and British Columbia (because of high immigration to those provinces), and in Quebec. It rose or remained the same in the other provinces and territories.

Population with English as Home Language, Canada, 1971-1991



Population by Home Language, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1991.

		Total		English		French		Other Languages	
		Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%
Canada	1981	24,083	100	16,355	67.9	5,940	24.7	1,788	7.4
	1991	26,994	100	18,439	68.3	6,290	23.3	2,265	8.4
Newfoundland	1981	564	100	560	99.3	1	0.3	3	0.4
	1991	564	100	560	99.2	1	0.2	3	0.5
Prince Edward Island	1981	121	100	117	96.6	4	3.1	0	0.4
	1991	128	100	125	97.3	3	2.4	0	0.3
Nova Scotia	1981	840	100	807	96.1	24	2.9	9	1.1
	1991	891	100	858	96.3	22	2.5	11	1.2
New Brunswick	1981	689	100	468	67.9	217	31.5	5	0.7
	1991	716	100	489	68.2	223	31.2	5	0.7
Quebec	1981	6,369	100	784	12.3	5,276	82.8	309	4.9
	1991	6,810	100	759	11.1	5,655	83.0	397	5.8
Ontario	1981	8,534	100	7,311	85.7	332	3.9	891	10.4
	1991	9,977	100	8,500	85.2	318	3.2	1,159	11.6
Manitoba	1981	1,014	100	868	85.7	31	3.1	114	11.3
	1991	1,079	100	947	87.7	25	2.3	107	9.9
Saskatchewan	1981	956	100	885	92.5	10	1.1	61	6.4
	1991	976	100	921	94.4	7	0.7	48	4.9
Alberta	1981	2,214	100	2,025	91.5	29	1.3	160	7.2
	1991	2,519	100	2,305	91.5	20	0.8	194	7.7
British Columbia	1981	2,714	100	2,480	91.4	15	0.5	219	8.1
	1991	3,248	100	2,910	89.6	15	0.4	323	9.9
Yukon	1981	23	100	22	95.7	0	1.0	1	3.3
	1991	28	100	27	96.7	0	1.4	1	1.9
Northwest Territories	1981	46	100	29	63.0	1	1.4	16	35.7
	1991	57	100	38	66.8	1	1.6	18	32.0

Note: *Data were reconciled and multiple responses were equally divided between the languages reported. See note on data reconciliation on page 4.*

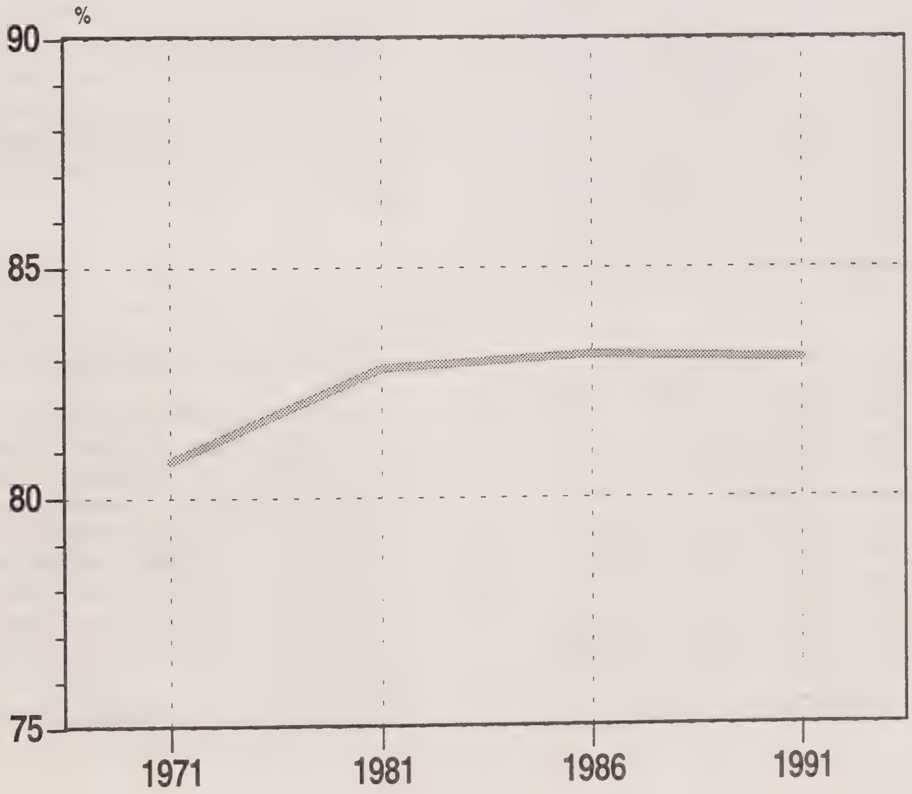
The number of people having French as home language increases, but their proportion of the total population continues to decline

The population having French home language increased by 4.3 per cent, from 6.0 million to 6.3 million between 1986 and 1991. However, the proportion of the population using French as home language continued to decline, from 24.1 per cent in 1986 to 23.3 per cent in 1991 (23.5 per cent if non-permanent residents are excluded).

The proportion with French home language in Quebec declined from 83.1 per cent (5.4 million) in 1986, to 83.0 per cent (5.7 million) in 1991, due to the inclusion of non-permanent residents in the 1991 Census. If they are excluded from the comparison, the proportion with French as home language increased from 83.1 per cent to 83.4 per cent.

Outside Quebec, the population using French home language declined from 664,000 in 1981 to 635,000 in 1991, representing a drop of 4.3 per cent over ten years. The relative size of this group decreased to 3.1 per cent in 1991 (3.2 per cent if non-permanent residents are excluded). The population with French as home language and the proportion it represented declined in most provinces. However, in New Brunswick, the number of people using French as home language rose from 217,000 in 1981 to 223,000 in 1991.

Population with French as Home Language, Quebec, 1971 to 1991



Single and Multiple Responses

Beginning with the 1986 Census, the questionnaire provided respondents with the opportunity to report more than one language in answer to the questions on mother tongue and language spoken most often at home. In 1991, most respondents (98.8 per cent) reported only one mother tongue, while 1.2 per cent reported more than one. The proportion of multiple responses was slightly higher for the question on home language (1.8 per cent). In 1986, multiple responses were much more common for both mother tongue (3.4 per cent) and home language (4.6 per cent). In 1981, even though the questions stated explicitly that only one language should be given, the proportion of multiple responses (2.2 per cent for both questions) was slightly higher than in 1991.

It would not be appropriate, except under special circumstances, to take only single responses into consideration in order to trace the evolution from 1986 to 1991 of the number or proportion in a particular language group. The size reported in 1991 would be overestimated in relation to that taken from 1986 Census data, because there were a larger proportion of single responses in 1991 than in 1986. On the other hand, if every mention of the language group under consideration (single and multiple responses) is taken together, the results of the 1991 Census in comparison to the 1986 Census would underestimate the size of the group. To be strictly accurate, both methods should be used at the same time.

To simplify the presentation of the change for home language groups, an intermediate method was used, based on equal distribution over the past three Censuses, of multiple responses among the languages reported. Although it is acceptable for comparing the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, it does not always ensure a high level of comparability with the 1986 Census, because of the much higher proportion of multiple responses in 1986. Statistics Canada does not yet have all the information which would enable analysts to allocate multiple responses more accurately.

Large urban centres show greater language diversity

The highest proportions of people who had home language other than English or French were found in Toronto (21 per cent) and Vancouver (16 per cent). In those two centres, English was the leading home language (78 per cent and 83 per cent, respectively), while less than 1 per cent of the population had French as their home language. Ottawa-Hull and Sudbury were characterized by the predominance of English as home language (62 per cent and 76 per cent, respectively), a sizeable minority using French as home language (31 per cent and 21 per cent) and a relatively small proportion with home languages other than English or French (7 per cent and 3 per cent). French predominated as home language in Montréal (69 per cent), a strong minority had English as home language (19 per cent) and a significant proportion had home language other than English or French (11 per cent).

Other metropolitan areas showed less language diversity. In four of them, all in Quebec, the proportion of people using French as home language was 92 per cent or greater in 1991, while the proportion using English as home language was below 7 per cent. In the other 16 metropolitan areas, 88 per cent or more used English as home language, with the proportion using French being below 3 per cent.

Knowledge of Languages

In the Census, knowledge of English and/or French was determined by a question about the ability to conduct a conversation in one or both official languages. A second question, asked for the first time in 1991, dealt with the ability to conduct a conversation in languages other than English or French. Respondents themselves assessed the threshold above which they reported they could conduct a conversation in a language.

Population by Home Language, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991

	Total		English		French		Other Languages	
	Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%
Calgary	748	100	677	90.4	4	0.5	68	9.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	160	100	2	1.0	158	98.8	0	0.2
Edmonton	832	100	748	89.9	7	0.9	77	9.3
Halifax	318	100	309	97.2	3	1.1	6	1.8
Hamilton	594	100	533	89.8	3	0.6	57	9.6
Kitchener	353	100	315	89.1	2	0.5	37	10.4
London	377	100	349	92.6	1	0.3	26	7.0
Montréal	3,091	100	596	19.3	2,144	69.4	351	11.3
Oshawa	238	100	226	94.8	2	1.0	10	4.2
Ottawa-Hull	912	100	569	62.4	281	30.8	62	6.8
Québec	638	100	10	1.6	623	97.6	5	0.7
Regina	189	100	182	96.2	1	0.5	6	3.3
Saint John	124	100	121	97.6	2	1.8	1	0.6
Saskatoon	208	100	197	95.0	1	0.6	9	4.4
Sherbrooke	137	100	9	6.4	126	92.3	2	1.4
St.Catharines - Niagara	360	100	333	92.4	7	1.9	21	5.8
St. John's	170	100	168	99.2	0	0.1	1	0.7
Sudbury	156	100	119	76.1	32	20.5	5	3.4
Thunder Bay	123	100	114	92.8	1	1.1	7	6.1
Toronto	3,863	100	3,021	78.2	22	0.6	820	21.2
Trois-Rivières	135	100	1	1.0	133	98.6	0	0.4
Vancouver	1,584	100	1,319	83.3	7	0.4	258	16.3
Victoria	284	100	271	95.7	1	0.5	11	3.8
Windsor	259	100	229	88.2	5	1.8	26	10.1
Winnipeg	646	100	571	88.4	15	2.4	60	9.2

Note: *Data were not reconciled but multiple responses were divided equally between the languages reported.*

Nearly all Canadians can speak their mother tongue

In 1991, 83 per cent of the population could conduct a conversation in English (22.5 million people), 32 per cent in French (8.5 million) and 18 per cent in a language other than English or French (5.0 million). The most frequently known non-official languages were: Italian (702,000 people or 2.6 per cent of the population), German (685,000 or 2.5 per cent), Chinese (557,000 or 2.1 per cent) and Spanish (402,000 or 1.5 per cent).

Even when another language was used more frequently at home than the mother tongue, mother tongue can nearly always still be spoken. Such is the case for those having French mother tongue (99.9 per cent in Quebec and 96.5 per cent in the rest of the country). Of those with mother tongue other than English or French, 96.9 per cent reported that they could conduct a conversation in at least one non-official language, usually their mother tongue.

Other than English and French, Spanish was the most frequently acquired second language. It can be estimated that some 214,000 people could speak Spanish as a second language in 1991. That figure is the difference between the number of people able to speak Spanish (402,000) and the population having Spanish as mother tongue (188,000).

Twenty Most Common Languages, Canada, 1991

Language	Ability To Speak	%	Mother Tongue*	%	Home Language*	%
English	22,505,420	83.4	16,454,515	61.0	18,664,635	69.1
French	8,508,955	31.5	6,623,235	24.5	6,369,360	23.6
Non-Official Languages	4,981,605	18.5	4,255,960	15.8	2,463,435	9.1
Italian	701,910	2.6	538,690	2.0	288,290	1.1
German	684,950	2.5	490,650	1.8	134,460	0.5
Chinese	557,300	2.1	516,875	1.9	430,090	1.6
Spanish	402,435	1.5	187,615	0.7	145,045	0.5
Portuguese	254,465	0.9	220,630	0.8	152,530	0.6
Ukrainian	249,535	0.9	201,315	0.7	49,995	0.2
Polish	239,580	0.9	200,395	0.7	117,150	0.4
Dutch	173,290	0.6	146,420	0.5	19,915	0.1
Punjabi	167,930	0.6	147,265	0.5	123,775	0.5
Arabic	164,380	0.6	119,255	0.4	82,450	0.3
Greek	161,325	0.6	132,980	0.5	93,160	0.3
Tagalog	136,975	0.5	115,980	0.4	75,390	0.3
Vietnamese	113,115	0.4	83,630	0.3	79,585	0.3
Hindi	111,965	0.4	40,575	0.2	26,285	0.1
Hungarian	97,410	0.4	83,915	0.3	31,175	0.1
Cree	93,825	0.3	82,070	0.3	60,855	0.2
Russian	84,055	0.3	38,030	0.1	17,165	0.1
Gujarati	54,210	0.2	42,175	0.2	29,030	0.1

* *Includes single and multiple responses. See note on single and multiple responses on page 8.*

Relatively few people whose mother tongue was English or French knew other languages

Of those whose mother tongue was English or French, 3.9 per cent reported they could conduct a conversation in a non-official language. This proportion was higher among the population with English mother tongue (4.5 per cent) than among those with French mother tongue (2.6 per cent). This difference stems from the higher percentage of people with English mother tongue who grew up in families in which a second language (other than French) was spoken.

The rate of English-French bilingualism increased in almost every province

In 1991, 67.1 per cent of the population reported an ability to speak English but not French (18.1 million people), 15.2 per cent spoke French but not English (4.1 million people), 16.3 per cent spoke both official languages (4.4 million) and 1.4 per cent (378,000) were unable to speak either English or French. Quebec was still the province with the highest rate of bilingualism (35.4 per cent), followed by New Brunswick (29.5 per cent) and Ontario (11.4 per cent).

While nationally the increase in bilingualism from 1986 (16.2 per cent) to 1991 (16.3 per cent) was very slight, a significant rise was observed in every province except Ontario. There, the rate fell from 11.7 per cent in 1986 to 11.4 per cent in 1991. This decrease was due to high immigration during the period and to the inclusion of non-permanent residents in the 1991 data. The decline in bilingualism among those whose mother tongue was neither English nor French (6.3 per cent in 1991, compared to 7.1 per cent in 1986) outweighed the combined effects of the increases which occurred in the population having English as mother tongue (7.5 per cent in 1991, compared to 7.2 per cent in 1986) and among those having French as mother tongue (86.7 per cent in 1991, compared to 84.6 per cent in 1986).

English-French Bilingualism (in percentage), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1971-1991

	1971	1981	1986	1991
Canada	13.4	15.3	16.2	16.3
Newfoundland	1.8	2.3	2.6	3.3
Prince Edward Island	8.2	8.1	9.4	10.1
Nova Scotia	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.6
New Brunswick	21.4	26.5	29.1	29.5
Quebec	27.6	32.4	34.5	35.4
Ontario	9.3	10.8	11.7	11.4
Manitoba	8.2	7.9	8.8	9.2
Saskatchewan	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.2
Alberta	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.6
British Columbia	4.6	5.7	6.2	6.4
Yukon	6.6	7.9	8.6	9.3
Northwest Territories	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.1

In Quebec, the rise in bilingualism was accompanied by an increase in the percentage of the population reporting the ability to speak English (from 40.2 per cent in 1986 to 40.9 per cent in 1991). The percentage of the population with French mother tongue able to speak English rose from 29.7 per cent in 1986 to 31.4 per cent in 1991, and offsets the decrease in the proportion able to speak English among the population having mother tongue other than English or French (67.5 per cent in 1991, compared to 69.8 per cent in 1986). The percentage of the Quebec population who spoke French changed little between 1986 (93.5 per cent) and 1991 (93.6 per cent), despite the increase observed in the population having neither English nor French mother tongue (68.3 per cent in 1991, as compared to 66.4 per cent in 1986).

Language shift among official language minorities increased

In 1991, 6.1 per cent of people whose mother tongue was French spoke a language (almost always English) other than French most often at home. The rate of language shift from French mother tongue was higher than in 1981 (5.1 per cent). The increase, although slight in Quebec (1.2 per cent in 1991, compared to 1.1 per cent in 1981), was more pronounced outside Quebec, where the language shift from French rose from 29 per cent in 1981 to 35 per cent in 1991. The pattern was the same in every province. It is possible, however, that part of this increase was due to an improvement in the census language questions. (See note on content considerations on page 13.)

In Newfoundland and the western provinces, the majority of the population having French as mother tongue used English more often than French at home. Outside Quebec, New Brunswick had the lowest language shift from French mother tongue (10 per cent), followed by Ontario (37 per cent).

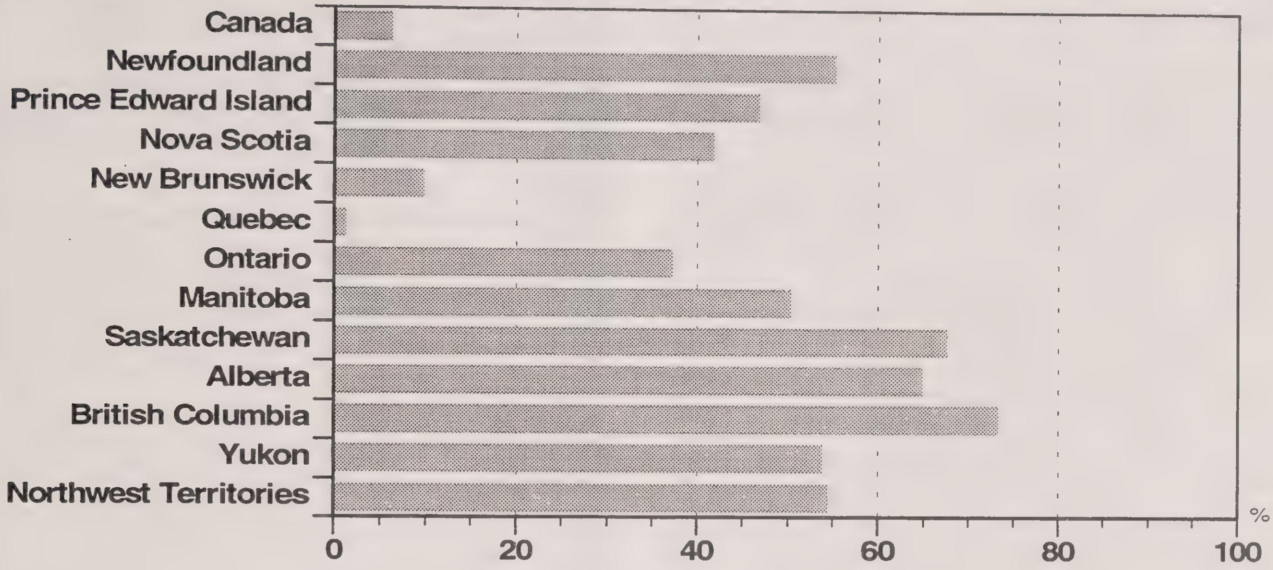
In Quebec, the language shift from English mother tongue also increased, from 7 per cent in 1981 to 10 per cent in 1991. Language shifts from English as mother tongue to French as home language (54,000) were of similar magnitude as shifts in the opposite direction from French to English (55,000).

Rate of Language Shift by Mother Tongue, Canada, Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories, 1981 to 1991

Mother Tongue		Canada (%)	Quebec (%)	Other Provinces and Territories (%)
English	1981	0.8	7.3	0.5
	1991	0.7	9.8	0.4
French	1981	5.1	1.1	28.5
	1991	6.1	1.2	35.1
Other	1981	43.8	29.8	46.0
	1991	43.8	33.1	45.6

Note: The rates were calculated with reconciled data. See note on data reconciliation on page 4.

Rate of Language Shift for French Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



Content Considerations

Changes in Data Collection: Two significant changes were made to the 1991 Census long form questionnaire (completed by a 20 per cent sample of households) in order to better portray the language situation in Canada. The first was the addition of a new question on knowledge of languages other than English or French. The second - and more significant - was to group all the language questions together and change the order so that questions on home language and mother tongue followed the two questions on language knowledge.

The second change was implemented following testing which showed that grouping the questions resulted in an improvement in respondents' comprehension of the questions and therefore improved accuracy in reported information. The 1991 Census results clearly show that when mother tongue is asked as one of a series of language questions, there are significantly fewer multiple responses (3.0 per cent gave multiple responses when the question on mother tongue was asked alone, compared to 1.2 per cent when the question was part of a series).

Data released in this Daily are taken from the long form questionnaire. A substantial decrease took place in the number and proportion of multiple responses to both the home language and mother tongue questions between 1986 and 1991, largely due to the changes described above. Although the changes provide more and better information, they make the task of comparing mother tongue and home language results from these two censuses more complex.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

Language shift from languages other than English or French were less extensive in Quebec than elsewhere in the country

Nationally, the rate of language shift for the population with mother tongue other than English or French remained unchanged at 44 per cent from 1981 to 1991. In Quebec, the rate increased to 33 per cent in 1991 (compared to 30 per cent in 1981), a level still well below the combined rate for the other provinces and territories (46 per cent).

The rate of language shift varies from one language group to another depending largely on the length of time spent in Canada. Among groups in which immigration has slowed down in recent decades, language shift was often high: 87 per cent for those with Dutch mother tongue, 76 per cent Ukrainian mother tongue and 73 per cent German mother tongue. Conversely, groups experiencing high immigration usually have lower language shift: 18 per cent for Punjabi, 19 per cent for Chinese and 26 per cent for Spanish.

In Quebec, language shifts are turning more toward French than in the past

In Quebec in 1991, 63 per cent of language shifts by those having mother tongue other than English or French were directed toward English and 37 per cent toward French. The French share was 29 per cent in 1986 and 28 per cent in 1981.

The French share of language shifts varied from group to group. It was over 50 per cent in some groups whose growth, fed by immigration, began in the last 15 or 20 years; these included those whose mother tongue was one of the Creole languages (97 per cent), Vietnamese (88 per cent), Spanish (72 per cent), Arabic (70 per cent) and Portuguese (57 per cent).

Rate of Language Shift, Main Mother Tongue Groups Other than English or French, Canada, 1991

Mother Tongue	Rate of Language Shift (%)
Italian	48.0
Chinese	18.5
German	72.7
Portuguese	32.8
Polish	40.9
Ukrainian	75.5
Spanish	26.4
Dutch	86.8
Punjabi	17.9
Greek	31.5
Arabic	33.8
Tagalog	41.8

Orientation Towards English or French of the Ten Largest Mother Tongue Groups Other Than English or French, Quebec, 1991

Mother Tongue	English (%)	French (%)
Italian	73	27
Spanish	28	72
Arabic	30	70
Greek	90	10
Portuguese	43	57
Chinese	79	21
Creole Languages	3	97
German	81	19
Polish	79	21
Vietnamese	12	88

Data Comparability

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration occur from one census to another, and can affect the comparability of data over time.

Non-permanent residents: In 1991, the census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non- permanent residents are persons who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits, or who are refugee claimants. The 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. The data released today are affected by this change in the Census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for the affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small, except for Aboriginal languages.

Upcoming Release Dates	*Information on*
February 23, 1993	Ethnic origin and occupied dwellings
March 2, 1993	Labour force activity, occupation, industry, educational attainment and school attendance
March 23, 1993	Fertility, mobility and migration
March 30, 1993	Aboriginal data by age and sex
April 13, 1993	Income
April 27, 1993	Religion, education (major fields of study), place of work, characteristics of Canadian households, and social and economic characteristics of families

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Statistics Canada has started consultations on 1996 Census content and post-censal survey topics. For information write: 1996 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

October 1992

Highlights

The October 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1] was $33.1 billion, an increase of 2.3% from October 1991. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 2.6%, similar to the 1991 annual increase of 2.8%.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for October increased slightly (0.2%) from September.
- Growth in wages and salaries in October occurred in mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.5%), federal administration and other government offices (+1.4%), local administration (+0.8%), finance, insurance and real estate (+0.8%), education and related services (+0.7%) and commercial and personal services (+0.7%). These increases were moderated, however, by declines in forestry (-1.0%), manufacturing (-0.8%), provincial administration (-0.4%), transportation, communication and other utilities (-0.3%) and health and welfare services (-0.3%).
- Increases in wages and salaries in October were recorded in Newfoundland (+0.4%), Ontario (+0.3%) and British Columbia (+0.5%). Declines occurred in Prince Edward Island (-1.0%), New Brunswick (-0.4%), Alberta (-0.7%) and in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (-0.7%). Wages and salaries in the remaining provinces were little changed from September.

Unadjusted

- In October, wages and salaries grew by 2.3% from a year earlier. The year-to-date growth was 2.2%, the same as the 1991 annual increase.
- The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (5.8%), health and welfare services (5.2%), local administration (4.6%), federal administration (4.5%), provincial administration (3.9%), transportation, communications and other utilities (3.8%) and in finance, insurance and real estate (3.6%). By contrast, year-to-date declines in wages and salaries were recorded in construction (-4.7%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-3.2%) and forestry (-1.3%). On a year-to-date basis, wages and salaries in manufacturing were virtually unchanged (-0.2%).
- British Columbia (4.1%), Alberta (3.1%), the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.1%) and Prince Edward Island (3.0%) recorded larger year-to-date increases in wages and salaries than the national growth rate of 2.2%. This growth was moderated by smaller increases in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland (-0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

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[1] *Labour income is composed of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product.* □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	October 1992p	September 1992r	August 1992f	October 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	257.3	328.8	365.5	265.8
Forestry	250.2	265.3	257.7	239.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	618.3	618.8	612.1	656.6
Manufacturing industries	5,054.1	5,102.4	5,133.0	5,093.3
Construction industry	1,839.0	1,864.8	1,929.6	1,899.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,898.5	2,902.9	2,927.3	2,818.3
Trade	4,047.4	4,019.1	4,036.6	3,932.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,552.6	2,549.6	2,566.2	2,441.2
Commercial and personal services	4,148.8	4,126.4	4,186.8	4,018.3
Education and related services	2,758.3	2,673.9	2,246.1	2,651.2
Health and welfare services	2,647.6	2,664.7	2,709.3	2,511.0
Federal administration and other government offices	978.2	978.0	989.5	925.5
Provincial administration	710.0	722.4	739.9	678.4
Local administration	659.4	661.1	666.2	635.7
Total wages and salaries	**29,419.8**	**29,478.2**	**29,365.7**	**28,766.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,661.1	3,602.1	3,591.5	3,564.8
Labour income	**33,080.8**	**33,080.4**	**32,957.3**	**32,331.7**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	225.4	220.2	221.6	232.0
Forestry	227.6	229.9	226.3	215.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	620.6	611.7	606.4	658.9
Manufacturing industries	5,039.9	5,079.4	5,073.9	5,080.2
Construction industry	1,619.4	1,619.4	1,668.2	1,669.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,867.8	2,876.9	2,884.3	5,799.0
Trade	4,053.5	4,036.2	4,020.5	3,938.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,567.3	2,547.6	2,524.3	2,455.4
Commercial and personal services	4,073.2	4,046.6	4,032.5	3,960.3
Education and related services	2,677.4	2,657.7	2,717.9	2,572.8
Health and welfare services	2,675.6	2,682.7	2,679.5	2,538.0
Federal administration and other government offices	993.4	979.8	965.5	946.5
Provincial administration	710.2	713.0	713.3	679.0
Local administration	666.4	660.8	652.2	642.4
Total wages and salaries	**29,094.5**	**29,033.5**	**28,994.9**	**28,418.5**
Supplementary labour income	3,620.6	3,547.8	3,546.2	3,525.1
Labour income	**32,715.1**	**32,581.3**	**32,541.2**	**31,943.6**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

■

Parole Decision Making in Canada

1991-92

Highlights

- In 1991-92, the parole boards in Canada made 20,790 pre-release decisions concerning full parole.
- Less than half (42%, 8,796) of the decisions were to grant full parole.
- The grant rate was 31% for federally sentenced offenders and 48% for provincial offenders.
- During 1991-92, there was an average of 7,298 parolees on full parole in the community.
- During 1991-92, 84% of the paroles granted under the jurisdiction of provincial parole boards were concluded successfully.
- Long-term research shows that 75% of paroles granted by the National Parole Board were concluded without any return to federal custody during the sentence.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Parole Decision Making in Canada, Vol. 13, No. 1 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231) or the Adult Correctional Services Program (613-951-6655), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1992

Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,356.3 million in November 1992, down 4.5% from November 1991. Concessions sales totalled $69.8 million, 5.1% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Changes
November 1992

	Sales ($ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Province		
Newfoundland	22.1	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	6.4	+0.3
Nova Scotia	53.8	-1.1
New Brunswick	36.4	+0.1
Quebec	223.1	-11.6
Ontario	575.4	-2.6
Manitoba	56.3	-3.3
Saskatchewan	38.9	-7.1
Alberta	143.7	-7.0
British Columbia	200.1	-1.1
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	52.0	-8.4
Edmonton	62.3	-5.8
Halifax-Dartmouth	26.7	-7.2
Hamilton	41.2	-0.6
Montreal	121.3	-12.1
Ottawa-Hull	62.6	-8.5
Quebec City	30.6	-9.3
Toronto	215.6	-5.3
Vancouver	107.7	+0.1
Winnipeg	50.1	-2.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

Note: Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in *The Daily* on January 22, 1993.

The November 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Domestic and International Shipping

January-June 1992 (Preliminary Data)

During the first half of 1992, a total of 144.8 million tonnes of cargo were handled at Canadian ports in domestic and international shipping, down 6.9% from the same period in 1990. The cargo tonnage handled in coastwise shipping decreased sharply (-24.9%) to 40.2 million tonnes, while international activity remained at the year-earlier level of 105 million tonnes.

Wheat, the major commodity handled in domestic shipping, was also the principal contributor to the overall decline in that sector. From January to June 1992, only 5.6 million tonnes of wheat were handled in domestic shipping, merely half the amount recorded for the same period the year before. Increases in handlings of iron ore (+5.8% to 4.2 million tonnes), gasoline (+3.2% to 3.1 million tonnes) and other mineral products (+21.9% to 2.2 million tonnes) tempered the overall decline.

Internationally, the tonnage of coal handled during the first half of 1992 grew 4.4% to 20.5 million tonnes compared to the year-earlier period, thus the ascending pattern noted in the 1991 statistics continued. Other increases in cargo tonnage handled were noted for iron ore (+2.5% to 13.3 million tonnes), wheat (+1.1% to 12.5 million tonnes) and pulpwood chips (+12.8% to 3.0 million tonnes).

The decline in shipments of wheat impacted significantly on the overall tonnage handled at the major trans-shipment ports on the St. Lawrence river – Sept-Iles/Pointe-Noire, Port-Cartier, Baie-Comeau, Québec/Lévis, Montréal/Contrecoeur – and at Thunder Bay. All of these ports recorded less tonnage in the first six months of 1992 compared to the same period in 1991.

Preliminary statistics for January to June 1992 will be published the Vol. 9, No. 3 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available by the end of April.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day Period Ending December 31, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 4.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 30.4% from the same period the previous year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 25.9% from the same period the previous year. The number of cars loaded decreased 25.1% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of December 31, 1992 decreased 5.2% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport
October 1992

Highlights

- In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 7.9% to 15 684 711 cubic metres (m^3) from the same period the previous year. Year-to-date receipts at the end of October, were 148 937 753 m^3, up 4.1% from 1991.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 23.5% compared to October 1991 but pipeline imports declined 13.5% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports at the end of October 1992 were up 11.4% while imports were up by 5.8% from 1991 levels.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in October declined 5.7% from October 1991, but deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 2.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate
December 1992

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 0.4% in December 1992 from November 1992. The mineral fuels index showed the only decrease (-5.4%). Partially offsetting this were increases for metals (2.2%), animal and vegetable products (1.9%) and wood (2.5%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 2.0% in December.

This is an early estimate of the movement of the latest Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of the month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas (Regression Method)
June 1, 1992

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1992 are now available.

Note: These figures are estimates produced using the regression-nested method and are still based on 1986 Census counts and on 1986 geographical census boundaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6485 (census divisions) and 6495 (census metropolitan areas).

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas (Regression Method), June 1, 1992* (91-211, $17/$20).

For further information, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains
November 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from November 1991, except for oats, flaxseed and canola – where marketings increased.

Deliveries of Major Grains

	November 1991	November 1992
	(thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	2 719.4	1 416.0
Durum wheat	515.7	77.8
Total wheat	**3 235.1**	**1 493.8**
Oats	36.9	90.4
Barley	508.2	219.9
Rye	14.0	13.9
Flaxseed	19.6	43.2
Canola	164.2	354.9
Total	**3 978.0**	**2 216.1**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The November 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats
November 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in November 1992 totalled 68 650 tonnes, a decrease of 6.2% from the 73 158 tonnes produced in October 1992. From January to November 1992, production totalled 704 396 tonnes, an increase of 6.4% from the corresponding 1991 figure of 661 916 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 131 tonnes in November 1992, down from 12 149 tonnes sold the previous month. Cumulative sales at the end of November were 112 765 tonnes compared to 116 894 tonnes in 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 961 tonnes in November 1992, down from 6 751 tonnes sold the previous month. Cumulative sales at the end of November 1992 totalled 65 305 tonnes compared to 69 418 tonnes in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The November 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs
November 1992

Canadian egg production in November 1992 was 38.0 million dozen, a 0.2% decrease from November 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 0.7% between November 1991 and 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,187 from 2,177.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Gypsum Products
November 1992

Manufacturers shipped 20 061 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1992, up 11.2% from the 18 042 thousand square metres shipped in November 1991 but down 1.2% from the 20 308 thousand square metres shipped in October 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November 1992 totalled 207 057 thousand square metres, an increase of 15.2% from the January to November 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The November 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for November 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 51 260 tonnes in November 1992, a decrease of 8.8% from the 56 209 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The November 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

November 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1992 totalled 143 630 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from the 149 242 tonnes produced a year earlier.

From January to November 1992, production totalled 1 227 614 tonnes, down 23.1% from the 1 597 066 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The November 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1992

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 001 kilotonnes in October 1992, down 20.6% from October 1991. The year-to-date production figure at the end of October 1992 stood at 55 247 kilotonnes, down 6.0% from the year before.
- Exports in October fell to 1 377 kilotonnes, down 52.0% from October 1991, while imports fell 17.8% to 1 111 kilotonnes. From January to October 1992, exports totalled 23 679 kilotonnes, 16.5% below the year-earlier level.
- Coke production increased to 339 kilotonnes in October, up 3.9% from October 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

October 1992

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in October 1992 increased to 41 722 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.0% from October 1991. Exports increased 1.0% to 2 992 GWh but imports decreased from 412 GWh to 358 GWh.
- From January to October 1992, net generation totalled 408 141 GWh, up 2.1% over the previous year's period. Year-to-date exports (25 540 GWh) were up 25.9% but imports (5 333 GWh) were down 1.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The October 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, October 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152;
Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166;
Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, September 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, Third Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53;
Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Rigid Insulating Board, November 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, November 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, November 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, November 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gas Utilities, September 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152;
Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173;
Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Retail Trade, October 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Wholesale Trade Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 63-226
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41;
Other Countries: US$48).

Leisure and Personal Services, 1988-1990.
Catalogue number 63-233
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Parole Decision Making in Canada, 1991-92. Vol. 13, No. 1.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108;
Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

Sound Recording, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-202
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

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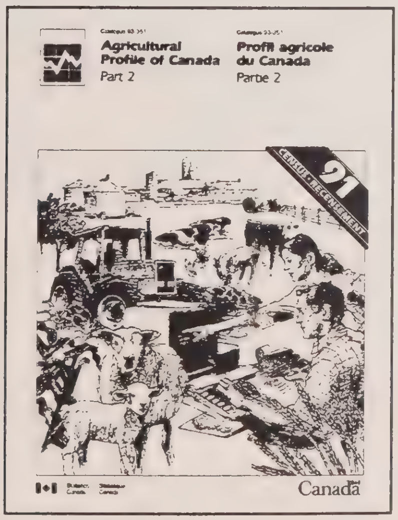
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



New Products from the 1991 Census of Agriculture

Eleven new publications from the 1991 Census of Agriculture are now available. (See the Publications Released section on page 6 of today's *Daily* for a complete list and prices.)

Agricultural Profiles, Part 2 (one Canada and 10 provincial publications) present selected small-area and cross-classified agricultural data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture, as well as selected demographic characteristics of farm operators and the farm population. In addition, each publication includes a broad range of data from the 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, and 1991 Censuses of Agriculture.

To order, see "How to Order Publications" or contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information, please contact Lynda Kemp (613-951-8711 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991), User Services and Marketing Unit, Census of Agriculture.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE

Earnings of Men and Women

1991

Average earnings for females who worked full-year full-time in 1991 were estimated at $26,842, up 2.0% from 1990 after adjusting for inflation. Earnings of males, at $38,567, were not significantly different from 1990.

As a result of these changes in earnings, the female to male earnings ratio increased to 69.6% in 1991 from 67.6% in 1990, continuing the longstanding upward trend.

The number of persons working full-year full-time dropped 2.2% in 1991, the second consecutive year of decline. However, the number of "other" earners (who worked part-time or less than 49 weeks full-time) increased 2.0% in 1991, following a 4.1% increase in 1990. Males accounted for virtually all of these shifts.

The 1991 earnings average of male "other" workers was $12,539, down 5.1% from 1990. For females, the corresponding average was $8,890, down 6.0%. These decreases, combined with growth in the total number of "other" workers and the drop in the number of full-year full-time workers, contributed to the previously reported reduction in average family income in 1991.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1991 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1992. This report compares 1991 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation and marital status. The highlights below refer only to full-year full-time workers.

Highlights

- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from 86.4% in the 15- to 24-year-old age group to 63.6% in the 55-and-over age group.

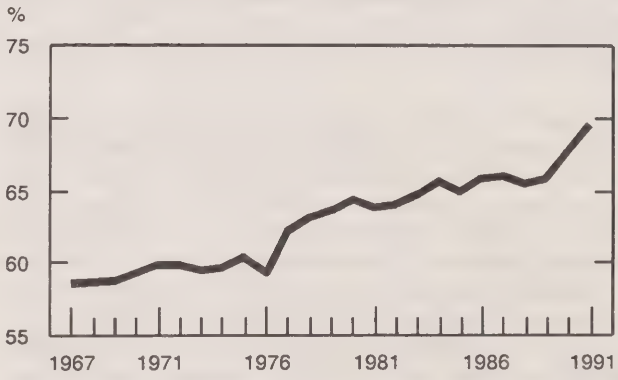
- For single (never married) earners, the earnings ratio was 91.1% compared to 64.9% for married earners and 77.0% for other categories.

- Earners with grade eight education or less had a female/male earnings ratio of 66.9% versus 71.7% for those with university degrees.

Note to Users

Highlights from the report are based on data for full-year full-time workers. There is no simple explanation for differences in earnings by sex for full-year full-time workers. Other important variables such as years of labour market experience, annual hours worked and educational attainment would have to be considered simultaneously to isolate the effect of gender alone. For example, labour force data show that, in 1991, female full-time workers worked on average 35.2 hours a week compared to 40.4 hours for male full-time workers.

Female to Male Earnings Ratios for Full-year Full-time Earners, Canada, 1967 to 1991



A microdata tape containing 1991 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1991 (13-217, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 9, 1993

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended January 9, 1993 totalled 232 493 tonnes, a 7.7% decrease from the preceding week's total of 251 987 tonnes and down 8.5% from the year-earlier 254 014 tonnes.

The cumulative total at January 9, 1993 was 304 489 tonnes, a 2.5% decrease from 312 279 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

November 1992

In November 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 119.2 million fare passengers, down 5.6% compared to November 1991. Operating revenues totalled $111.2 million, up 4.4% from November 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.8 million fare passengers, down 20.4% compared to November 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $18.2 million, a 5.6% decrease from November 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The November 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of January.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

November 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.0 million tonnes in November 1992, a decrease of 14.7% from the November 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from United States connections in November 1992.

Total loadings from January to November 1992 decreased 5.7% from the 1991 period. Year-to-date receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 1.0%.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the fourth week of January.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

November 1992

Canadian firms produced 173 569 cubic metres of waferboard in November 1992, an increase of 19.1% from the 145 765 cubic metres produced in November 1991. Particleboard production reached 107 213 cubic metres, up 14.1% from 94 005^r (revised) cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for November 1992 totalled 7 794 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 7.2% from the 8 395^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in November 1991.

From January to November 1992, production of waferboard totalled 1 875 339^r cubic metres, up 28.8% from the 1 455 866 cubic metres produced the previous year. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 103 207^r cubic metres, up 13.1% from the 975 295 cubic metres produced the previous year. Year-to-date production of fibreboard amounted to 85 660 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 4.5% from 89 660^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The November 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

November 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,125.6 million in November 1992, up 2.7% from November 1991. Operating expenses were $788.0 million, an increase of 3.0% from November 1991. Net operating revenue was $337.5 million, an increase of 1.9% from November 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Dairy Review

November 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 800 tonnes in November, a 12.8% decrease from the year before. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 100 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% from November 1991.

An estimated 550 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in October 1992, a decrease of 5.8% from October 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 10 months of 1992 to 5 796 000 kilolitres, a 4.7% decrease from the January-October period of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The November 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on January 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

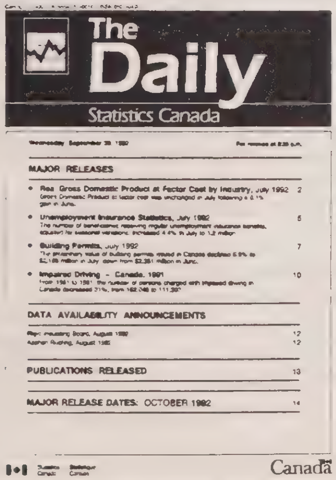
Pack of Processed Pears

1992

Data on the pack of processed pears for 1992 cannot be made available. The information is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Pack of Selected Fruits (Excluding Apples), 1992 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology (including an Index Supplement for Volumes 1 to 18, 1975-1992). December 1992. Vol. 18, No. 2.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Earnings of Men and Women, 1991.
Catalogue number 13-217
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

Agricultural Profile of Canada, Part 2, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-351
(Canada: $37; United States: US$44; Other Countries: US$52).

Agricultural Profile of Newfoundland, Part 2, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-307
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Agricultural Profile of Prince Edward Island, Part 2, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-311
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Agricultural Profile of Nova Scotia, Part 2, 1991 Census.
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(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Agricultural Profile of New Brunswick, Part 2, 1991 Census.
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(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Agricultural Profile of Quebec, Part 2, 1991 Census.
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(Canada: $44; United States: US$53; Other Countries: US$62).

Agricultural Profile of Ontario, Part 2, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-357
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Agricultural Profile of Manitoba, Part 2, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-364
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Agricultural Profile of Saskatchewan, Part 2, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-371
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Agricultural Profile of Alberta, Part 2, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-383
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Agricultural Profile of British Columbia, Part 2, 1991 Census.
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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

November 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports fell by $280 million in November to $13.7 billion. Contributing most to the overall decrease were lower exports of machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment (-$215 million), agricultural and fishing products (-$123 million) and industrial goods other than precious metals (-$109 million). Partially offsetting these declines were increased exports of forestry products ($100 million) and automotive products ($73 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports increased by $539 million to reach $12.7 billion in November, recovering almost completely from the decline in October. There were increased imports of virtually all commodities in November, the largest being aircraft and other transportation equipment ($184 million), machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment ($89 million) and automotive products ($73 million).

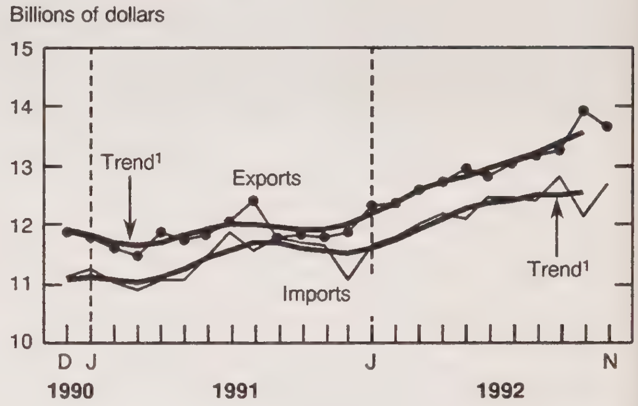
Decreased exports combined with higher imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to decline by $820 million to $1.0 billion.

Trends

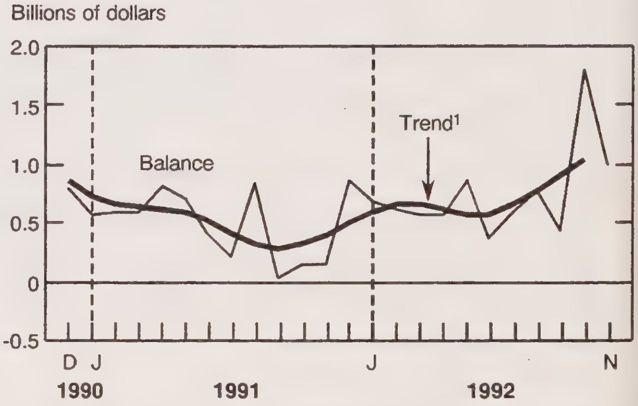
Seasonally adjusted series have been further smoothed using moving averages, to give a clearer picture of the underlying trends in trade.

Exports have been on an upward trend for a full year, increasing by an average of more than 1% each month. Increases were noted for all sectors except agriculture and energy. Among the more stable commodities, forestry products rose for the fourth consecutive month (4.1%). Machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment showed positive growth (2.7%) as did industrial goods other than precious metals (0.8%). Miscellaneous consumer goods have been on an upward trend for almost two years, and increased again in this period (0.8%). Among the more volatile commodity groupings, exports of precious metals rose by 10.0%. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment increased (1.8%) as did exports of automotive products (0.7%). Agricultural and fishing products declined by 3.7% as wheat exports fell 13.3%. Energy exports decreased marginally (-0.2%).

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Bolstered by the increase in this month's seasonally adjusted figures, the trend in imports increased by 0.2%. There were increases in the import trend for most of the more stable groups of commodities. Forestry products, agricultural and fishing products as well as miscellaneous consumer goods all grew nearly 1%. Industrial goods other than precious metals increased slightly (0.5%), but imports of machinery and equipment other than aircraft and

other transportation equipment fell by 0.2%. Except for a decline in energy products (-3.6%), imports increased in all the more volatile product groupings. Imports of automotive products increased by 0.2%. Aircraft and other transportation equipment increased by 1.3%, while imports of precious metals rose by 1.0%, reversing a seven-month trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the November 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week in February, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)
($ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991
United States	10,787	10,721	10,277	8,956	9,331	8,674	8,942	8,028
Other Trading Areas	2,868	3,214	2,946	2,788	3,342	3,460	3,855	3,590
Total	**13,655**	**13,935**	**13,223**	**11,744**	**12,673**	**12,134**	**12,797**	**11,619**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,072	1,196	1,294	1,072	840	827	845	764
Energy Products	1,324	1,306	1,401	1,279	513	470	563	553
Forestry Products	2,053	1,952	1,775	1,596	121	120	119	110
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,616	2,633	2,518	2,239	2,256	2,217	2,358	2,013
Machinery and Equipment	2,759	3,059	2,565	2,242	4,000	3,727	4,013	3,721
Automotive Products	3,222	3,149	3,080	2,815	2,826	2,753	2,855	2,637
Other Consumer Goods	329	346	337	265	1,662	1,620	1,659	1,461
Special Transactions Trade	318	337	291	270	406	353	340	302

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend
(percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	October 1991	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	October 1991
Agricultural and Fishing Products	-3.7	-2.5	-0.5	-0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	-0.2
Energy Products	-0.2	0.2	0.6	1.4	-3.6	-3.3	-1.9	1.7
Forestry Products	4.1	3.8	2.9	-1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.2
Industrial Goods and Materials	1.7	1.7	1.8	-0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.8
Machinery and Equipment	2.5	2.5	2.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Automotive Products	0.7	0.5	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.4
Other Consumer Goods	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9
Special Transactions Trade	3.6	3.8	3.7	-0.0	3.1	2.8	2.2	0.3

■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

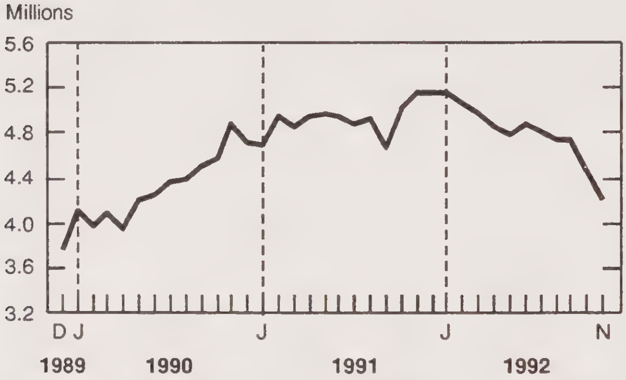
Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada was relatively stable in November. At the same time, outbound Canadian travel decreased.

November Highlights

- The number of same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 5.8% to 4.2 million, the lowest seasonally adjusted level since May 1990. A downward trend in same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents has been evident throughout 1992.
- The downward trend in automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States also continued, decreasing 6.0% to 1.0 million.
- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel (including automobile) to the United States decreased 2.5% to 1.5 million, but the number of trips to all other countries increased 5.5% to 264,000.
- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada increased: trips from the United States rose 0.6% to 988,000 and trips from all other countries rose 2.1% to 245,000.

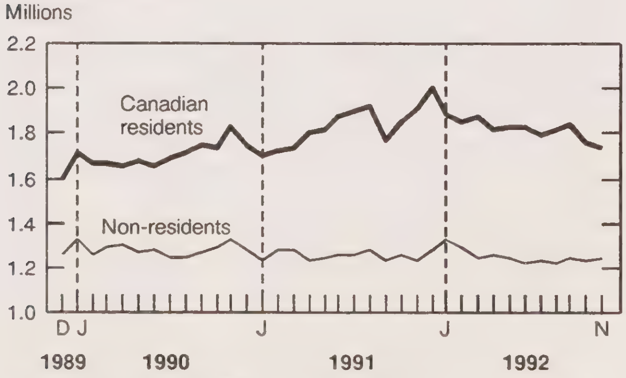
Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted



Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased to 4.0 million, a 19.8% drop from November 1991.
- Automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States also decreased, down 16.1% to 767,000.
- The number of trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel decreased 10.3% from November 1991 to 1.2 million, but similar trips to all other countries increased 3.4% to 201,000.
- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased marginally (-0.2%) from November 1991 to 527,000. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 2.3% to 122,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The November 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
November 1992

	1992			
	August[r]	September[r]	October[r]	November[p]
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	976	993	982	988
Other Countries[2]	242	248	240	245
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,550	1,574	1,505	1,468
Other Countries	261	265	250	264
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,583	2,713	2,722	2,731
Other Countries	277	284	279	277
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,309	6,440	6,033	5,797
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,740	4,738	4,450	4,190
One or More Nights	1,119	1,117	1,102	1,035

	November 1992[p]	% Change 1992/1991	Jan.-Nov. 1992[p]	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	527	-0.2	11,290	-1.5
Other Countries[2]	122	2.3	2,780	0.2
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,161	-10.3	17,655	-1.5
Other Countries	201	3.4	2,914	10.6
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	4,056	-19.5	55,358	-1.9
Auto Re-entries	3,976	-19.8	53,236	-1.9

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
November 1992

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The November 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Soft Drinks
December 1992

Data on soft drinks for December 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
December 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,943,473 light bulbs and tubes in December 1992, a decrease of 4.0% from the 25,971,293 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of December 1992 amounted to 266,800,235 light bulbs and tubes, down 1.9% from 272,016,608 sold during the same period in 1991.

The December 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
Fourth Quarter

Data on imports, manufacturers' production and inventories of electric lamps for the fourth quarter of 1992 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel
November 1992

Rolled steel shipments for November 1992 totalled 1 100 366 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% from October's total of 1 031 577 tonnes and an increase of 10.3% from the year-earlier total of 997 353 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 11 144 869 tonnes at the end of November 1992, an increase of 7.0% compared to 10 411 255 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The November 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the precious metal secondary refining industry (SIC 3922) totalled $167.0 million, up 1.1% from $165.2 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6889.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Wholesale Trade, October 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, October 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, November 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110; United States: US$33/US$132; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

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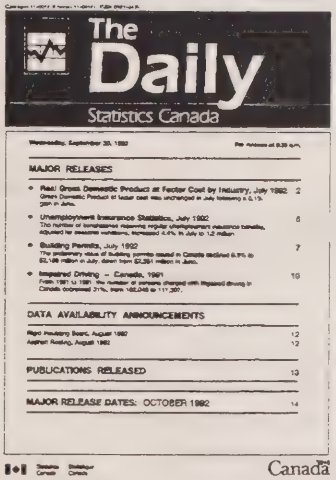
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
18	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	December 1992
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1992
20	Sales of Natural Gas	November 1992
21	Consumer Price Index	December 1992
22	Retail Trade	November 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	November 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1992



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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 18, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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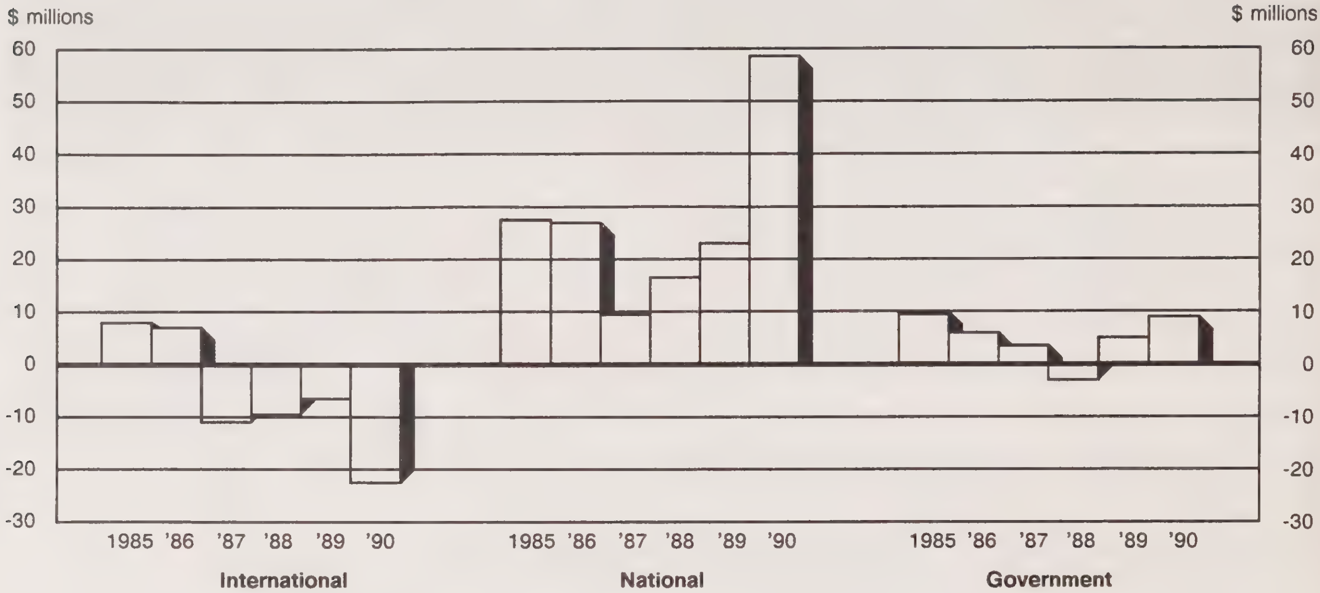
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Excess (Deficiency) of Income over Expenditures, International, National and Government Unions, 1985-1990



Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions
1990

Highlights

- The excess of income over expenditures reported by labour unions soared to $44.9 million in 1990, attributable primarily to increased revenues from dues in national and government unions.
- In contrast, international unions experienced the largest-ever excess of expenditures over income on their Canadian operations, due in large part to strike payments.
- In 1990, total income from union operations in Canada amounted to $912.3 million, up 13.3% from 1989. Union dues collected increased 12.1% compared to a marginal membership increase of 0.4%.
- For all unions, 9.0% of dues was used to support strikes in 1990 compared to 8.0% in 1989. International unions spent 32.4% of members' dues on strike payments in 1990, up significantly from 10.2% in 1989. National and government unions together spent 5.0% of dues on strikes, down from 7.5% in 1989.
- More than 905,000 or 58.3% of unionized women were employed in the services industries, especially concentrated in education and health services (53.6%). In contrast, services industries employed only one in five unionized men.
- The overall rate of unionization of Canadian industry reached 34.7% in 1990, up from 34.1% in 1989.
- The provincial rate of unionization for Newfoundland increased from 52.0% in 1989 to 55.1% in 1990. Newfoundland continued to be the only province with more unionized than non-unionized workers. The least unionized province was Alberta at 26.6%.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions, 1990 (71-202, $34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Stuart McLeod (613-951-9862), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales

December 1992 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for December totalled $2,083 million, up 3.4% from December 1991. Sales for the major department stores were $1,156 million and sales for the junior category were $927 million.

Total sales for 1992 were estimated at $13,014 million, a marginal increase of 0.8% over the previous year's sales.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation

1991

- For the fourth consecutive year, Canadian Level I-IV air carriers reported a deterioration in both operating income and net income in 1991, marking the worst financial performance in the industry's history. The balance sheets of Canadian air carriers have steadily deteriorated from a net income of $169 million in 1987 to a net loss of $427 million in 1991. In addition, the 1991 net loss was only the second time in recent history that Canadian air carriers reported an operating loss. The only other recent operating loss amounted to $13 million in 1982, compared to a $253 million operating loss in 1991.

- Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. together accounted for 97% of the net loss reported by Canadian air carriers in 1991. Air Canada reported a net loss of $218 million and a 15% drop in revenue, while CAIL reported a net loss of $196 million and a 4% drop in revenue. The rest of the industry reported a net loss of $13 million in 1991, following a net income of $8 million in 1990. Operating revenues for the rest of the industry were down by 2% in 1991. Both Air Canada and CAIL cited the worldwide economic recession and the Persian Gulf War as contributors to the first decline in worldwide air traffic and to the declines in their own operations.

- Passenger revenues from scheduled services dropped for the first time in recent history in 1991, decreasing 8% to $5.3 billion. Passenger revenues on charter services also declined, dropping 6% to $1.2 billion. Both figures represent declines to pre-1989 levels and, in constant dollars, both represent declines to pre-1988 levels. Total revenues in 1991 were down 8% to $7.6 billion, only slightly above the 1987 constant dollar figure.

- In 1991, 66% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 64% in 1990. For the international markets, over three of every four (76%) scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

- In 1991 in Canada, 69% of passengers on duopolistic routes (routes served by two carriers) travelled on a discounted ticket, compared to 59% on oligopolistic routes (routes served by three or more carriers) and 57% on monopolistic routes.

The 1991 issue of *Canadian Civil Aviation* (51-206, $36) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

January 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the cold storage of frozen poultry products as of January 1, 1993 and revised figures for December 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

November l992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for November 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, November 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Footwear Statistics, November 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, November 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, November 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1992-II.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Imports by Commodity, October 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Touriscope – International Travel, July-September 1992.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions, 1990.
Catalogue 71-202
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Research and Development (R&D) Expenditures of Private Non-profit (PNP) Organizations, 1991. Vol. 17, No. 1.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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The Daily

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Tuesday, January 19, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4

MAJOR RELEASE

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities
1992-93

Highlights

- In general, tuition fees for 1992-93 undergraduate arts programs at Canadian universities increased by 5% to 10% from the previous academic year. Higher increases were recorded at universities in Quebec and the Prairie provinces, where tuition fees swelled by 10% to 27%. The smallest increases in tuition were at universities in British Columbia, at 0% to 5%.

- University tuition fees in Quebec are still slightly lower than in the other provinces, with undergraduate arts students paying between $1,300 and $1,600 per year. Representative tuition fees in the Atlantic provinces are $1,700 to $2,700; in Ontario, $1,900; in the Prairie provinces, $1,600 to $3,500; and in British Columbia, $1,800 to $2,200.

- The undergraduate programs with the highest tuition fees are medicine and dentistry, where tuition fees can be as high as $3,600.

- Most Canadian universities, except in Manitoba, charge foreign students higher tuition fees than those paid by Canadian students. A comparison shows that foreign students in undergraduate arts programs pay from 50% more in Newfoundland to 430% more in Quebec than Canadian students.

- The University Tuition Fee Price Index for Canadian students increased by 8.5% from the previous academic year. Over the last five years, between 1988-89 and 1992-93, it has jumped by 58%.

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1992-93 (81-219, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Tina Chui (613-951-1666) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Charter Statistics

1991

Highlights

- The domestic air charter market increased by 33% from 329,000 passengers in 1990 to 439,000 in 1991. This was a continuation of the upturn which began in 1989 in the domestic charter market.

- Domestically, Toronto-Vancouver was the top city-pair in 1991 with 155,000 passengers inbound and outbound. Calgary-Toronto was a distant second with 79,000 passengers.

- The total number of charter passengers travelling to and from Canada decreased by 14%, from 5.0 million in 1990 to 4.3 million in 1991. This was the second consecutive decrease in international charter data following a 4% decrease between 1989 and 1990.

- Internationally, Montreal-Fort Lauderdale was the most popular city-pair across the board for all charter regions, with 236,000 passengers in 1991.

The 1991 edition of *Air Charter Statistics* (51-207, $36) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this publication, contact Katerina Tieman (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Tobacco Products

December 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 2.66 billion cigarettes in December 1992, a 0.4% decrease from the 2.67 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to December 1992 totalled 44.30 billion cigarettes, down 4.7% from 46.49 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in December 1992 totalled 2.94 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 2.6% from the 3.02 billion cigarettes sold in December 1991. Year-to-date sales at the end of 1992 totalled 35.06 billion cigarettes, down 10.0% from the year-earlier 38.95 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the December 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50), see "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, November 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Air Charter Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Building Permits, October 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs, 1992-1993.
Catalogue number 81-219
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

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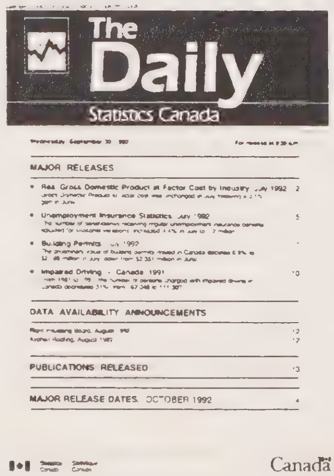

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
November 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments increased 0.6% in November, the third increase in the last four months. Fourteen of the 22 major groups recorded higher shipment levels in November. The motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries accounted for about 90% of the overall increase; shipments for all manufacturing industries excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories increased 0.1%. Similarly in October, 15 of the 22 major groups increased and motor vehicle, parts and accessories led the way, accounting for most of the gain.

Unfilled orders decreased 0.3% in November, the result of a large decline in the aircraft industry. Inventory levels decreased 0.1%, the second consecutive decline.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments increased for the eighth consecutive period and rose at a rate of 0.5% to 0.6% per month over the six most recent periods. The motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries accounted for most of the increase in the trend over the last three months. However, the trend for the rest of the manufacturing industries also showed strength with eight consecutive monthly increases.

The trend for unfilled orders decreased at a rate of 0.5% to 0.6% per month since May. The inventory trend declined for more than 30 months but then rose slightly at a rate of 0.1% for the two most recent periods.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 0.6% to $23.9 billion in November. Fourteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 63% of shipment values) increased, seven decreased and one remained unchanged. The largest increases in dollar terms were recorded in transportation equipment (1.7%), notably in motor vehicles, and in the wood industry (2.4%). The largest decreases in order of dollar impact were recorded in printing and publishing (-2.0%) and electrical and electronic products (-1.3%) industries.

- The **trend** for shipments rose for the eighth month in a row and at the same rate for the last three periods. The trend for 15 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 71% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period. The most significant increases in terms of dollar impact were in transportation equipment, wood, paper and allied products and primary metal industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.1% in November to $34.1 billion, the second consecutive monthly decrease. Thirteen of the 22 major groups recorded decreases with electrical and electronic products (-1.4%) and fabricated metal products (-1.4%) industries recording the largest decreases. The trend for inventories (owned), after declining since January 1990, rose in the two most recent periods.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** declined from 1.44 in October to 1.43 in November. The **trend** declined from a peak of 1.52 in January to 1.44 in the most recent period.

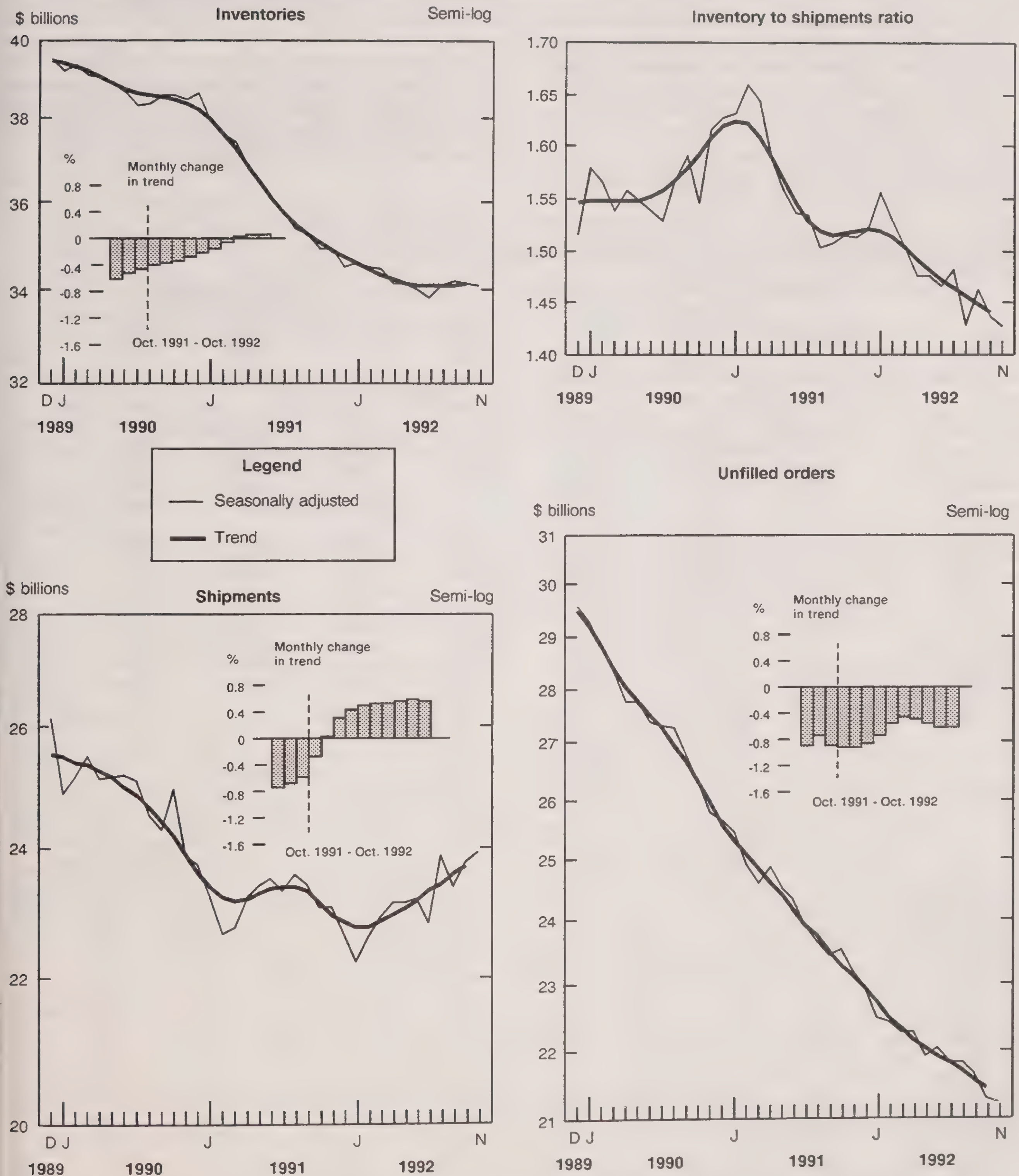
- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.3% to $21.3 billion in November, the third decline in a row. Decreases in transportation equipment industries (-2.2%), notably in aircraft and shipbuilding, were partially offset by increases in machinery (6.2%) and fabricated metal (3.9%) industries. The trend continued to fall but at a rate of 0.5% to 0.6% per month for the last six periods.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 1.8% to $23.8 billion, the second increase in a row following a 2.8% decrease in September. The trend for new orders continued the rise evident since March 1992, rising at a pace of 0.5% to 0.6% per month over the last five periods.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, November 1992



Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first 11 months of 1992 were estimated at $254.8 billion, 0.1% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991. While the year-to-date level in 1992 was still below that of 1991, the gap narrowed from -4.3% in January to -0.1% in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the November 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

November 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,458	34,648	22,397	23,478	23,122	34,092	22,291	23,123
May 1992	24,105	34,374	22,105	23,813	23,121	34,089	21,926	22,756
June 1992	25,290	33,704	22,011	25,196	23,165	33,945	22,049	23,288
July 1992	21,130	33,347	21,835	20,954	22,813	33,793	21,817	22,581
August 1992	23,203	33,772	22,038	23,405	23,844	34,052	21,850	23,877
September 1992	24,850	33,751	21,754	24,566	23,389	34,166	21,663	23,202
October 1992	25,451	33,738	21,239	24,937	23,751	34,101	21,334	23,422
November 1992	24,230	33,821	21,109	24,099	23,898	34,063	21,270	23,835

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
November 1991	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.7	-1.6	-0.5
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7
January 1992	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.3
February 1992	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-0.9	3.3	0.0
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-0.9	1.1	0.4
April 1992	0.9	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.47	1.49	0.0	-0.7	1.6	0.6
May 1992	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.47	1.48	-1.6	-0.6	-1.6	0.7
June 1992	0.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	1.47	1.47	0.6	-0.5	2.3	0.6
July 1992	-1.5	0.5	-0.4	0.0	1.48	1.46	-1.0	-0.5	-3.0	0.5
August 1992	4.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.43	1.45	0.1	-0.5	5.7	0.5
September 1992	-1.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.46	1.45	-0.9	-0.6	-2.8	0.5
October 1992	1.5	0.6	-0.2	0.1	1.44	1.44	-1.5	-0.6	0.9	0.6
November 1992	0.6	*	-0.1	*	1.43	*	-0.3	*	1.8	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Sales of Natural Gas

November 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during November 1992 totalled 5 398 million cubic metres, a 1.0% decrease from the November 1991 level.
- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in November 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from November 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 1 490 million cubic metres (+2.1%); commercial sales, 1 162 million cubic metres (-2.9%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 746 million cubic metres (-1.8%).
- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in residential sales in November 1992 was primarily due to colder than normal weather conditions in British Columbia and Quebec, which more than offset moderately warmer weather conditions in other provinces.
- From January to November 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 49 636 million cubic metres, a 2.7% increase over the same period in 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 12 099 million cubic metres (+2.9%); commercial sales, 9 688 million cubic metres (-0.7%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 27 849 million cubic metres (+3.8%).

The November 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
November 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct[1]	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
Quebec	48 144	121 920	305 444	2 500	478 008
Ontario	669 145	461 654	753 589	208 658	2 093 046
Manitoba	76 596	67 096	52 127	650	196 469
Saskatchewan	96 888	57 172	3 430	206 984	364 474
Alberta	380 678	288 473	912 763	–	1 581 914
British Columbia	218 728	165 292	138 701	161 314	684 035
November 1992 – Canada	**1 490 179**	**1 161 607**	**2 166 054**	**580 106**	**5 397 946**
November 1991 – Canada	1 459 156	1 196 564	2 319 165	478 358	5 453 243
% change	2.1	-2.9	-1.8		-1.0
Year-to-date Canada 1992	**12 099 257**	**9 687 920**	**22 259 080**	**5 589 446**	**49 635 703**
Year-to-date Canada 1991	11 761 698	9 752 683	22 550 154	4 288 919	48 353 454
% change	2.9	-0.7	3.8		2.7

	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Degree Days[2]						
November 1992	495	407	682	634	582	347
November 1991	466	413	795	763	650	326

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
– *Nil or zero.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

January 1993

- This issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* occurs during the 75th anniversary of Statistics Canada. It also marks the 25th year of publishing *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*. The January issue contains a 25-year perspective on the following: domestic and transborder scheduled air passenger origins and destinations, Canadian commercial air carriers' financial and operating performance, and aircraft movements.

- Passenger-kilometres reported by Canadian Level I air carriers increased by 7% in the first 10 months of 1992, when compared to the year-earlier period. However, this represents a decrease of 9% from the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Aeroflot and Cubana Airlines reduced their number of refueling stops at Gander, Newfoundland by 30% in each of the last two years.

The Vol. 25, No. 1 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publication". See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

November 1992

Canadian firms produced 146 901 cubic metres of construction type plywood during November 1992, a decrease of 0.2% from the 147 248 cubic metres produced during November 1991. From January to November 1992, production totalled 1 672 846 cubic metres, an increase of 6.0% from 1 578 817 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The November 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

November 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,499 million for November 1992, an increase of 1.2% over the $1,481 million reported for November 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The November 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Pack of Processed Lima Beans

1992

Data on the pack of processed lima beans for 1992 cannot be made available. The information is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, November 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Primary Iron and Steel, November 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Railway Carloadings, November 1992.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Oil Pipeline Transport, October 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Electric Power Statistics, October 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Consumer Price Index, December 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 21, 1993.

Farm Product Price Index, November 1992.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).
Canada's International Transactions in Securities, October 1992.

Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

The Labour Force, December 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

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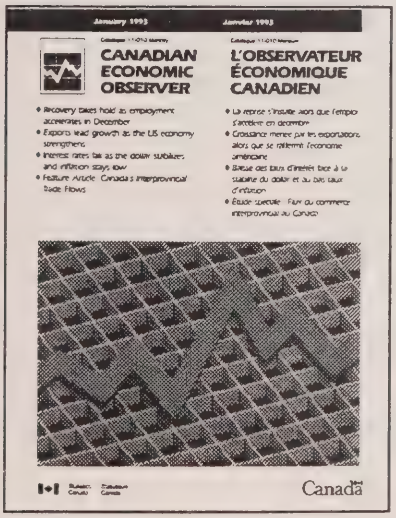
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

January 1993

The January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in December and a feature article on interprovincial trade. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

December 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada showed no change between November and December, remaining at a level of 129.1. Four of the seven major components fell, the most significant declines being the Clothing and Transportation indexes. The other three major components, most notably Food, showed price increases.

Between December 1991 and December 1992, the All-items index advanced by 2.1%, the largest year-over-year change recorded in 1992. The rates in 1992 were lower than at any time since 1971.

The December All-items CPI advanced by 0.4% in seasonally adjusted terms, topping November's increase of 0.3% and matching the rise last seen in March 1992. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (September to December) was 3.2%, the highest increase posted since June 1991.

Food

The Food index went up 0.3% between November and December as a result of a 0.4% rise in prices of Food Purchased from Stores and a 0.1% increase in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

Within Food Purchased from Stores, most price movements were upward. Fresh vegetable and chicken prices, up 3.1% and 4.2% respectively, had the greatest impact overall. Within the fresh vegetable component, increases were noted for lettuce (17.1%), celery (8.7%), onions (6.1%), carrots (7.4%) and potatoes (3.0%), but these were significantly offset by an 8.6% drop in tomato prices. Other important upward influences were beef (0.3%), veal (4.8%) and bakery products (0.3%). On the negative side, price declines were reported for turkeys (-17.6%), due to holiday promotions, oranges (-5.5%), carbonated beverages (-1.5%) and concentrated fruit juices (-3.1%).

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 2.1% and the Food Purchased from Stores index by 2.4%, both year-over-year movements being considerably higher than those observed in the first 11 months of 1992. The advances of 1.6% in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index in November and December were the lowest increases for this index in 1992.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index declined 0.2%. The main contributors to December's decline were Clothing (-0.5%) and Transportation (-0.2%). Also falling, but with much less impact, were the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and the Health and Personal Care indexes, which both declined by 0.1%.

Widespread promotions and specials were responsible for the 0.5% decline in the Clothing component. The Men's Wear index dropped 0.9% as a result of price declines for men's suits and jackets (-1.4%), dress shirts (-3.5%), sweaters (-2.4%), and pants (-0.9%). The Women's Wear index fell by 0.3%, reflecting lower prices for women's sportswear (-0.8%) and footwear (-0.9%). The cost of dress material also declined in December.

The Transportation index went down by 0.2% in December. Seasonal specials resulted in an 8.3% price decline for rental and leasing of automotive vehicles. Gasoline prices declined by 0.9% due to numerous price wars. Air transportation, up 1.3% due to seasonally higher prices for flights to southern and overseas destinations, had a significant offsetting effect.

A 0.1% decline in prices for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages was primarily the result of lower prices for alcoholic beverages, especially purchased liquor. Higher cigarette prices, resulting primarily from tax increases in Newfoundland, only marginally offset these price decreases.

The Health and Personal Care component fell slightly in December. Personal care item costs, down 0.2%, were only slightly moderated by price rises for health care items, up 0.1%.

The Housing index rose 0.1% in December but had only a minimal impact on the total index. Upward pressures came from homeowners' maintenance and repairs (1.6%), replacement costs (1.0%), piped gas (1.5%) and household operations (0.2%). Lower rates for hotels and, to a lesser degree, motels brought about a 5.2% drop in the travellers' accommodation series. Other downward pressures

came from lower mortgage interest costs, which fell 0.2%. Though the Household Furnishings and Equipment index showed no change overall, furniture costs increased by 1.0% while appliance and textile prices declined by 1.0% and 1.2%.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index edged up 0.1% during December as price increases were recorded for reading materials, more than offsetting the declines posted for home entertainment equipment and photographic goods.

Over the 12-month period from December 1991 to December 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased 2.1%. The series reached a high for 1992 of 2.2% in February and a low of 1.5% in September.

Energy

The Energy index dropped 0.2% in December. This was the result of a 0.9% drop in gasoline prices, a 1.5% jump in natural gas rates and a 0.4% rise in fuel oil costs. From December 1991 to December 1992, the index rose 3.7%.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index posted a decline of 0.1%, in contrast to the large increase of 0.5% recorded in November. On a year-over-year basis, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose by 2.0%. The series started the year at 2.9% and dropped to a low of 1.6% in September.

Goods and Services

After declining for three consecutive months, the Goods index recorded no change in December. Price decreases of 0.1% and 0.4% for Durable and Semi-durable goods were offset by a 0.2% increase in prices for Non-durable goods. The Services index declined by 0.1%.

From December 1991 to December 1992, the Goods index advanced by 2.1%, considerably surpassing the November figure of 1.3% which had been the 1992 high. The Non-durable Goods index component rose 2.6%, Semi-durable Goods 0.6% and Durable Goods 2.2%. The 2.1% advance in the Services index matched that of the Goods component.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada

(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change December 1992 from	
	December 1992	November 1992	December 1991	November 1992	December 1991
All-items	**129.1**	**129.1**	**126.4**	**0.0**	**2.1**
Food	121.2	120.8	118.7	0.3	2.1
Housing	127.3	127.2	125.5	0.1	1.4
Clothing	128.1	128.8	127.1	-0.5	0.8
Transportation	124.4	124.7	119.3	-0.2	4.3
Health and personal care	132.6	132.7	128.8	-0.1	3.0
Recreation, reading and education	133.3	133.2	132.1	0.1	0.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.5	170.6	165.2	-0.1	3.2
All-items excluding food	130.8	131.0	128.1	-0.2	2.1
All-items excluding food and energy	131.5	131.6	128.9	-0.1	2.0
Goods	124.6	124.6	122.0	0.0	2.1
Services	134.4	134.5	131.6	-0.1	2.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.5	77.5	79.1		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.9				

City Highlights

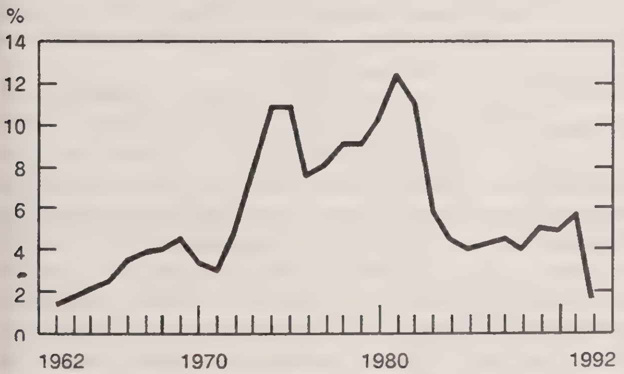
Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from -0.6% in Halifax to 0.2% recorded in Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Halifax, substantial downward pressure came from the Food index (-1.5%) and the Housing index (-0.5%), though the Clothing index (-1.2%) also contributed. The only upward pressure was exerted by the Recreation, Reading and Education index, which increased 0.3%. In Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver, higher than average movements were recorded for the Food and Transportation indexes.

Between December 1991 and December 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from a low of 0.6% in Halifax and Saint John to a high of 4.4% in Vancouver.

Annual Averages

The average All-items index for Canada in 1992 was 128.1, 1.5% higher than the 1991 annual average of 126.2. This was the lowest annual average increase since 1961-62 when the increase was 1.3%.

Consumer Price Index for Canada, All-items Annual Average Percentage Change, 1962-1992



On an annual basis, the components having the largest upward impact were Housing (1.4%), Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (6.0%) and Transportation (2.0%). The Recreation, Reading and Education (1.3%), Health and Personal Care (2.3%) and Clothing (0.9%) series also had some upward influence. The Food index showed a 0.3% decline, its first annual decrease since 1959. The index for All-items excluding Food advanced 1.9%. The All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose 2.0%. The annual movement for the Energy index was 0.2%, while the index for All-items excluding Energy rose 1.6%.

In the cities for which CPIs are published, annual average changes varied from 0.7% in Saint John to 3.0% in Vancouver.

Percentage Change in the Annual Average, Canada and Cities, 1992

Vancouver	3.0	Yellowknife	1.1
Victoria	2.1	St John's	1.1
Thunder Bay	1.9	Whitehorse	0.9
Montreal	1.9	Halifax	0.9
Quebec City	1.8	Toronto	0.9
Edmonton	1.8	Charlottetown/	
Winnipeg	1.5	Summerside	0.8
Ottawa	1.4	Saskatoon	0.8
Calgary	1.4	Saint John	0.7
Regina	1.3		
		Canada	**1.5**

The 3.0% rise in the Vancouver index reflected higher than average price increases for food purchased from stores, new houses, clothing, vehicle insurance premiums and cigarettes. Victoria showed similar increases for clothing, vehicle insurance premiums and cigarettes, but a smaller price change for food and no increase in new house prices. Two factors explaining the low rate of change in Saint John were declines in cigarette taxes and electricity charges.

The feature article in the January 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* will describe the main events influencing the Consumer Price Index in 1992.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes In the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as declines in five of the seven major component indexes were completely offset by advances in the remaining two. The greatest downward impact originated in the Housing index where decreased charges were recorded for household furnishings and equipment and traveller accommodation. The Clothing index declined, as did gasoline prices and vehicle rental charges. Further downward pressure came from lower charges for personal care supplies

and from decreased recreational expenses. Completely offsetting these declines were advances in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and a rise in the Food index. The increase in the former index reflected a 2.5 cents per cigarette provincial tax increase. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, pork, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats, fats and oils, and soft drinks. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.2% drop in the All-items index. Declines in clothing prices, electricity charges and traveller accommodation costs had a major downward impact, as did lower prices for vehicle rentals and decreased recreational charges. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. The Food index advanced marginally, mainly due to higher prices for bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and chicken. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Halifax

The All-items index fell 0.6%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward influence came from the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, sugar and pork. Within Housing, price decreases were noted for household furnishings and equipment and for traveller accommodation. Declines in clothing prices, transportation charges (particularly gasoline and vehicle rentals) and personal care supply costs also contributed to the overall downward movement. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Saint John

The 0.4% fall in the All-items index reflected declines in six of the seven major component indexes. Among the main contributors were lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased charges for traveller accommodation, and a drop in clothing prices. Further downward pressure came from the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for beef, fresh vegetables, pork, soft drinks, sugar and turkey. Lower prices for personal care supplies and liquor purchased from stores also exerted a notable downward influence. Recreation, reading and education expenses declined as well. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, most notably for beef, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Increased charges for recreation, reading and education were also recorded, along with higher prices for gasoline and increased rates for parking and air travel. Moderating these advances were declines in household furnishings and equipment prices and a drop in charges for traveller accommodation. Clothing prices also declined. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.6%.

Montreal

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce, chicken and soft drinks) and increased recreational expenses. Offsetting these advances were declines in transportation charges (most notably for vehicle rentals) and lower prices for clothing and for beer purchased from stores. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.1%. An advance in the Housing index was a major contributor, and reflected increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, piped gas, household furnishings and household operation. The Food index also rose, mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, where increased charges for parking and air travel were recorded. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and clothing. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Transportation, Clothing and Food indexes. The drop in Transportation was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline and decreased vehicle rental costs. The Food index fell due to lower prices for turkey, dairy products, beef, fresh fruit, prepared meats, soft drinks and pork. These declines were largely offset by advances in the Housing index, most notably for owned and rented accommodation, piped gas and household furnishings. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies and increased charges relating to reading and education. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.3%, mainly due to declines in the Housing, Clothing and Food indexes. Within Housing, most of the downward impact came from lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation. The drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, turkey, 2% milk and beef. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in the Recreation, Reading and Education index and the Transportation index, the latter due mainly to increases in air fares. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact came from the Food index where higher prices were recorded for beef, fresh vegetables, sugar, pork and prepared meats. The Housing index also rose, reflecting advances in household furnishings and equipment prices, household operating expenses and rented accommodation charges. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, and was mainly due to advances in air fares, parking rates and gasoline prices. These advances were moderated by lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Regina

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward impact were higher transportation costs (notably for parking, gasoline and air travel) and increased food prices (particularly for beef, bakery products, sugar, eggs and cured meats). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies. These advances were completely offset by lower prices for clothing, household furnishings and equipment and traveller accommodation. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from the Housing index where decreased charges were recorded for household furnishings and equipment, owned accommodation and traveller accommodation. A drop in the Clothing index contributed further downward pressure, as did lower prices for personal care supplies and liquor purchased from stores. These declines were partially offset by higher transportation charges, most notably for gasoline. Charges for home entertainment equipment, reading and education advanced as well. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Edmonton

Declines in the Clothing and Housing indexes were the main contributors to the 0.2% drop in the All-items index. The fall in the latter was largely due to decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Partially offsetting these declines were price increases for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines, and a slight rise in the Food index, due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables, cereal products, chicken, dairy products, and fats and oils. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.5%, as six of the seven major component indexes declined. The greatest downward impact came from the Transportation index (lower prices for gasoline and vehicle rentals), followed by the Clothing index and the Housing index (decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation). The Food index also fell, largely due to lower prices for fresh produce. Further downward pressure came from price declines for personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the overall increase was attributable to higher food prices, most notably for chicken, fresh produce and beef. Increased transportation charges, particularly for gasoline, air travel and parking, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in furniture prices, household operating expenses and rented accommodation charges were noted as well. Lower prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages had a dampening effect. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Victoria

Declines in six of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.3% drop in the All-items index. A decline in the Housing index, reflecting lower prices for traveller accommodation, furniture and owned accommodation, had the greatest downward impact. Lower prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages also exerted a notable dampening effect. Further downward pressure came from decreased charges for recreational equipment, home entertainment equipment and the rental of automotive vehicles. Lower prices for gasoline and personal care supplies were also recorded. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Whitehorse

Decreased charges for traveller accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings were among the main contributors to the 0.1% drop in the All-items index. A decline in the Recreation, Reading and Education index also contributed a notable downward effect. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for personal care supplies, increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for poultry, bakery products, fresh vegetables and pork were completely offset by higher prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, dairy products and beef. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index fell 0.1%. Decreased charges for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and household operation accounted for a large part of the overall decline, as did lower prices for clothing, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. These declines were partly offset by higher food prices, particularly for cereal products, beef, dairy products and fresh fruit. Increased air fares and higher prices for recreational equipment also exerted a considerable upward influence. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The December 1992 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
December 1992 index	122.7	114.9	117.9	127.2	120.0	127.1	132.1	150.0
% change from November 1992	0.0	0.4	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	3.7
% change from December 1991	2.3	2.9	0.6	0.7	3.1	1.4	2.5	7.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
December 1992 index	127.7	125.0	120.2	124.3	120.3	138.4	131.9	187.3
% change from November 1992	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-2.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.2
% change from December 1991	1.5	2.5	0.3	1.8	2.6	4.3	1.8	0.4
Halifax								
December 1992 index	126.0	126.5	118.6	124.3	121.1	129.8	129.3	172.7
% change from November 1992	-0.6	-1.5	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.0
% change from December 1991	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	3.2	2.1	2.0	0.6
Saint John								
December 1992 index	125.6	124.8	120.3	125.8	120.6	129.3	127.0	171.2
% change from November 1992	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.5
% change from December 1991	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.1	1.6	-6.0
Quebec City								
December 1992 index	128.6	119.1	127.0	133.4	119.0	134.6	137.3	168.8
% change from November 1992	0.2	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from December 1991	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.1	5.6	3.5	2.0	4.5
Montreal								
December 1992 index	130.4	119.6	130.6	133.7	119.8	134.7	140.6	173.4
% change from November 1992	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1991	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	3.7	3.8	1.7	5.0
Ottawa								
December 1992 index	128.8	121.4	127.2	128.5	124.8	136.4	131.7	167.2
% change from November 1992	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.3	-0.1
% change from December 1991	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.8	-0.6	3.0
Toronto								
December 1992 index	130.5	121.5	130.7	127.5	126.7	136.1	134.2	164.9
% change from November 1992	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	2.0
Thunder Bay								
December 1992 index	127.7	119.9	125.8	126.1	125.2	127.8	131.4	168.7
% change from November 1992	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.1
% change from December 1991	2.2	3.3	2.9	0.4	2.8	2.3	0.8	-1.0
Winnipeg								
December 1992 index	128.5	128.0	123.8	125.8	125.1	129.3	134.5	164.4
% change from November 1992	0.2	1.2	0.2	-1.5	0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.1
% change from December 1991	2.2	4.7	0.7	0.3	3.7	1.5	2.4	1.7
Regina								
December 1992 index	128.8	127.7	118.8	125.5	132.9	143.4	131.3	174.7
% change from November 1992	0.0	0.3	-0.3	-1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1991	3.1	2.9	1.2	0.2	7.0	3.2	1.5	9.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
December 1992 index	127.4	127.8	118.8	124.6	126.5	153.8	129.8	160.7
% change from November 1992	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3	1.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
% change from December 1991	2.4	3.1	0.5	0.1	5.2	2.9	2.0	7.2
Edmonton								
December 1992 index	127.4	119.3	122.5	123.9	126.2	131.3	133.1	181.5
% change from November 1992	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1991	2.2	1.7	0.8	-1.0	6.4	4.1	1.7	2.3
Calgary								
December 1992 index	126.8	120.4	122.1	124.9	121.6	128.6	132.6	180.0
% change from November 1992	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.4	0.8	0.9	-1.0	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.7
Vancouver								
December 1992 index	129.5	129.2	124.4	122.3	132.6	126.1	130.5	163.5
% change from November 1992	0.2	1.2	0.1	-1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.8
% change from December 1991	4.4	5.3	4.4	-0.6	7.9	2.5	0.9	5.3
Victoria								
December 1992 index	127.5	126.3	121.1	123.5	130.7	125.2	129.6	163.9
% change from November 1992	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8
% change from December 1991	2.9	3.2	2.8	-0.4	5.1	2.9	-0.3	4.7
Whitehorse								
December 1992 index	123.6	117.2	123.1	127.0	116.0	125.7	125.0	149.8
% change from November 1992	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	-0.7	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	2.5	-1.8	0.9	0.5
Yellowknife								
December 1992 index	124.9	113.9	120.5	130.4	120.9	117.6	129.2	164.3
% change from November 1992	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	-1.1	0.4	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.2	-2.4	1.3	3.5	2.4	-0.9	2.2	2.3

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Survey of Manufactures
1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures from the Annual Survey of Manufactures indicate aggregate shipments of manufactured goods declined 3.2% in 1990 to $298.9 billion, down from $308.8 billion in 1989. This was the first decline in manufactured shipments since the 1982 recession, and compares with year-over-year increases of 3.8% in 1989 and 9.5% in 1988. (All figures are based on current dollars.) Value added from manufacturing activity decreased 3.5% in 1990 compared to a 2.3% increase in 1989.
- The total number of persons employed by these manufacturing establishments in 1990 dropped 5.1% to 1.87 million with their total wages and salaries slipping 0.4% to $60.0 billion.
- The accompanying tables show selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1990* (31-203, $61).

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province*

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

Province	Manufacturing activity							
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies used	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added
	No. of establishments	Number	Person-hours paid '000,000	Wages		$'000,000		
Newfoundland	341	13,134	26.9	309.9	88.5	714.2	1,551.8	742.1
Prince Edward Island	141	2,663	5.6	50.8	9.7	229.1	396.4	155.7
Nova Scotia	760	27,772	57.5	724.8	183.1	3,202.4	5,150.5	1,856.2
New Brunswick	714	25,104	52.2	686.5	259.2	3,724.8	5,865.5	1,912.5
Quebec	13,362	381,882	782.5	10,246.7	2,431.6	38,488.1	73,973.6	33,477.5
Ontario	15,563	706,346	1,480.1	21,058.6	3,253.9	89,803.8	155,995.2	62,629.0
Manitoba	1,167	39,973	82.5	998.4	181.1	3,435.9	6,739.5	3,154.6
Saskatchewan	809	14,481	30.3	407.9	123.9	2,227.2	3,786.0	1,475.1
Alberta	2,827	64,292	133.7	1,900.9	541.0	12,651.6	20,048.8	7,029.6
British Columbia	4,126	117,346	241.3	4,013.5	862.5	14,145.4	25,335.9	10,507.2
Yukon	30	189	0.4	4.6	0.4	7.7	19.3	11.1
Northwest Territories	24	142	0.3	4.0	1.0	34.1	56.1	21.8
Canada - 1990	**39,864**	**1,393,324**	**2,893.3**	**40,406.5**	**7,936.1**	**168,664.3**	**298,918.5**	**122,972.5**
Canada - 1989	39,150	1,495,937	3,124.9	41,374.1	7,717.4	174,775.3	308,805.3	127,406.6
Change	1.8%	(6.9%)	(7.4%)	(2.3%)	2.8%	(3.5%)	(3.2%)	(3.5%)

* *Preliminary figures.*
***Note**: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province* – Concluded
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

Province	Total activity: Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees – Number	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees – Salaries	Total employees – Number	Total employees – Salaries and wages	Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale	Total value of shipments and other revenue	Value added
		$'000,000			$'000,000		
Newfoundland	3,209	102.9	16,343	412.8	1,068.3	1,961.4	797.7
Prince Edward Island	823	23.6	3,486	74.4	278.8	457.6	167.2
Nova Scotia	9,492	345.0	37,264	1,069.8	3,864.5	5,910.3	1,953.8
New Brunswick	8,903	313.5	34,007	1,000.0	4,105.4	6,297.7	1,964.1
Quebec	130,659	5,180.2	512,541	15,426.9	44,104.0	80,831.1	34,719.2
Ontario	239,584	10,287.0	945,930	31,345.6	116,504.8	188,583.2	68,515.9
Manitoba	12,890	462.4	52,863	1,460.8	3,878.3	7,293.9	3,266.5
Saskatchewan	5,753	197.5	20,234	605.4	2,479.2	4,084.2	1,521.3
Alberta	27,112	1,046.1	91,404	2,947.0	13,705.9	21,293.9	7,220.4
British Columbia	37,122	1,623.9	154,468	5,637.4	15,786.7	27,243.6	10,773.7
Yukon	29	0.8	218	5.4	8.1	19.7	11.0
Northwest Territories	83	2.7	225	6.6	34.8	56.8	21.8
Canada – 1990	**475,659**	**19,585.6**	**1,868,983**	**59,992.1**	**205,818.9**	**344,033.3**	**130,932.7**
Canada – 1989	474,322	18,876.0	1,970,259	60,250.1	214,376.7	356,662.1	135,662.0
Change	0.3%	3.8%	(5.1%)	(0.4%)	(4.0%)	(3.5%)	(3.5%)

** Preliminary figures.*
***Note**: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities
1992-93 (Preliminary Data)

The first of the three editions of this annual publication is released today. The **preliminary** edition is published in January of the academic year under review, in order to provide information on institutions that have determined salaries for the period and that are able to respond quickly to the survey.

Later in the year, usually in the summer, a second **supplementary** edition is published in order to provide information on universities that missed the first edition but have susequently provided data on their teaching staff.

Later still, when all universities have reported, a **final** edition is published that contains the information presented in the first and second editions as well as information on any remaining institutions.

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1992-93 Preliminary (81-258P, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Dev Uppal (613-951-1527) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 16, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended January 16, 1993 totalled 267 404 tonnes, a 15.0% increase from the preceding week's total of 232 493 tonnes and up 7.6% from the year-earlier 248 599 tonnes. The cumulative total at January 16, 1993 was 571 893 tonnes, a 2.0% increase from 560 878 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 26.2% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 24.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 26.3% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year will appear here in subsequent announcements.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

December 1992

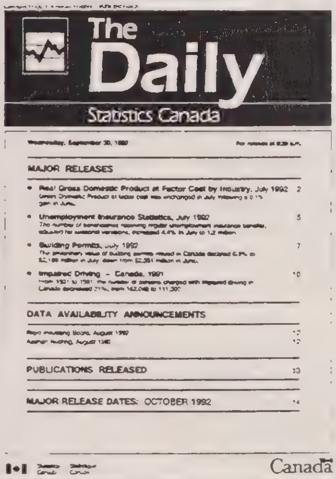
Manufacturers shipped 2 590 529 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December 1992, up 18.0% from the 2 194 561 square metres shipped a year earlier but down 23.0% from the 3 363 659 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1992 totalled 32 117 561 square metres, an increase of 3.9% from the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The December 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, January 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, December 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Oils and Fats, November 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, November 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, December 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, November 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, November 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1992.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, November 1992. Vol. 8, No. 11.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1992-93 Preliminary.
Catalogue number 81-258P
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 22, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 1 – Release will be Late

Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 1, Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1992 (22-002), scheduled for January 29, 1993, will be released on February 12, 1993. This delay is due to the implementation of new data collection procedures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade
November 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales totalled $16.3 billion in November, unchanged from October. This represents an easing of the growth evident since March.

- Five of the nine trade groups registered sales increases. The most significant gain, based on dollar impact, was by distributors of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 1.2% from October. This represents the second consecutive monthly increase for this group. Also registering higher sales were wholesalers of household goods (+3.3%), apparel and dry goods (+4.8%) and motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+0.3%). Lower sales were reported by distributors of other machinery, equipment and supplies, (-0.8%), followed by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-1.8%) and lumber and building material dealers (-1.3%).

- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, Ontario registered the greatest increase in sales, up 1.2% from October. Other increases were recorded in British Columbia (+0.4%), Newfoundland (+1.5%) and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (+0.4%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.*

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In November, wholesale merchants' inventories amounted to $25.0 billion, down 0.3% from October.

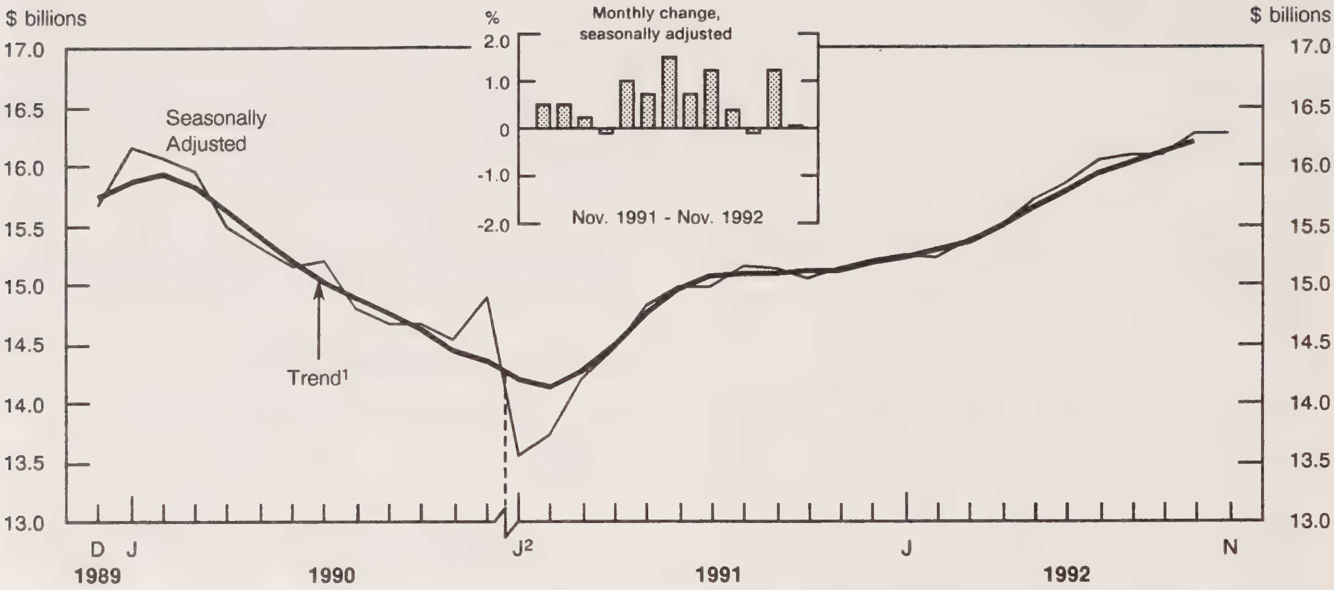
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of November fell to 1.53:1 from 1.54:1 in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

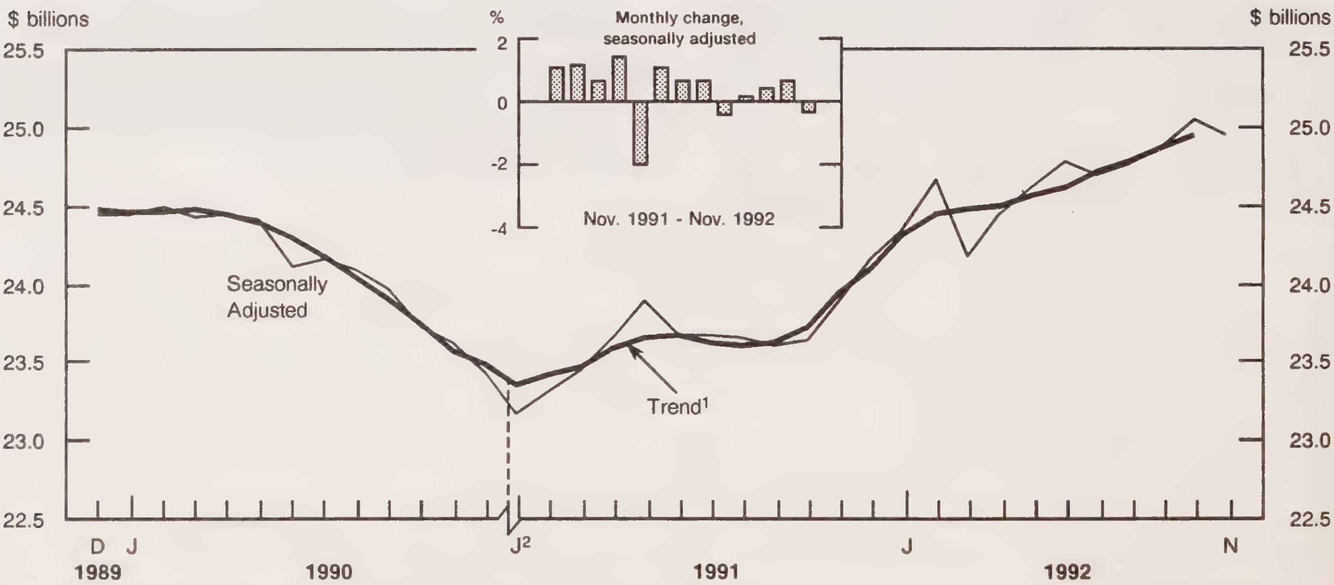
The November issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

November 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992p	Nov. 1992/ 1991	Nov. 1991	Aug. 1992 r	Sept. 1992 r	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992p	Nov./ Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,896	4,454	4,322	10.9	3,871	4,230	4,212	4,277	4,283	0.1	10.6
Apparel and dry goods	321	446	361	12.4	384	391	392	405	424	4.8	10.7
Household goods	643	711	744	15.7	549	587	585	591	611	3.3	11.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,761	1,892	1,731	-1.7	1,701	1,729	1,743	1,709	1,714	0.3	0.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,104	1,196	1,145	3.8	1,075	1,089	1,124	1,130	1,110	-1.8	3.3
Lumber and building materials	1,344	1,633	1,450	7.9	1,388	1,484	1,489	1,502	1,483	-1.3	6.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	245	387	276	12.7	300	342	351	355	345	-2.8	15.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,417	3,688	3,672	7.5	3,396	3,743	3,703	3,770	3,739	-0.8	10.1
Other products	2,427	2,627	2,556	5.3	2,460	2,498	2,483	2,537	2,568	1.2	4.4
Total, all trades	**15,158**	**17,033**	**16,259**	**7.3**	**15,121**	**16,092**	**16,082**	**16,276**	**16,277**	**--**	**7.6**
Regions											
Newfoundland	180	189	183	1.6	167	161	172	167	170	1.5	1.2
Prince Edward Island	39	46	43	9.3	39	45	44	43	41	-3.8	6.1
Nova Scotia	352	360	333	-5.4	365	349	341	355	348	-2.0	-4.8
New Brunswick	256	262	234	-8.5	248	240	232	240	231	-3.8	-6.5
Quebec	3,797	4,366	4,091	7.7	3,745	4,028	4,035	4,080	4,036	-1.1	7.8
Ontario	6,262	7,036	6,906	10.3	6,254	6,682	6,677	6,786	6,864	1.2	9.8
Manitoba	499	582	526	5.6	511	553	557	553	542	-2.0	6.1
Saskatchewan	517	497	441	-14.7	497	464	482	465	450	-3.3	-9.4
Alberta	1,359	1,486	1,405	3.3	1,372	1,453	1,443	1,448	1,447	--	5.5
British Columbia	1,881	2,183	2,075	10.3	1,905	2,094	2,075	2,115	2,123	0.4	11.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	16	26	21	34.2	19	22	25	24	24	0.4	26.5

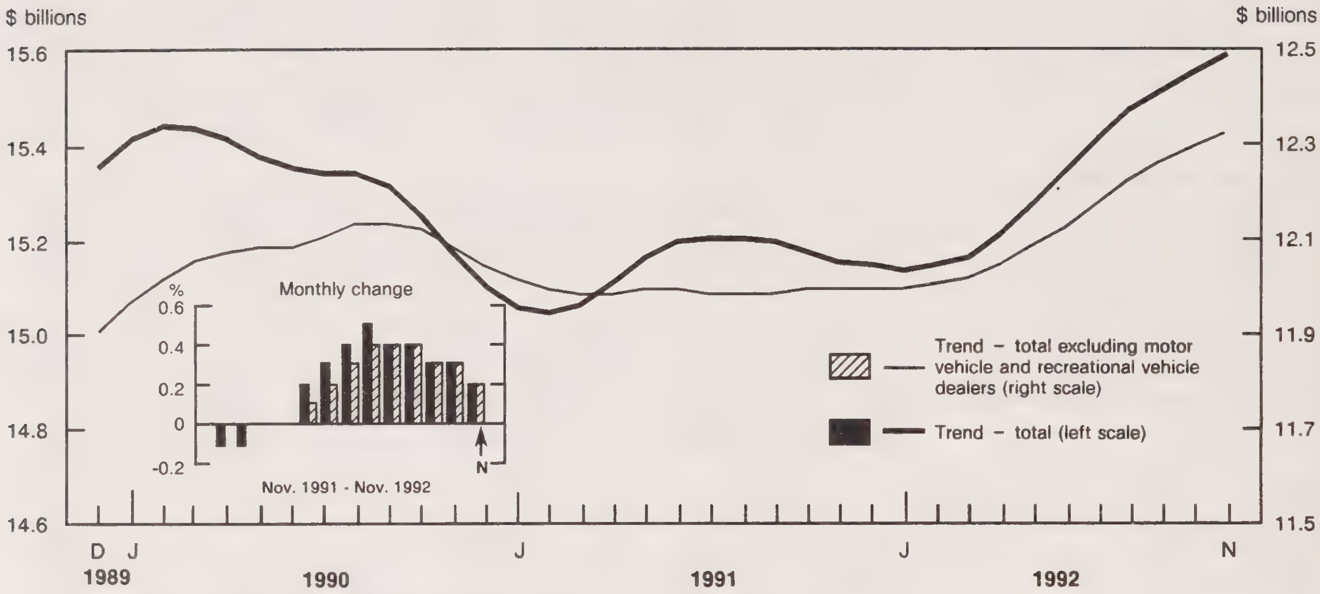
Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

November 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992p	Nov. 1992/ 1991	Nov. 1991	Aug. 1992 r	Sept. 1992 r	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992p	Nov./ Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,795	3,233	3,200	14.5	2,761	3,055	3,096	3,145	3,165	0.6	14.6
Apparel and dry goods	687	859	830	20.7	777	862	901	930	935	0.4	20.3
Household goods	1,116	1,246	1,183	6.0	1,116	1,242	1,229	1,246	1,183	-5.1	6.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,394	3,477	3,315	-2.3	3,544	3,597	3,549	3,529	3,467	-1.8	-2.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,985	2,124	2,075	4.5	2,068	2,121	2,156	2,153	2,155	0.1	4.2
Lumber and building materials	2,123	2,268	2,240	5.5	2,260	2,392	2,392	2,395	2,405	0.4	6.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,295	1,227	1,188	-8.2	1,356	1,363	1,325	1,297	1,266	-2.4	-6.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,951	7,119	6,998	0.7	7,074	7,046	7,077	7,132	7,128	--	0.8
Other products	2,861	3,191	3,223	12.7	2,930	3,082	3,141	3,218	3,256	1.2	11.2
Total, all trades	**23,206**	**24,744**	**24,252**	**4.5**	**23,884**	**24,761**	**24,867**	**25,046**	**24,959**	**-0.3**	**4.5**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade

November 1992

Highlights

Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 0.5% in November to $15.6 billion following a 0.3% increase in October.

Major Components
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

In terms of dollar impact, the most significant increases were reported by the automotive (+0.9%) and food (+1.1%) groups.

Automotive: +0.9%

The 0.9% sales increase of the automotive group in November followed a 0.1% gain in October and a 0.6% decline in September. Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers reported a 1.6% sales increase in November after a decline of 0.3% in October. Partly offsetting this increase were lower sales by automotive parts, accessories and services (-0.5%). Sales by gasoline service stations were flat in November for the second consecutive month.

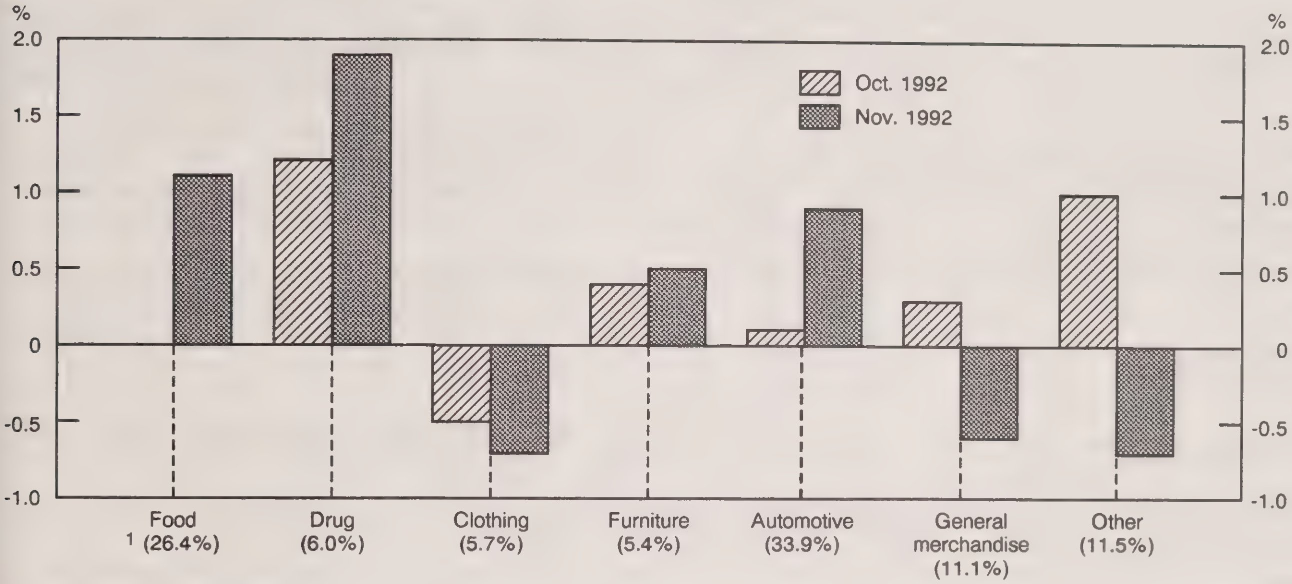
Food: +1.1%

Higher sales reported by the food group in November followed no change in October and a 0.2% increase in September. Sales by supermarkets and grocery stores have been increasing since July, posting a gain of 1.3% in November. All other food stores reported a 1.6% decline in November following a 0.4% decrease in October.

Regions
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

Five provinces posted sales increases in November, ranging from 0.5% in Ontario to 2.4% in British Columbia. Notable decreases were reported by New Brunswick (-1.8%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.6%).

Retail Sales, by Major Group
Seasonally Adjusted - Monthly Change



[1] *Percentage of total sales.*

Trend
(current dollars)

The trend for retail sales has been rising since March 1992, increasing by 0.2% in November. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period.)

Year-to-date Sales
(current dollars)

Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first 11 months of 1992 amounted to $165.8 billion, up 1.6% from the corresponding period in 1991. In October, cumulative sales were 1.9% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

The November 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

November 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992p	Nov. 1992/ 1991	Nov. 1991	Aug. 1992 r	Sept. 1992 r	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992p	Nov./ Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,707	4,040	3,577	-3.5	3,632	3,777	3,782	3,785	3,833	1.3	5.5
All other food stores	289	289	269	-7.1	300	289	290	289	285	-1.6	-5.0
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	877	952	925	5.5	881	909	907	918	936	1.9	6.3
Clothing											
Shoe stores	154	147	141	-8.5	125	130	127	128	125	-2.5	-0.1
Men's clothing stores	178	144	175	-2.0	134	133	133	132	136	2.4	0.9
Women's clothing stores	348	334	325	-6.7	315	315	315	315	310	-1.6	-1.4
Other clothing stores	373	358	368	-1.5	309	323	328	323	321	-0.5	4.0
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	720	691	712	-1.0	636	633	647	651	657	0.9	3.3
Household furnishings stores	192	196	195	1.8	170	186	183	182	181	-0.9	6.1
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,925	3,229	3,001	2.6	3,168	3,262	3,255	3,246	3,299	1.6	4.1
Gasoline service stations	1,140	1,199	1,134	-0.6	1,138	1,150	1,137	1,137	1,137	--	-0.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	960	914	930	-3.2	871	862	852	868	863	-0.5	-0.8
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	2,232	1,865	2,135	-4.4	1,741	1,766	1,745	1,751	1,741	-0.6	--
Other (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	533	538	569	6.9	506	543	551	552	553	0.3	9.3
Other durable goods stores	433	389	417	-3.5	410	414	412	414	414	0.1	1.0
All other retail stores	909	861	815	-10.3	872	829	833	848	832	-1.8	-4.5
Total, Retail Sales	**15,970**	**16,147**	**15,688**	**-1.8**	**15,208**	**15,522**	**15,498**	**15,538**	**15,623**	**0.5**	**2.7**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**13,045**	**12,918**	**12,687**	**-2.7**	**12,039**	**12,260**	**12,242**	**12,292**	**12,324**	**0.3**	**2.4**
Department store type merchandise	6,040	5,614	5,963	-1.3	5,227	5,353	5,348	5,366	5,374	0.1	2.8
Regions											
Newfoundland	314	286	297	-5.4	290	279	283	285	284	-0.3	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	66	69	68	2.5	64	69	69	70	69	-1.6	6.6
Nova Scotia	521	532	523	0.3	486	511	505	517	513	-0.7	5.5
New Brunswick	411	416	410	-0.1	382	403	415	404	397	-1.8	3.9
Quebec	3,844	3,985	3,688	-4.1	3,768	3,767	3,755	3,810	3,766	-1.1	--
Ontario	6,050	5,967	5,890	-2.6	5,629	5,757	5,745	5,747	5,774	0.5	2.6
Manitoba	563	550	550	-2.2	529	535	524	532	536	0.8	1.3
Saskatchewan	476	464	455	-4.4	440	442	436	438	444	1.4	0.9
Alberta	1,649	1,704	1,675	1.6	1,575	1,680	1,656	1,644	1,662	1.1	5.5
British Columbia	2,029	2,125	2,083	2.7	1,967	2,060	2,109	2,068	2,117	2.4	7.6
Yukon	14	16	16	11.1	14	16	16	16	16	1.0	12.3
Northwest Territories	32	33	32	-0.7	30	32	32	32	31	-1.2	3.5

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	millions of $											
***Trend – Total Retail Sales, Canada**												
1990	15,414	15,443	15,439	15,410	15,374	15,353	15,348	15,342	15,312	15,256	15,179	15,105
1991	15,056	15,044	15,069	15,115	15,164	15,196	15,208	15,203	15,191	15,173	15,156	15,142
1992	15,135	15,142	15,167	15,212	15,274	15,343	15,411	15,470	15,519	15,559	15,594	
monthly % change (1992)	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	

* *Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data. Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.*

-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

p *Preliminary figure.*

r *Revised figure.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

November 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,086 million in November 1992, an increase of 0.2% from the previous month's (revised) total of $1,084 million.
- Although sales in 1992 fluctuated from month to month, the trend in sales continued to show little growth.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,062 million at the end of November, an increase of 0.8% from the October 1992 value (revised) of $5,021 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The November 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in March.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales (including concessions), Canada

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	November 1991	October 1992	November 1992	November 1991	August 1992 r	September 1992 r	October 1992 r	November 1992p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	1,420	1,145	1,356	1,066	1,101	1,082	1,084	1,086
Total Stocks	6,193	5,909	6,047	5,185	5,050	4,995	5,021	5,062
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Education

1988-89

Highlights

- Total spending on education reached $42.0 billion in 1988-89, up 7.7% over 1987-88 and the largest increase since 1982-83.

- As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), education spending grew consistently from 1950-51 to 1970-71. Since 1970-71, however, the percentage moved steadily downward. In 1988-89, it was 6.9% – the first time since 1966-67 that the percentage fell below the 7.0% mark.

- Most funding for education in Canada is provided by the three levels of government (91.2% in 1988-89). The remainder is covered by tuition fees and other private sources.

- In 1988-89, 14.4% of all government spending was allocated to education, an increase of 0.1 percentage points over 1987-88. In 1973-74, the percentage was 18.7%.

- Spending on elementary and secondary education increased by $2.1 billion over the previous year to $26.7 billion in 1988-89. This was an increase of 8.3%, the largest since 1982-83. Elementary and secondary education accounted for 63.6% of total spending on education in 1988-89, an increase of 0.3 percentage points over the previous year.

- School board expenditures were up 8.4% from 1987-88 to $22.5 billion. This was the largest increase since 1982-83. School board spending accounted for 84% of all expenditures on elementary and secondary education in 1988-89.

- Expenditures on postsecondary education in 1988-89 reached $11.8 billion, a 7.2% increase from the previous year and the largest annual increase since 1984-85. Spending on university education in 1989-89 reached $8.6 billion, a 9.2% increase from the previous year and the largest annual increase since 1982-83. Universities accounted for 73% of spending on postsecondary education in 1988-89.

- Expenditures on vocational training reached $3.4 billion in 1988-89, a 4.5% increase over 1987-88.

Financial Statistics of Education, 1988-89 (81-208, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

November 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 13.8% to 1 977 293 cubic metres in November 1992, up from 1 738 181 cubic metres after revisions in November 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1992 totalled 2 416 869 cubic metres, a decrease of 12.7% compared to 2 769 680 cubic metres in November 1991.

Year-to-date production at the end of November 1992 amounted to 21 053 014 cubic metres, an increase of 9.7% compared to 19 192 644 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The November 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
November 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 726 232 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November 1992, an increase of 4.7% from the 2 603 698 cubic metres produced in November 1991.

From January to November 1992, production totalled 30 650 545 cubic metres, an increase of 5.0% from the 29 194 436 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
November 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for November 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers show that total passenger-kilometres increased by 6% on a year-to-date basis over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for November 1992 will be published in the February issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
December 1992

December 1992 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled $532.2 million, down 14.3% from $621.4 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Paperboard Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled $1,370.6 million, down 10.3% from $1,527.7 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled $362.6 million, down 18.3% from $443.7 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5488.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled $99.3 million, up 18.4% from $83.8 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

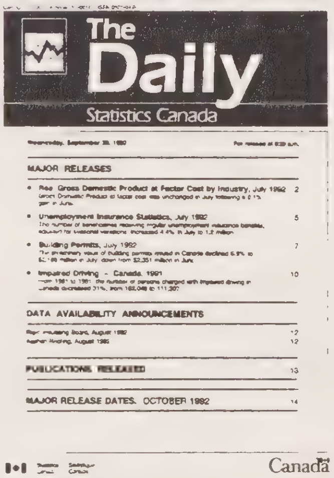
Metal Plumbing Fixture and Fitting Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal plumbing fixture and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled $231.0 million, down 14.3% from $269.7 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5537.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992

Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, November 1992.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, November 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1992.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Exports by Commodity, October 1992.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Financial Statistics of Education, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 81-208
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, July-September 1992.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 25-29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1992
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1992
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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

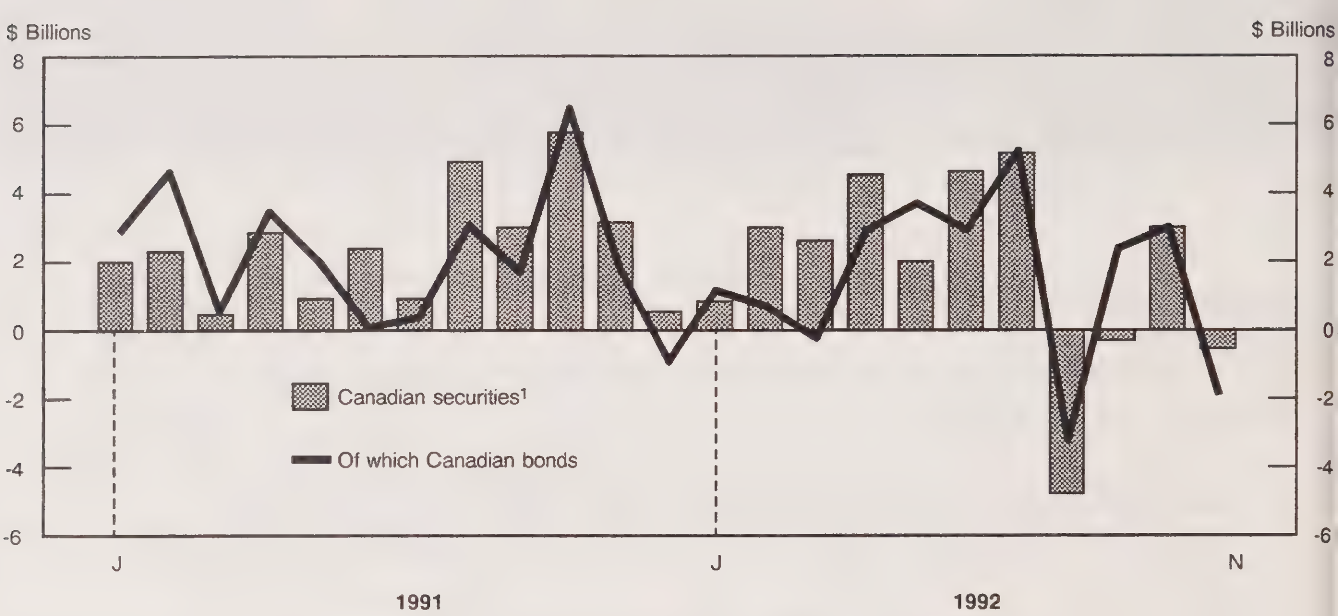
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED 8

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



[1] *Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

November 1992

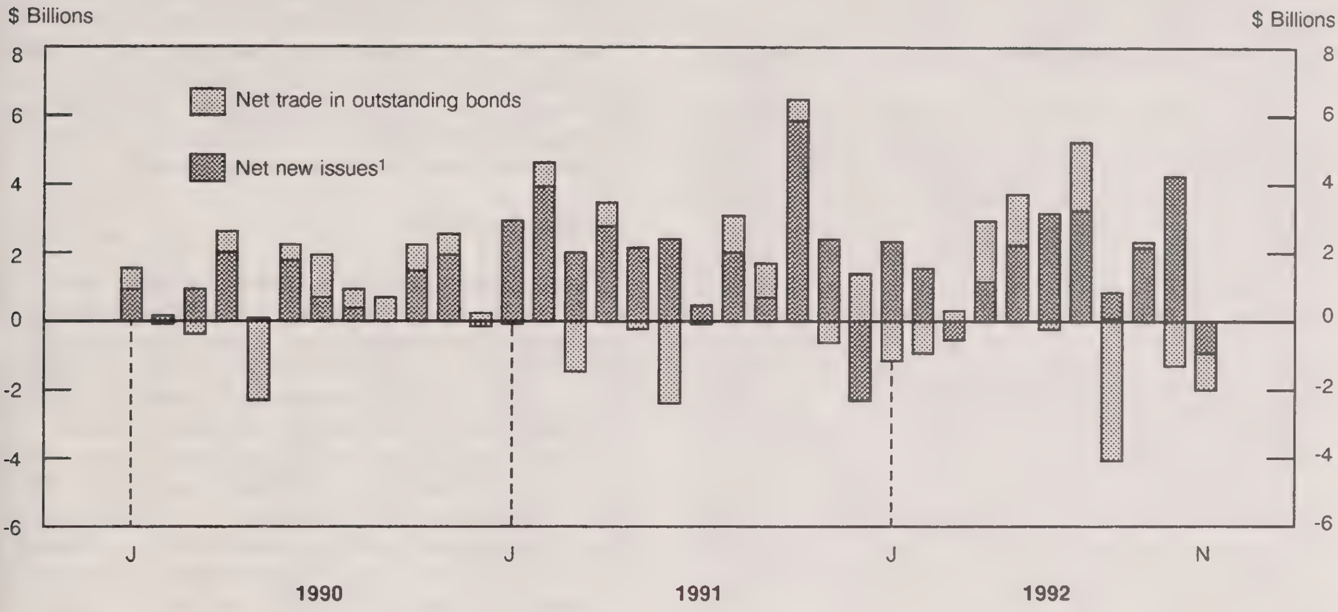
Canadian Securities

In November 1992, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by $0.5 billion, the third net reduction in four months. This brought their net disinvestment in Canadian securities to $2.6 billion for the August to November period, compared to a net purchase of $22.9 billion for the first seven months of 1992. In November, non-residents sold a net $2.0 billion of Canadian bonds but acquired $1.2 billion of Canadian money market paper and $0.2 billion of Canadian equities. At the same time, Canadian residents made a small net investment in foreign securities ($0.1 billion), after two months of net disinvestments totalling $1.1 billion.

The foreign net disinvestment of $2.0 billion in **Canadian bonds** came from retirements and net sales of outstanding bonds ($1.1 billion each) and was virtually unaffected by a small $0.2 billion foreign purchase of new issues. Such a low level of new issues contrasted sharply with the $4.0 billion monthly average raised in the first 10 months of 1992.

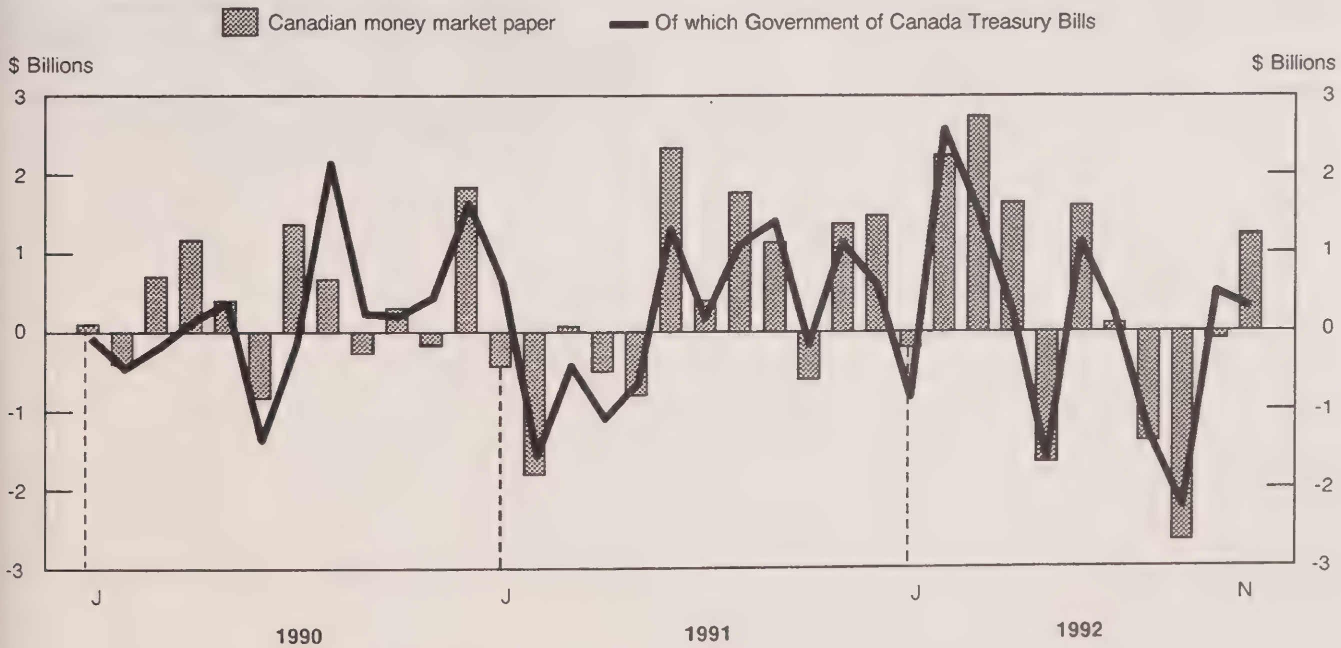
In the secondary Canadian bond market, the $1.1 billion net sell-off by non-residents in November continued the erratic pattern of foreign investment which has prevailed in this market since early 1991. The November net disinvestment was made up of federal ($0.7 billion) and provincial enterprise ($0.4 billion) issues. So far this year, non-residents sold on a net basis over $3 billion of outstanding bonds, more than accounted for by provincial enterprise and federal government issues. The net selling of all outstanding Canadian bonds in November was widespread geographically, except for continued small net buying from Japan. Japanese investors were consistent net buyers in 1992, accumulating a total $2.4 billion when all other non-residents sold a net $5.5 billion. Non-resident gross trading activity in the Canadian secondary market declined by $3.0 billion in November, the fourth consecutive reduction, leaving

Non-resident Transactions in Canadian Bonds



1 *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



trading volumes some 25% below the record reached in July 1992. A combination of rising Canadian long-term interest rates and declining U.S. rates in November resulted in an increase of some 35 basis points in the differential favouring investment in Canada.

In the **Canadian money market**, the November net investment of $1.2 billion followed three months of net disinvestment totalling $4.2 billion. During November, non-residents invested a net $0.3 billion in Government of Canada treasury bills and a net $1.0 billion in all other paper. Residents of the United Kingdom purchased a net $1.1 billion of federal bills, whereas all other non-residents sold a net $0.8 billion. In all other paper, the net investment, which came from the United States, was directed to finance company paper and provincially-issued commercial paper. The gross value of trading with non-residents plummeted $8 billion to $31 billion in November, the lowest level since May 1992. The decline was solely concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills. During November, short-term rates were highly volatile, at times reaching the same level as long-term rates, leading foreign investors to shift to short-term paper.

Non-residents were net buyers of $244 million of **Canadian stocks** in November, the second consecutive month of modest net investments totalling $397 million. In November, the foreign net investment, which came entirely from the United States, was two-thirds invested in outstanding equities and one-third in new share issues. By contrast, the net investment in October was more widespread geographically and mainly directed to new share issues. The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose by 20% to $2.9 billion, the third consecutive rise from the $1.9 billion low recorded in August 1992. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index declined 3.5% in the first half of November, but recovered somewhat to close 1.6% lower than the previous month.

Foreign Securities

In November, Canadian residents purchased $78 million of **foreign securities**, following two months of net selling that totalled $1.1 billion. In November, a net investment of $122 million in foreign equities, mainly U.S. equities, more than offset a small net disinvestment of $44 million in foreign bonds. The net investment in foreign stocks was in line with the pattern of monthly net investments dating back to July 1990, with only a single exception. By contrast, the small net disinvestment in foreign bonds in November represented the third consecutive monthly net disinvestment, which totalled $1.4 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The November 1992 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	Bonds: New issues	Bonds: Retire-ments	Bonds: Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**
					$ millions					
January to November										
1991	-757	43,582	-16,075	26,751	2,953	-1,023	**28,681**	-836	-5,243	**-6,080**
1992	-3,133	39,042	-19,726	16,184	3,537	574	**20,293**	-634	-3,964	**-4,597**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,190	3,356	-1,086	1,079	-199	1	**881**	-392	-610	**-1,002**
February	-897	3,079	-1,553	628	2,245	163	**3,036**	169	-608	**-439**
March	283	1,737	-2,270	-250	2,730	101	**2,581**	-708	-727	**-1,435**
April	1,778	2,254	-1,099	2,933	1,630	13	**4,576**	-165	-560	**-725**
May	1,470	3,889	-1,666	3,693	-1,665	-27	**2,001**	-454	-392	**-847**
June	-200	7,398	-4,279	2,918	1,604	76	**4,598**	-755	-187	**-943**
July	1,937	5,511	-2,253	5,194	100	-160	**5,134**	321	-272	**48**
August	-4,121	2,408	-1,599	-3,311	-1,404	-19	**-4,735**	-65	-47	**-112**
September	173	3,094	-924	2,342	-2,655	-20	**-332**	777	-215	**561**
October	-1,287	6,133	-1,894	2,952	-97	153	**3,007**	598	-37	**561**
November	-1,087	185	-1,102	-2,004	1,248	244	**-512**	44	-122	**-78**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 1992

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in December at November's level of 131.6 (1986 = 100). On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 3.1% from 127.6 to 131.6.

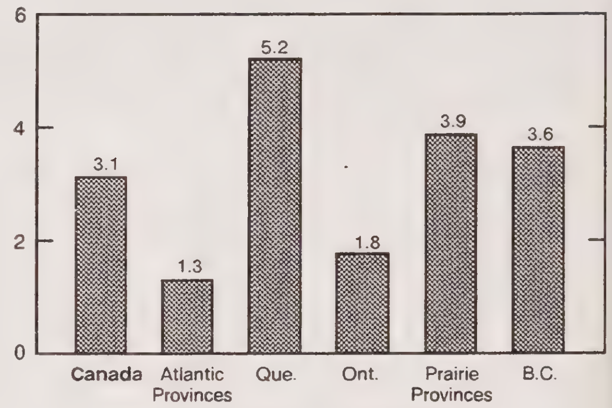
The table shows wage rates for bricklayers, plasterers and cement finishers for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement Percentage change: December 1992 / December 1991



Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
December 1992

	Trades					
	Bricklayer		Plasterer		Cement Finisher	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	18.92	22.65	18.92	22.65	18.92	22.65
Halifax	21.40	24.64	17.66	19.23	17.50	18.91
Saint John	19.00	23.15	19.00	23.15	18.01	21.75
Montreal	23.12	27.85	22.26	26.90	22.37	27.02
Ottawa	24.94	29.50	22.25	27.27	22.25	27.12
Toronto	26.13	31.74	23.55	29.09	23.55	29.09
Thunder Bay	24.20	29.56	21.43	26.90	21.45	26.75
Winnipeg	20.45	23.56	20.35	22.71	18.35	20.46
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	19.75	23.57	18.85	21.34	21.44	24.83
Vancouver	24.84	31.75	25.16	29.74	22.89	29.79

1 Rates are available for other trades and other cities.
.. Figures not available.
B = basic rate.
B + S = basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

December 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 154 053 thousand square metres in December 1992, an increase of 5.8% from the 145 659[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

From January to December 1992, domestic shipments totalled 1 983 609[r] thousand square metres, a decrease of 0.7% from the 1 996 922[r] thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1991.

The December 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax

1992

Data on the pack of processed beans (green and wax) for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1992 (32-238, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Energy Statistics Handbook, January 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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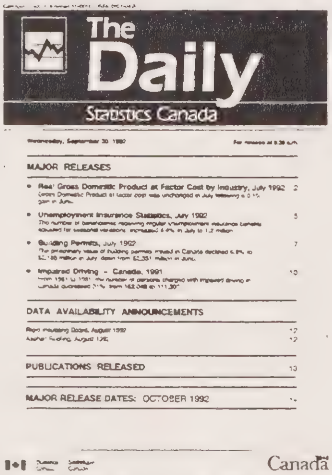

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics

October 1992

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net gain of $18.4 million in October 1992. Operating revenues of $567.8 million were down $42.6 million or 7.0% from October 1991.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 6.1% from October 1991. Freight train-kilometres decreased 3.8% and freight car-kilometres decreased by 5.4% for the same period.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The October 1992 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

December 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, January 1993. Vol. 25, No. 1.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93;
United States: US$11.20/US$112;
Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Industry Price Indexes, November 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182
United States: US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285;
United States: US$34.20/US$342;
Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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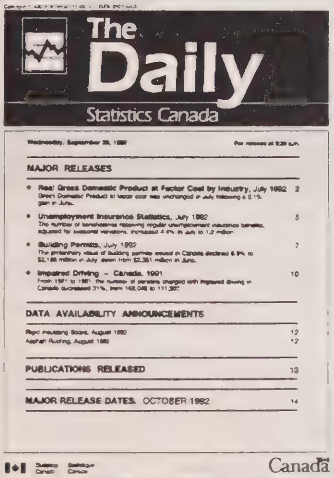

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

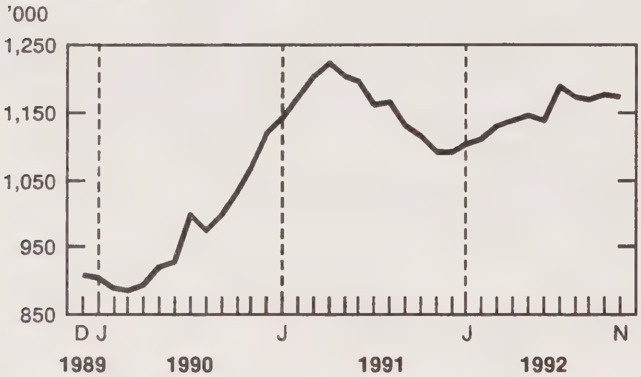
November 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended November 14, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,171,000, practically unchanged from October.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between October and November 1992, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased 3.7% in Newfoundland, 1.8% in Ontario and 1.0% in British Columbia. Increases were observed in the Yukon (7.2%), the Northwest Territories (2.1%) and Prince Edward Island (1.2%). The other provinces had changes of less than 1%.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In November 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,263,000, up 1.8% from November 1991. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries remained virtually the same at 677,000, but the number of female beneficiaries increased 4.5% to 585,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded 10%:

	Beneficiaries November 1992	% Change November 1992/1991
Thunder Bay	5,390	22%
St. Catharines-Niagara	16,310	20%
Quebec City	32,640	19%
Calgary	29,280	19%
Trois-Rivières	9,240	18%
Sherbrooke	8,230	18%
Toronto	135,270	16%
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,520	14%
Ottawa	17,510	12%
London	10,630	-14%

- In November 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] were $1.4 billion, up 9.4% from November 1991. Between January and November 1992, a total of $17.7 billion was disbursed, an increase of 8.5% from the year-earlier figure. Year-over-year for the same 11-month period, the average weekly payment rose 4.6% to $254.22 and the number of benefit weeks rose 2.4% to 67.7 million.

- A total of 393,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in November 1992, a decrease of 4.4% from November 1991. From January to November 1992, a total of 3,418,000 claims were received, down 2.5% compared to the year-earlier period.

[1] *The number of beneficiaries is a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available in the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

[3] *The unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (starting in February 1991), and funds made available to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).* □

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The November 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will contain data for September, October and November 1992 and will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data Regular Benefits	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991	% change Nov. 1992/ Oct. 1992
Beneficiaries (000)	1,171p	1,175p	1,169r	1,090	-0.3
Amount paid ($000)	1,343,715	1,334,735	1,335,622	1,235,382	0.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,215	5,187	5,206	4,936	0.6

Unadjusted data	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991	% change Nov. 1992/ Nov. 1991
Beneficiaries (000) – All	1,263p	1,178p	1,160r	1,240	1.8
Beneficiaries (000) – Regular	1,050p	971p	950r	995	5.5
Claims received (000)	393	338	307	411	-4.4
Amount paid ($000)	1,440,072	1,303,193	1,411,818	1,316,505	9.4
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,353	5,024	5,483	5,059	5.8
Average weekly benefit ($)	256.53	252.97	252.01	248.25	3.3

Year-to-date	January to November		% change 1992/1991
	1992	1991	
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,383p	1,364	1.4
Claims received (000)	3,418	3,507	-2.5
Amount paid ($000)	17,665,314	16,283,108	8.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	67,746	66,178	2.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	254.22	243.11	4.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
" *All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

December 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose 0.4% to 111.0 in December 1992 from 110.6 in November. The indices for 13 of the 21 major product groupings increased, while four decreased and four did not change. The most significant increases were posted for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.6%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (2.2%) and primary metal products (0.5%). The largest decline occurred in paper and paper products (-0.3%).

During December the value of the U.S. dollar rose 1.1% against the Canadian dollar, raising the level of export prices denominated in U.S. dollars. In December 1992, the U.S. dollar was 11.8% higher against the Canadian dollar than in December 1991.

Compared to December 1991, the IPPI was 3.5% higher in December 1992. The two most important year-over-year increases were in autos, trucks, and other transport equipment (8.2%) and in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (16.8%). Increases greater than 4% were noted in the following groups: tobacco and tobacco products (4.8%), paper and paper products (4.3%) and meat, fish, and dairy products (4.2%). Three declines of less than 1.0% occurred, the largest for rubber, leather, and plastic fabric products (-0.7%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was 3.5%.

Although the second-stage intermediate goods index increased 0.4% from November, the first-stage intermediate goods index decreased 0.2%. Among finished goods, the finished foods and feeds index rose 0.1%, while both the capital equipment and the all other finished goods indices rose 0.4%. All five of these indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from finished foods and feeds at 1.7% to capital equipment at 5.1%. Throughout 1992, the year-to-year price changes both for second-stage intermediate goods and for finished goods tended to rise. These two indices rose from -3.6% and -0.4%, respectively, in January to 3.4% and 3.8%, respectively, in December. The price index for second-stage intermediate goods, however, remained below its level in January 1991.

Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a 2.2% increase in December and stood 16.8% higher than in December 1991. Softwood prices continued to rise, particularly in Central Canada and the Prairies. A significant role in the year-to-year price increase was played by the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar.

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 0.6% in December and stood 8.2% higher than a year earlier. These increases were primarily due to the increase in export prices. There were also smaller price increases on domestic vehicles on a year-to-year basis. The December price index for domestic automobiles showed no increase over November and a 2.8% increase over December 1991, while for exported automobiles the corresponding figures were 1.1% and 13.1%.

  The situation for trucks was similar. For domestic trucks there was a 0.5% decline in prices from November but prices were 5.0% higher than in December 1991, while for trucks for export the corresponding figures were a 1.0% increase and a 14.4% increase.

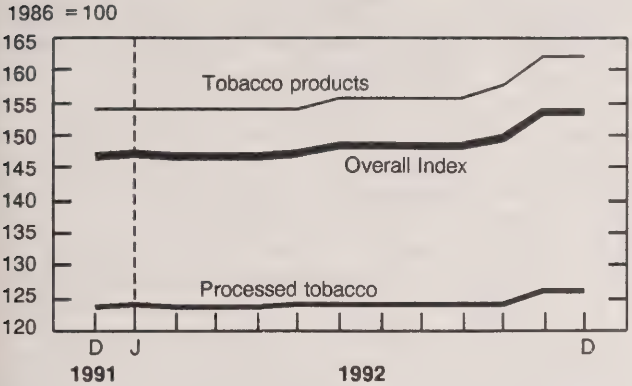
- The primary metal products index increased by 0.5% in December to stand 0.5% higher than a year earlier. Copper, aluminum and zinc provided the upward pressure but their effect was greatly reduced by a fall in nickel prices, which were 6.5% lower than in November and 16.9% lower than in December 1991. Compared to a year earlier, iron and steel products also provided downward pressure, slipping 3.6% lower than in December 1991.

Tobacco and Tobacco Products Price Index

- The Tobacco and Tobacco Products Price Index has two principal components: unmanufactured processed tobacco, and cigarettes and manufactured tobacco. These two break down further into seven separate commodity indices.

- The overall index stood 4.8% higher in December 1992 than in December 1991. Processed tobacco prices moved noticeably upward only once during 1992, in November. Cigarette and manufactured tobacco prices moved noticeably upward twice, first during May and June, then during October and November. All three sets of price increases were partly attributed to rising input costs.

Tobacco and Tobacco Products



- These IPPI price indices all trace the prices received by tobacco processors and manufacturers. The Raw Materials Price Index, on the other hand, includes a price index that traces the auction prices for raw tobacco; elements of the Consumer Price Index trace tobacco prices, including taxes, paid by Canadian consumers. Between December 1989 and December 1992, the Industrial Product Price Index for Tobacco and Tobacco products rose by 29.2%, while the price index for Raw Tobacco fell 5.9%. The Consumer Price Index for Tobacco Products and Smokers' Supplies rose 51.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index December 1992 [2]	December 1992/ November 1992	December 1992/ December 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**111.0**	**0.4**	**3.5**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**112.1**	**0.3**	**3.5**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**108.9**	**0.4**	**3.4**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.3	-0.2	3.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.1	0.4	3.4
Finished goods	**39.6**	**114.1**	**0.3**	**3.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.0	0.1	1.7
Capital equipment	10.4	114.6	0.4	5.1
All other finished goods	19.3	112.4	0.4	4.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.8	0.2	4.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.7	0.3	1.0
Beverages	2.0	122.7	0.1	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.7	0.0	4.8
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	0.0	-0.7
Textile products	2.2	109.3	-0.1	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.5	0.0	-0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	122.2	2.2	16.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.2	-0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.2	-0.3	4.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.0	0.1	2.4
Primary metal products	7.7	99.7	0.5	0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.9	0.1	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.1	0.2	2.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.4	0.6	8.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.0	0.1	1.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.3	-0.2	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	94.5	0.1	3.5
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.3	-0.1	0.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.3	0.0	1.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.6	1.7	19.1

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

December 1992

Preliminary data show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) at 110.2 in December 1992, down 0.2% from 110.4 (revised) in November. The decline in the overall index was due to a drop in the mineral fuels index (-5.4%), the only component to post a decrease in December. The indices that rose to offset the overall downward movement were animal and animal products (2.9%), wood (2.4%), non-ferrous metals (2.7%) and vegetable products (1.6%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 2.4% from the previous month.

The RMPI increased 10.6% over December 1991, mainly because of higher prices for mineral fuels (9.2%), wood (20.0%), animal and animal products (9.4%), non-ferrous metals (9.4%) and vegetable products (8.9%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 11.4% over the year before, reflecting steady increases in the indices for vegetable products, animal and animal products and wood.

Highlights

- In December 1992, the mineral fuels index was down 5.4%, due primarily to the crude mineral oils index (-5.8%). Contrasting this downward movement was the 1.1% increase in the coal index, its fifth in as many months. Despite lower prices in December, the mineral fuels index was 9.2% higher compared to a year earlier, largely due to higher prices for crude mineral oils (9.5%) and coal (10.9%).

- The animal and animal products index posted a 2.9% increase over the previous month. Major contributors were cattle for slaughter, with a fourth consecutive monthly increase (6.1%), hogs for slaughter (2.0%) and fish (8.9%). From December 1991 to 1992, the animal and animal products index increased 9.4%, reflecting substantially higher prices of cattle for slaughter (24.3%) and hogs for slaughter (28.9%).

- The wood index was up 2.4% in December, primarily because of a 3.4% increase in log and bolt prices, the 13th in as many months. The wood index was up 20.0% from its December 1991 level, due mainly to the higher log and bolt index (28.4%).

- December 1992 saw an increase in the non-ferrous metals index (2.7%), due primarily to higher prices for copper concentrates (5.4%) and aluminum materials (2.6%). Nickel prices declined 4.1%. From December 1991 to 1992, the non-ferrous metals index rose 9.4%, owing to increases in the indices for copper concentrates (12.2%), radioactive concentrates (34.5%), aluminum materials (17.6%) and gold (4.4%). Nickel concentrates were an offsetting factor, decreasing 17.3%.

- The vegetable products index posted a slight increase (1.6%) from November to December 1992, reflecting higher prices for grains (3.6%) and oilseeds (2.8%). The tobacco index was down 5.5%. Rising prices for grains (7.4%), oilseeds (23.3%) and potatoes (25.1%) resulted in an 8.9% increase in the vegetable products index compared to December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index December 1992 [1]	December 1992/ November 1992	December 1992/ December 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**110.2**	**-0.2**	**10.6**
Mineral fuels	32	108.5	-5.4	9.2
Vegetable products	10	94.2	1.6	8.9
Animal and animal products	26	108.3	2.9	9.4
Wood	13	149.0	2.4	20.0
Ferrous materials	4	94.1	0.3	6.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.2	2.7	9.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	100.9	0.1	1.1
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	111.0	2.4	11.4

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

September-December 1992

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period of September to December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The December 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

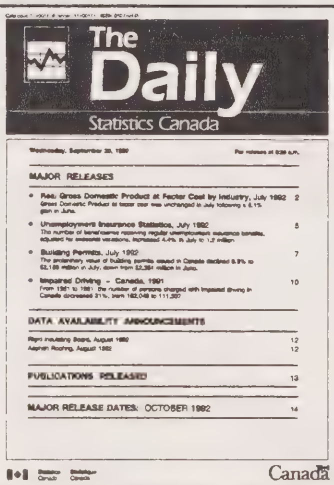
January 1, 1993

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1, 1993 amounted to 27 740 tonnes, compared to 27 940 tonnes the previous month and 30 360 tonnes a year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

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- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, December 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, December 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Telephone Statistics, November 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Cable Television, 1991.
Catalogue number 56-205
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, November 1992.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1992.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, November 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

October 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in October amounted to 8.9 million cubic metres, an increase of 11.7% from October 1991. Year-to-date production rose 5.1% over the same period in 1991, to 84.0 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil decreased 27.6% from October 1991 to 2.1 million cubic metres. From January to October 1992, imports amounted to 24.0 million cubic metres, a decrease of 6.7% from the year before.
- Exports of crude oil increased 20.4% from October 1991 to 4.1 million cubic metres. From January to October 1992, exports totalled 40.5 million cubic metres, 11.1% higher than in 1991.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.5 billion cubic metres, posted a 2.3% gain over October 1991. Year-to-date production at the end of October 1992 was 11.3% higher than the previous year at 94.6 billion cubic metres.
- Exports of natural gas, at 4.9 billion cubic metres, rose 14.7% over October 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 47.1 billion cubic metres, posted a 22.9% gain over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127, 128, 530-532 and 534-547.

The October 1992 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	October 1992	% Change from October 1991	January-October 1992	% Change from January-October 1991
	(m^3 thousands)		(m^3 thousands)	
Crude oil and equivalent[1]				
Production	8 890.2	11.7	84 005.6	5.1
Exports	4 099.5	20.4	40 483.7	11.1
Imports	2 135.4	-27.6	23 956.4	-6.7
Refinery receipts	6 659.7	-12.0	67 132.2	-3.5
	(m^3 millions)		(m^3 millions)	
Natural Gas[2]				
Marketable production	9 450.4	2.3	94 565.5	11.3
Exports	4 898.1	14.7	47 060.3	22.9
Canadian sales	4 337.1	-0.6	44 282.8	2.9

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line pack fluctuations, etc.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 23, 1993

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended January 23, 1993 totalled 278 738 tonnes, a 4.2% increase from the preceding week's total of 267 404 tonnes and up 8.9% from the year-earlier 256 007 tonnes. The cumulative total at January 23, 1993 was 850 631 tonnes, a 4.1% increase from 816 885 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 14, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.2% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.2% from the same period the last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of January 14, 1993 decreased 17.4% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; Other Countries: US$28/US$112).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

The Sugar Situation, December 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Processed Beans Green and Wax, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-238
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Court Services in Canada, 1990-91. Vol. 13, No. 2.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

November 1992
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost edged down 0.1% in November following four consecutive monthly increases. Goods producers boosted output 0.2%, but this was outweighed by a 0.2% cutback in services, as finance, insurance and real estate dipped sharply in the post-referendum period. Excluding these industries, output increased 0.1% in November. In October and November together, economy-wide output averaged 0.3% above its third-quarter level.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods producers increased output 0.2% following a flat October. Manufacturers were responsible for most of the gain, but utilities and forestry also recorded higher production. A substantial decline in mining and smaller drops in agriculture and construction moderated the gain.

Manufacturers boosted output 0.6% in November and 3.5% in the first 11 months of 1992, the largest 11-month gain since July 1988. Although 13 of 21 major groups increased production in November, transportation equipment and primary metals accounted for most of the dollar gain. Declines in electronic equipment, printing and publishing, paper and allied products and food products partly offset the gains.

Production of transportation equipment jumped 3.8% following two consecutive monthly declines. Output of motor vehicles as well as motor vehicle parts accounted for most of the increase. Producers of motor vehicles boosted output 7.1% as sales improved in both Canada and the U.S. Output was also spurred by the resolution of a strike and by the re-opening of several plants following temporary plant closures for inventory control in October. Output of motor vehicle parts rose 3.0%.

Led by widespread gains, output of primary metals advanced 5.1%. Production of iron and steel jumped 9.5%, boosted both by shipments abroad and shipments to other Canadian manufacturers.

Following several monthly advances, output of electrical products fell 2.9%. Output of electronic equipment declined 3.7%, its second consecutive decrease, while production of office machinery fell 5.0%. Exports of these products fell considerably in November.

Widespread losses led a 3.0% decline in printing and publishing following a 2.0% gain in October, the month of the referenda.

Output of paper and allied products fell 1.3% following three consecutive monthly increases. The decline was mostly attributable to lower production of newsprint and reflected lower shipments abroad. Despite the decline, the newsprint industry operated at almost full capacity and its production trend remained up.

After decreasing 2.3% in October, mining output fell a further 1.8% in November. Crude oil and natural gas extraction dropped the most in dollar terms, mainly due to lower output of crude. Output by gold mines decreased 8.3% as prices hit their lowest level in six years. Potash mines also contributed to the weakness. The losses were partly offset by a 5.8% gain in drilling activities.

Elsewhere in the goods sector, utilities rose 1.2% mainly due to higher production of electricity, while forestry increased 4.3%. Construction edged down 0.1%, led by a decline of 2.8% in construction of non-residential buildings.

Services-producing Industries

Services output slipped 0.2%, its largest decline since June 1991. Finance, insurance and real estate accounted for most of the loss. Communications and transportation and storage also contributed to the weakness, while wholesale and retail trade recorded moderate gains.

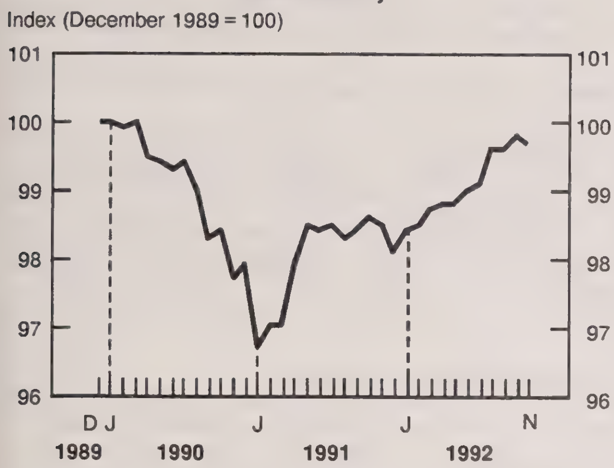
Finance, insurance, and real estate tumbled 1.1% as the prime rate surged to 9.75% in November following the October referenda. Lower activity by real estate agents, security brokers and mutual funds accounted for most of the weakness. Real estate transactions were curtailed by the sharp spike in interest rates, while a drop in new issues of bonds by provincial governments and corporations reduced activity by security brokers. Assets of mutual funds fell as investors shifted to other types of assets to take advantage of the higher interest rates. (By the third week of January, however, the prime rate fell to 6.75%, close to its level of last September.)

Communications declined 0.8% following an advance of 1.4% in October. The weakness was widespread but was dominated by the post office and telecommunications carriers.

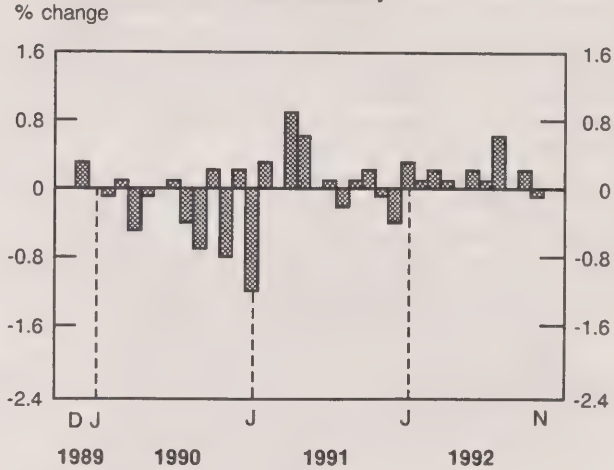
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

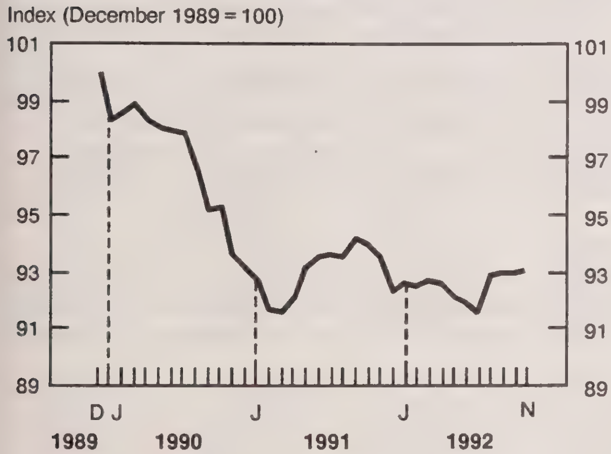
Total Economy



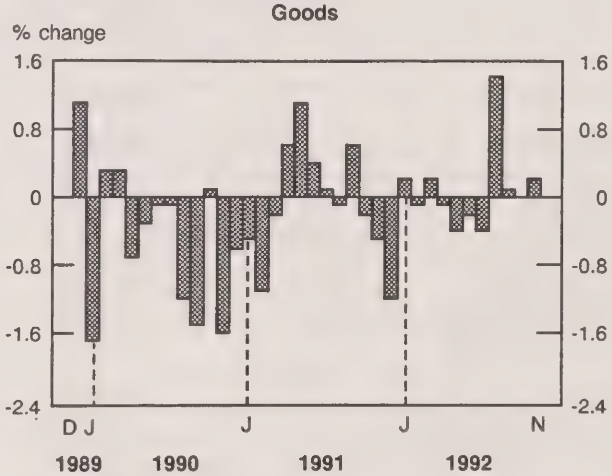
Total Economy



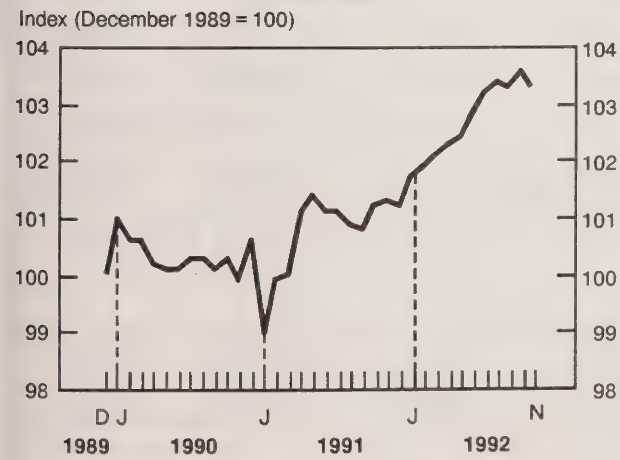
Goods



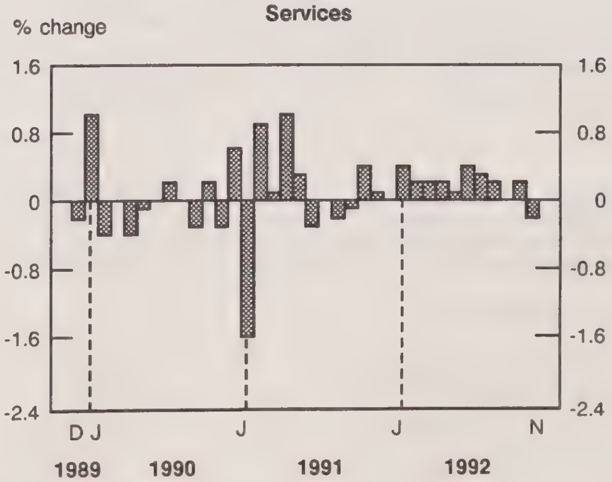
Goods



Services



Services



Transportation and storage fell 0.4%, its third consecutive monthly decline. In transportation, water and railway transport recorded the largest drops as they were most affected by lower exports of wheat. Air transport also contributed to the weakness. Higher throughput of natural gas led a 2.4% advance in pipelines. The cutbacks in wheat exports and lower deliveries by farmers to grain elevators led a 6.6% decline in storage services.

Wholesale trade advanced 0.2% even though only five of 11 trade groups recorded advances. Higher sales by wholesalers of apparel and dry goods, food and miscellaneous products were partly offset by declines posted by other wholesalers.

Retail trade edged up 0.2% following a 0.7% gain in October. Motor vehicle dealers and retailers of food increased their sales the most. Lower sales were recorded by retailers of alcoholic beverages, service stations and general merchandise stores.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in February.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991	1992			
	November	August	September	October	November
			($ millions)		
Total Economy	**499,863.8**	**505,448.5**	**505,495.1**	**506,278.3**	**505,765.4**
Business Sector:	**407,906.3**	**413,126.8**	**413,063.1**	**413,666.3**	**412,927.9**
Goods:	**167,420.1**	**166,103.3**	**166,302.4**	**166,280.5**	**166,610.4**
Agriculture	11,302.4	10,515.3	10,532.3	10,647.6	10,579.9
Fishing and Trapping	911.4	881.8	885.5	872.2	863.7
Logging Industry	2,516.8	2,605.8	2,533.2	2,551.3	2,661.4
Mining Industries	20,065.8	20,935.3	20,960.9	20,487.0	20,115.6
Manufacturing Industries	84,974.8	85,559.2	85,426.9	85,888.4	86,410.0
Construction Industries	31,579.9	29,494.6	29,596.9	29,425.4	29,381.8
Other Utility Industries	16,069.0	16,111.3	16,366.7	16,408.6	16,598.0
Services:	**240,486.2**	**247,023.5**	**246,760.7**	**247,385.8**	**246,317.5**
Transportation and Storage	21,454.2	22,149.4	21,996.2	21,786.2	21,700.3
Communication Industries	19,224.3	19,447.3	19,468.9	19,750.9	19,600.8
Wholesale Trade	28,391.7	29,787.7	29,972.8	30,060.6	30,130.3
Retail Trade	29,924.2	30,354.3	30,279.8	30,485.0	30,541.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	81,670.0	84,551.9	84,327.3	84,648.9	83,711.1
Community, Business and Personal Services	59,821.8	60,732.9	60,715.7	60,654.2	60,633.4
Non-business Sector:	**91,957.5**	**92,321.7**	**92,432.0**	**92,612.0**	**92,837.5**
Goods:	**942.6**	**988.9**	**939.7**	**928.9**	**919.3**
Services:	**91,014.9**	**91,332.8**	**91,492.3**	**91,683.1**	**91,918.2**
Government Service Industry	33,982.0	34,026.7	34,152.6	34,264.2	34,356.6
Community and Personal Services	53,557.0	53,889.9	53,895.9	53,943.9	54,056.6
Other Services	3,475.9	3,416.2	3,443.8	3,475.0	3,505.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	168,362.7	167,092.2	167,242.1	167,209.4	167,529.7
Services-producing Industries	331,501.1	338,356.3	338,253.0	339,068.9	338,235.7
Industrial Production	122,052.2	123,594.7	123,694.2	123,712.9	124,042.9
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,599.0	39,413.9	39,409.2	40,031.5	39,764.0
Durable Manufacturing	45,375.8	46,145.3	46,017.7	45,856.9	46,646.0

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1992

Highlights

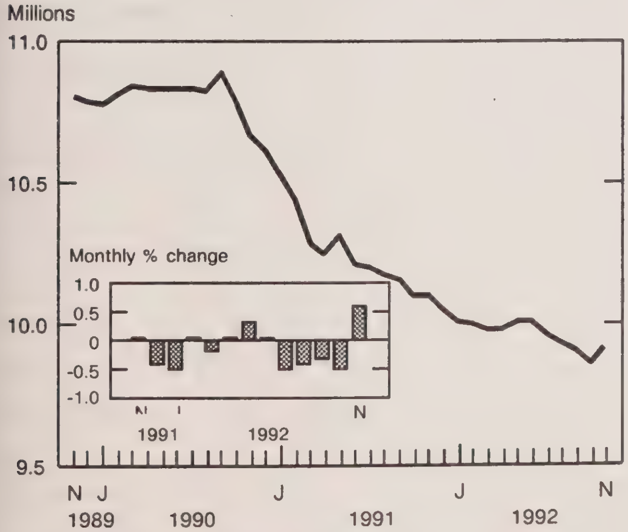
Seasonally Adjusted Data

- The preliminary estimate of payroll employment for November indicates a slight increase to 9,910,000 after five months of decline. Most industries showed some employment growth, led by retail trade, wholesale trade and durable goods manufacturing. Retail trade recorded the strongest month-to-month increase since May 1991.

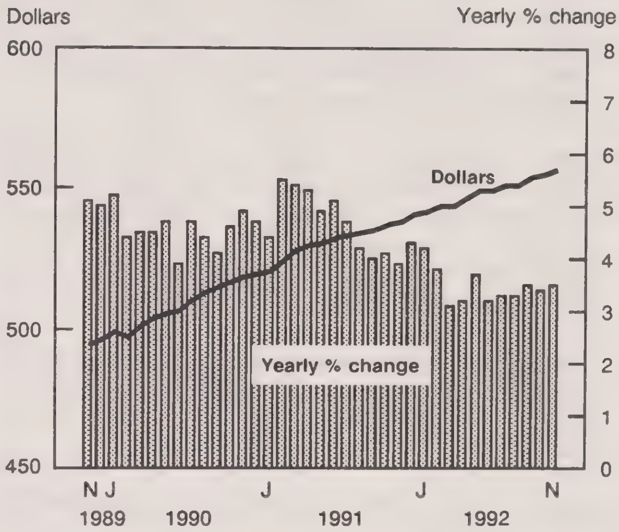
- After declining for the first four months of 1992, business services have generally shown an improving trend since May. Seasonally adjusted employment in business services for November was 0.6% higher than the previous month and virtually unchanged from November 1991.

- Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings[1] were $556.51 in November, a gain of 3.4% compared to November 1991. The year-over-year growth in earnings continued to be lower than in previous years.

SEPH Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, November 1992



SEPH Average Weekly Earnings, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, November 1992



- Compared to the previous month, the industrial aggregate[2] average weekly earnings rose by 0.3%. Forestry (1.8%), finance, insurance and real estate (0.9%), trade (0.5%), accommodation, food and beverage services (0.5%) and health and social services (0.4%) recorded earnings growth higher than the industrial aggregate.

- From April to November 1992, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees remained flat at 30.5 hours. Average hourly earnings of hourly-paid employees stood at $13.97 in November, an increase of $0.35 since the beginning of 1992. The monthly growth in average weekly earnings resulted from an increase in average hourly earnings while average weekly hours were unchanged.

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1 *Not adjusted for inflation.*
2 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

Unadjusted Data

- Employment in durable goods manufacturing was down 1.5% from November 1991, the smallest year-over-year drop since the industry began its downturn in January 1990. Nearly half of durable goods industries showed increases in November, with the diffusion index reaching 0.49.

- Firms with 200 or more employees and firms with less than 200 employees both recorded identical year-over-year growth rates for employment of -1.6%. However, the increasing trend in employment levelled off for firms with less than 200 employees.

- The fixed-weighted average hourly earnings index was 130.7, an increase of 3.4% from November 1991. The index has continued to show lower increases than in previous years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), introduced in 1983, delivers current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific SEPH variable, showing the percentage of industries that recorded increases for that variable. For example, between September 1991 and September 1992, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 246,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 131 experienced employment declines, while 83 experienced increases. The diffusion index for September 1992 was therefore 83/214 = 0.39.

Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces/territories and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the current average earnings series.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada
November 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	November 1992p	October 1992 r	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992
	Thousands					
Industrial aggregate	**9,910**	**9,852**	**9,898**	**9,925**	**9,960**	**10,006**
	58	**-46**	**-27**	**-35**	**-46**	**-1**
Goods-producing industries	**2,306**	**2,293**	**2,306**	**2,314**	**2,326**	**2,338**
	12	**-13**	**-8**	**-12**	**-12**	**-12**
Logging and forestry	56	54	55	55	57	56
	2	-1	-1	-1	1	0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	126	124	126	128	130
	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-1
Manufacturing	1,573	1,568	1,573	1,571	1,580	1,574
	5	-5	2	-9	6	-22
Construction	417	414	415	424	422	428
	4	-1	-9	3	-6	2
Service-producing industries	**7,597**	**7,573**	**7,594**	**7,620**	**7,642**	**7,672**
	24	**-20**	**-26**	**-22**	**-29**	**14**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	805	804	815	826	825	827
	1	-11	-11	1	-2	
Wholesale trade	581	567	574	573	585	587
	14	-7	1	-12	-2	7
Retail trade	1,296	1,275	1,273	1,277	1,277	1,289
	21	2	-4	0	-13	-2
Finance, insurance and real estate	648	647	652	658	659	669
	1	-5	-6	-2	-9	4
Business services	494	491	497	493	492	494
	3	-6	4	1	-2	5
Education related services	921	920	910	904	893	897
	1	10	6	12	-4	-8
Health and social services	1,124	1,120	1,125	1,136	1,144	1,143
	3	-5	-10	-8	1	5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	661	659	663	688	678	672
	2	-4	-25	10	6	-2
Miscellaneous services	495	499	501	512	517	515
	-4	-3	-11	-5	1	-5
Public administration	719	720	718	709	712	717
	0	2	8	-3	-5	7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	137	137	137	135	136	138
	1	0	2	-1	-2	0
Prince Edward Island	39	39	39	39	38	38
	0	0	0	1	0	-1
Nova Scotia	279	279	278	276	280	282
	0	0	2	-3	-3	-1
New Brunswick	222	221	226	226	225	225
	0	-5	0	1	0	-1
Quebec	2,385	2,394	2,395	2,400	2,404	2,426
	-9	0	-6	-4	-22	-10
Ontario	3,982	3,930	3,954	3,987	4,022	4,037
	52	-24	-33	-36	-14	29
Manitoba	373	374	375	374	374	373
	-1	-2	2	0	0	-1
Saskatchewan	294	294	296	295	297	299
	0	-3	2	-3	-1	-1
Alberta	969	961	966	965	966	972
	8	-5	1	-1	-6	-1
British Columbia	1,209	1,203	1,195	1,189	1,192	1,190
	6	8	6	-3	2	-9
Yukon	12	12	12	12	11	11
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	20	20	20
	0	0	0	0	-1	0

p Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada
November 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	November 1992p	October 1992r	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992
	Dollars					
Industrial aggregate	**556.51**	**554.92**	**553.80**	**551.34**	**550.99**	**548.84**
	1.59	**1.12**	**2.46**	**0.35**	**2.15**	**-0.46**
Goods-producing industries	**689.71**	**687.61**	**686.25**	**685.57**	**683.64**	**681.95**
	2.10	**1.36**	**0.68**	**1.93**	**1.69**	**-4.61**
Logging and forestry	724.06	711.02	711.08	706.97	702.01	705.75
	13.04	-0.06	4.11	4.96	-3.74	-6.46
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	945.45	946.99	947.22	932.74	924.47	929.48
	-1.54	-0.23	14.48	8.27	-5.01	-7.94
Manufacturing	662.41	660.40	659.35	659.66	658.23	655.36
	2.01	1.05	-0.31	1.43	2.87	-0.74
Construction	636.59	636.98	637.06	640.08	638.27	636.03
	-0.39	-0.08	-3.02	1.81	2.24	-18.99
Service-producing industries	**516.17**	**514.86**	**513.54**	**510.54**	**510.51**	**508.38**
	1.31	**1.32**	**3.00**	**0.03**	**2.13**	**1.92**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	715.05	713.55	713.70	706.99	703.87	701.94
	1.50	-0.15	6.71	3.12	1.93	-2.43
Wholesale trade	594.09	591.51	589.29	583.77	581.64	577.40
	2.58	2.22	5.52	2.13	4.24	-4.19
Retail trade	325.29	324.55	319.30	318.82	320.60	319.91
	0.74	5.25	0.48	-1.78	0.69	3.43
Finance, insurance and real estate	612.01	606.81	599.17	588.64	592.47	590.99
	5.20	7.64	10.53	-3.83	1.48	1.45
Business services	588.70	587.61	585.75	587.75	586.63	591.53
	1.09	1.86	-2.00	1.12	-4.90	1.40
Education related services	670.10	669.87	669.68	679.36	683.56	678.96
	0.23	0.19	-9.68	-4.20	4.60	5.86
Health and social services	495.36	493.40	495.19	488.93	486.05	481.11
	1.96	-1.79	6.26	2.88	4.94	1.66
Accommodation, food and beverage services	217.15	215.97	215.13	212.74	211.84	211.60
	1.18	0.84	2.39	0.90	0.24	1.14
Miscellaneous services	373.64	375.01	369.76	359.43	357.21	357.50
	-1.37	5.25	10.33	2.22	-0.29	0.49
Public administration	727.89	726.69	731.85	731.83	734.22	724.21
	1.20	-5.16	0.02	-2.39	10.01	-1.18
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	513.11	516.04	520.00	514.95	509.11	507.69
	-2.93	-3.96	5.05	5.84	1.42	0.41
Prince Edward Island	450.15	447.33	447.77	446.32	446.11	446.44
	2.82	-0.44	1.45	0.21	-0.33	1.50
Nova Scotia	491.88	493.31	494.93	500.75	495.65	491.73
	-1.43	-1.62	-5.82	5.10	3.92	1.10
New Brunswick	507.17	502.90	495.84	490.10	493.37	490.27
	4.27	7.06	5.74	-3.27	3.10	-3.21
Quebec	545.22	546.31	544.70	540.64	539.46	538.47
	-1.09	1.61	4.06	1.18	0.99	2.10
Ontario	585.12	584.31	583.07	580.87	578.76	577.49
	0.81	1.24	2.20	2.11	1.27	-2.06
Manitoba	493.45	491.34	486.94	487.79	489.17	488.26
	2.11	4.40	-0.85	-1.38	0.91	1.63
Saskatchewan	469.36	469.34	469.83	472.09	473.07	473.66
	0.02	-0.49	-2.26	-0.98	-0.59	0.65
Alberta	552.49	549.86	550.90	548.26	546.53	543.26
	2.63	-1.04	2.64	1.73	3.27	2.71
British Columbia	552.44	552.04	549.62	545.82	549.12	546.84
	0.40	2.42	3.80	-3.30	2.28	-0.51
Yukon	688.68	706.86	682.94	660.26	673.91	682.90
	-18.18	23.92	22.68	-13.65	-8.99	5.38
Northwest Territories	709.40	721.14	721.38	712.45	711.23	706.39
	-11.74	-0.24	8.93	1.22	4.84	-0.65

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	November 1992p	October 1992r	November 1991	October 1991	November 1992/1991	October 1992/1991
	Number of employees * (Unadjusted)					
	Thousands				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,033**	**10,036**	**10,196**	**10,273**	**-1.6**	**-2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,311**	**2,370**	**2,384**	**2,481**	**-3.1**	**-4.5**
Logging and forestry	57	61	55	63	3.6	-3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	124	126	135	141	-8.1	-10.6
Manufacturing	1,570	1,586	1,622	1,651	-3.2	-3.9
Construction	425	463	436	489	-2.5	-5.3
Service-producing industries	**7,722**	**7,666**	**7,812**	**7,792**	**-1.2**	**-1.6**
Transportation communication and other utilities	813	818	829	831	-1.9	-1.6
Wholesale trade	584	573	574	578	1.7	-0.9
Retail trade	1,330	1,294	1,383	1,350	-3.8	-4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	655	652	679	680	-3.5	-4.1
Business services	496	500	497	511	-0.2	-2.2
Education related service	994	973	982	962	1.2	1.1
Health and social service	1,129	1,119	1,116	1,109	1.2	0.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	661	660	674	678	-1.9	-2.7
Miscellaneous services	491	504	512	524	-4.1	-3.8
Public administration	705	709	702	703	0.4	0.9
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	138	140	143	145	-3.5	-3.4
Prince Edward Island	39	40	38	39	2.6	2.6
Novembera Scotia	281	285	285	288	-1.4	-1.0
New Brunswick	222	228	231	238	-3.9	-4.2
Quebec	2,397	2,430	2,493	2,503	-3.9	-2.9
Ontario	4,032	3,984	4,087	4,118	-1.3	-3.3
Manitoba	379	382	377	379	0.5	0.8
Saskatchewan	299	302	302	304	-1.0	-0.7
Alberta	978	975	977	989	0.1	-1.4
British Columbia	1,237	1,239	1,233	1,238	0.3	0.1
Yukon	12	12	11	11	9.1	9.1
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	21	0.0	-4.8

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees, including overtime.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings* (Unadjusted)					
	November 1992p	October 1992r	November 1991	October 1991	November 1992/1991	October 1992/1991
	Dollars				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**554.92**	**556.42**	**536.83**	**538.53**	**3.4**	**3.3**
Goods-producing industries	**693.90**	**693.03**	**674.55**	**672.51**	**2.9**	**3.1**
Logging and forestry	727.70	711.71	687.18	681.57	5.9	4.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	953.45	952.54	933.68	921.99	2.1	3.3
Manufacturing	666.27	664.05	643.02	641.09	3.6	3.6
Construction	640.75	651.05	636.11	644.94	0.7	0.9
Service-producing industries	**513.32**	**514.19**	**494.80**	**495.86**	**3.7**	**3.7**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.79	715.94	695.43	698.08	2.8	2.6
Wholesale trade	594.64	590.61	570.74	565.98	4.2	4.4
Retail trade	323.36	324.92	316.95	316.96	2.0	2.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	606.81	603.10	563.62	564.45	7.7	6.8
Business services	588.70	587.61	573.84	570.74	2.6	3.0
Education related service	644.87	651.78	631.29	635.82	2.2	2.5
Health and social service	492.25	491.66	477.16	478.23	3.2	2.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.85	219.16	207.21	210.39	4.7	4.2
Miscellaneous services	375.22	376.39	366.33	363.82	2.4	3.5
Public administration	734.66	729.26	711.54	708.31	3.2	3.0
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	511.29	516.54	500.59	504.88	2.1	2.3
Prince Edward Island	451.00	449.83	427.20	435.49	5.6	3.3
Nova Scotia	491.88	493.31	484.72	480.80	1.5	2.6
New Brunswick	507.17	502.90	484.99	485.00	4.6	3.7
Quebec	545.22	546.31	521.87	525.05	4.5	4.0
Ontario	583.45	585.66	563.18	563.98	3.6	3.8
Manitoba	489.94	492.80	480.33	485.41	2.0	1.5
Saskatchewan	468.49	471.67	469.53	471.47	-0.2	0.0
Alberta	549.39	551.29	535.63	539.38	2.6	2.2
British Columbia	553.16	554.78	539.71	539.68	2.5	2.8
Yukon	688.68	706.86	655.08	665.20	5.1	6.3
Northwest Territories	709.40	721.14	721.76	734.32	-1.7	-1.8

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees, including overtime.*

Building Permits

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
November 1992

Summary

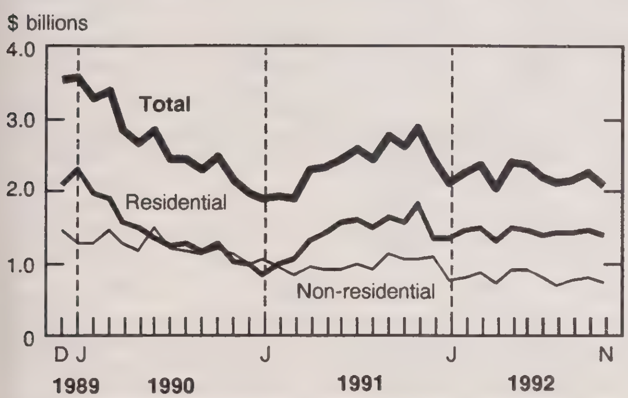
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 7.9% to $2,086 million in November, down from $2,266 million (revised) in October. The non-residential (-9.9%) and residential (-6.9%) sectors were both responsible for this decrease. Quebec (-14.3%) and Ontario (-12.8%) reported significant decreases in the total value of building permits issued in November.

- Ontario (-19.4%) and Quebec (-10.8%) reported drops in the value of residential building permits during November. The Prairies showed the largest increase (+6.6%), followed by the British Columbia (+2.4%) and Atlantic (+2.4%) regions. (The British Columbia region includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.)

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in November decreased to 158,000 units at an annual rate, down 5.5% from 167,000 units in October. The number of units was down for both single dwellings (-6.7% to 95,000 units) and multiple dwellings (-3.6% to 63,000 units).

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

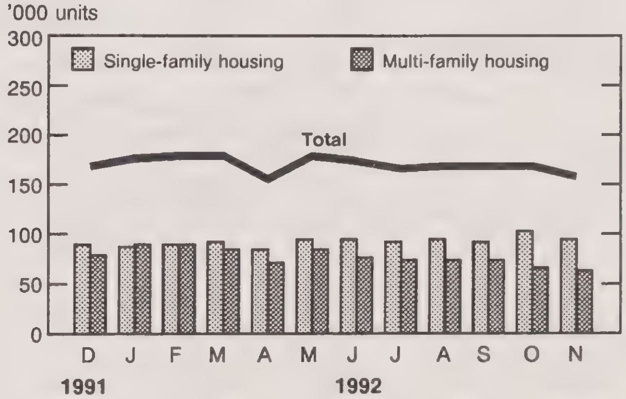
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits was down 6.9% to $1,369 million in November from October's revised $1,470 million.

- The value of building permits decreased in both the single-family (-7.1% to $1,011 million) and multi-family (-6.1% to $357 million) dwelling sectors in November.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for December 1992

- The advance estimate for December indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,549 million, up 12.4% from the revised value for November ($1,379 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in December increased 10.3% to 175,000 units at annual rates, up from the revised 159,000 units reported in November.

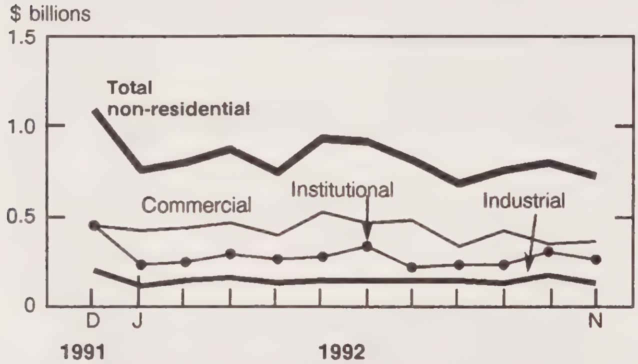
Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits decreased 9.9% to $717 million in November, down from $796 million in October.

- The value of non-residential building permits decreased in the Prairie (-30.1%) and Atlantic (-14.7%) regions and in Quebec (-20.2%). Only the British Columbia region reported an increase (+3.6%) in November.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

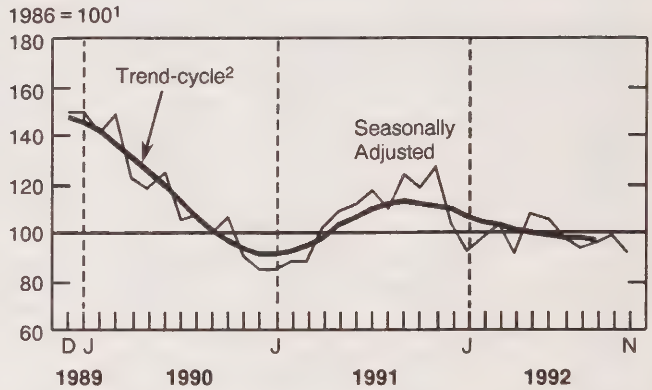
- The value of building permits for industrial projects decreased 27.8% to $120 million in November. The Prairies (-50.6%), the British Columbia region (-30.8%) and Ontario (-29.8%) contributed most to this decrease. The value of building permits for institutional projects also decreased (-13.6%) in November, as a result of declines in Quebec (-45.9%), the Prairies (-28.0%) and the British Columbia region (-17.8%). On the other hand, the value of building permits for commercial projects edged up 2.1% to $348 million.

Building Permits Indices

- The building permits index short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) followed its downward trend in September, declining at a constant rate of 0.9% since June 1992.

- The short-term trend index went down 1.9% in the non-residential sector to 77.6 and edged down 0.4% in the residential sector to 109.0 in September.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

November 1992

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	Nov. 1992 p	Oct. 1992 r	Nov./Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992/1991	Nov. 1992 p	Oct. 1992 r	Nov./Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992/1991
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,086,000**	**2,265,614**	**-7.9**	**-27.6**	**1,919,453**	**2,559,830**	**-25.0**	**-25.1**
Residential	1,368,932	1,470,079	-6.9	-24.3	1,203,072	1,575,558	-23.6	-21.4
Non-residential	717,068	795,535	-9.9	-33.1	716,381	984,272	-27.2	-30.7
Industrial	120,338	166,718	-27.8	-27.8	108,222	215,457	-49.8	-23.2
Commercial	347,705	340,579	2.1	-35.5	342,972	411,787	-16.7	-35.8
Institutional	249,025	288,238	-13.6	-31.9	265,187	357,028	-25.7	-26.2
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**117,074**	**121,354**	**-3.5**	**1.7**	**99,335**	**145,524**	**-31.7**	**3.1**
Residential	81,338	79,435	2.4	20.8	61,421	84,225	-27.1	24.6
Non-residential	35,736	41,919	-14.7	-25.2	37,914	61,299	-38.1	-19.5
Industrial	4,769	4,077	17.0	-32.3	3,355	4,256	-21.2	-14.7
Commercial	16,809	24,859	-32.4	-45.2	18,728	30,873	-39.3	-43.9
Institutional	14,158	12,983	9.1	40.3	15,831	26,170	-39.5	62.0
Quebec								
Total Construction	**354,274**	**413,200**	**-14.3**	**-47.6**	**353,185**	**486,689**	**-27.4**	**-45.2**
Residential	232,545	260,646	-10.8	-32.3	217,043	277,812	-21.9	-27.8
Non-residential	121,729	152,554	-20.2	-63.4	136,142	208,877	-34.8	-60.4
Industrial	28,963	30,508	-5.1	-31.8	32,965	37,896	-13.0	-25.0
Commercial	63,118	67,269	-6.2	-57.2	69,851	103,386	-32.4	-54.6
Institutional	29,648	54,777	-45.9	-79.3	33,326	67,595	-50.7	-77.2
Ontario								
Total Construction	**695,341**	**797,841**	**-12.8**	**-48.3**	**700,742**	**925,293**	**-24.3**	**-42.9**
Residential	409,924	508,642	-19.4	-56.4	407,286	567,964	-28.3	-51.4
Non-residential	285,417	289,199	-1.3	-29.6	293,456	357,329	-17.9	-24.6
Industrial	62,487	89,017	-29.8	-22.9	51,910	130,982	-60.4	-18.6
Commercial	103,204	90,390	14.2	-40.8	112,551	100,950	11.5	-40.1
Institutional	119,726	109,792	9.0	-20.2	128,995	125,397	2.9	-6.3
Prairies								
Total Construction	**332,757**	**362,243**	**-8.1**	**9.2**	**265,314**	**369,728**	**-28.2**	**11.1**
Residential	231,268	217,006	6.6	50.4	174,254	214,345	-18.7	61.0
Non-residential	101,489	145,237	-30.1	-32.7	91,060	155,383	-41.4	-30.3
Industrial	14,286	28,903	-50.6	-46.9	10,528	28,005	-62.4	-43.7
Commercial	48,190	62,174	-22.5	-47.8	48,048	66,894	-28.2	-42.5
Institutional	39,013	54,160	-28.0	23.1	32,484	60,484	-46.3	14.2
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**586,554**	**570,976**	**2.7**	**34.2**	**500,877**	**632,596**	**-20.8**	**40.5**
Residential	413,857	404,350	2.4	36.8	343,068	431,212	-20.4	47.1
Non-residential	172,697	166,626	3.6	28.3	157,809	201,384	-21.6	28.1
Industrial	9,833	14,213	-30.8	5.5	9,464	14,318	-33.9	-10.0
Commercial	116,384	95,887	21.4	23.4	93,794	109,684	-14.5	24.1
Institutional	46,480	56,526	-17.8	50.2	54,551	77,382	-29.5	47.1

1 Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
p Preliminary figure.
r Revised figure.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

December 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres in December 1992, a slight 0.1% increase from November 1992.
- "All other refined products" (includes propane, butane, petrochemical feedstocks, etc.) and motor gasoline registered sales increases in December of 4.5% and 0.3%, respectively. These were largely offset by decreased sales of light fuel oil (-4.8%), heavy fuel oil (-2.3%) and diesel fuel oil (-1.5%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.4% from December 1991, to 6.9 million cubic metres. All four main products registered increases: motor gasoline (4.7%), heavy fuel oil (1.9%), diesel fuel oil (1.6%) and light fuel oil (0.6%).
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for 1992 amounted to 80.1 million cubic metres, up 1.5% over the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 2.6%, light fuel oil 2.2%, motor gasoline 1.5% and diesel fuel oil 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	September 1992 r	October 1992 r	November 1992 r	December 1992p	Dec./ Nov. 1992
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 534.3**	**6 717.4**	**6 643.5**	**6 650.5**	**0.1**
Motor Gasoline	2 818.0	2 791.2	2 813.9	2 823.6	0.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 309.0	1 320.5	1 324.8	1 304.5	-1.5
Light Fuel Oil	475.4	522.5	507.7	483.3	-4.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	552.7	654.3	706.7	690.5	-2.3
All Other Refined Products	1 379.2	1 428.9	1 290.4	1 348.6	4.5
			Total		
	December 1991	December 1992p	January-December 1991	January-December 1992 p	Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 703.7**	**6 933.1**	**78 899.7**	**80 051.1**	**1.5**
Motor Gasoline	2 729.8	2 857.0	32 823.7	33 312.2	1.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 228.7	1 248.3	15 860.5	15 883.4	0.1
Light Fuel Oil	794.9	799.5	5 742.4	5 868.5	2.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	835.1	850.7	7 995.5	8 200.6	2.6
All Other Refined Products	1 115.2	1 177.6	16 477.6	16 786.4	1.9

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
December 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 16.8 million tonnes in December 1992, a decrease of 10.3% from December 1991. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections in December.

Total loadings for the January to December 1992 period decreased 6.1% from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 4.3%.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the fourth week of February.

For seasonally adjusted revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada
1990 and 1991

Estimates of apparent per capita food consumption in Canada for 1990 and 1991 are now available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes and mushrooms.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada – Part 11, 1991 (32-230, $27) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact John Brunette (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

Tobacco Products Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled $1,632.0 million, up 4.5% from $1,561.3 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plate Work Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plate work industry (SIC 3022) totalled $174.5 million, down 18.8% from $214.9 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5518.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products Industry (from Domestic Clay)
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from domestic clay) (SIC 3511) totalled $106.7 million, down 15.9% from $126.9 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6849.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products Industry (from Imported Clay)

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from imported clay) (SIC 3512) totalled $105.5 million, down 11.1% from $118.7 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6850.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Cement Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled $746.3 million, down 21.7% from $952.8 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled $498.3 million, down 11.3% from $561.8 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Clock and Watch Industry

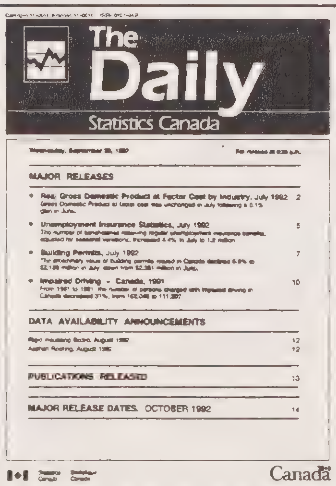
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled $34.0 million, up 3.6% from $32.8 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6886.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
2	Short-term Expectations Survey	
3	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1993
3	Help-wanted Index	January 1993
5	Labour Force Survey	January 1993
8	Farm Product Price Index	December 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1992
11	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1992, December 1992 and January 1993
11	New Housing Price Index	December 1992
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1992
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1992
17	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	January 1993
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1992
18	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1992
19	Consumer Price Index	January 1993
22	Retail Trade	December 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1992
22	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1992
23	Census of Population: Ethnic Origin and Dwellings	1991
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	December 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1992
25	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1992
25	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1993
25	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1993
26	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1993
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1992
26	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1992
26	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1993
26	Major Release Dates	March 1993

The March 1993 release schedule will be published on February 26, 1993. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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Statistics Canada

Monday, February 1, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

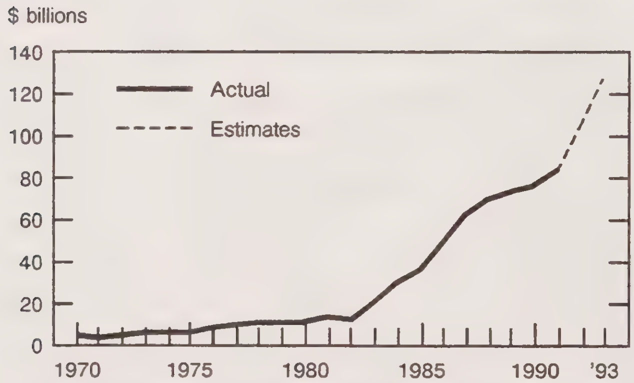
Provincial and Territorial Government Finance – Assets and Liabilities (Financial Management System)

March 31, 1991

The net debt (excess of liabilities over financial assets) of all provincial and territorial governments reached $83.5 billion at March 31, 1991, an increase of $7.7 billion (10.1%) from March 31, 1990.

Based on available data on revenue and expenditure, the total deficits of provincial and territorial governments for 1991/92 and 1992/93 on a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, are estimated to be $22.2 billion and $21.1 billion. If these estimates are realized, the net debt at March 31, 1993 will amount to $126.8 billion, an increase of 51.9% over March 31, 1991.

Provincial and Territorial Government Net Debt, as at March 31



Highlights

Financial Assets

- Financial assets (which include cash, receivables, loans and investments in securities but exclude fixed assets) totalled $126.9 billion at March 31, 1991, an increase of $8.8 billion or 7.5% over the previous year.

Note to Users

Data on each provincial and territorial government's balance sheet as at March 31, 1991, on a FMS basis are released today. In addition, minor revisions to data for the years 1977 to 1990 have been made to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

Included in these data are assets and liabilities of departments, agencies, boards and commissions; but data of government enterprises are excluded.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments' public accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements. A reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts data is available for each province and territory. The asset and liability data in this release are as at March 31.

Total Liabilities (Gross Debt)

- Total liabilities or gross debt of provincial and territorial governments reached $210.4 billion in 1991, an increase of 8.5% over the $193.9 billion of the previous year.

- Bonds and debentures remained the most important borrowing instrument, making up 63.7% of total debt in 1991 compared to 62.6% in 1990.

- Total provincial and territorial bonds and debentures outstanding at March 31, 1991 amounted to $134.0 billion, an increase of $12.6 billion over the $121.4 billion at March 31, 1990. Net new issues of bonds and debentures, consisting of new issues of $17.3 billion and retirements of $5.7 billion, accounted for $11.6 billion of this increase. Total bond and debenture debt increased by a further $1.0 billion due to a decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar.

- Of the accumulated bonds and debentures of $134.0 billion issued by the provinces and territories, $32.1 billion was issued to the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and $69.6 billion to the general public, while the balance ($35.3 billion) was issued to employee pension plans and various government agencies.

Net Debt

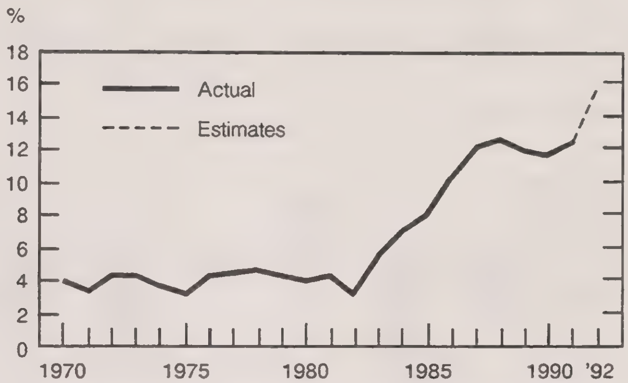
- From $2.9 billion in 1971, net debt grew gradually to reach $11.2 billion at March 31, 1982, thereafter climbing rapidly each year to $83.5 billion at March 31, 1991.

- As a percentage of GDP, net debt fluctuated between 3% and 5% during the period from 1971 to 1982. From 3.1% of GDP at March 31, 1982, net debt rose rapidly each year to 12.7% in 1988, thereafter declining in the next two years before rising again to 12.5% of GDP at March 31, 1991.

- On a per capita basis at March 31, 1991, the provincial and territorial government net debt stood at $3,092, an increase of $242 (8.5%) over the $2,850 of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3213.

Provincial and Territorial Government Net Debt as % of GDP, as at March 31



For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1835), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). □

Provincial and Territorial Governments Balance Sheet
Financial Management System
As at March 31

	1971	1981	1989	1990	1991
			($ millions)		
Financial Assets					
Cash	1,492	8,259	12,348	13,377	18,425
Receivables	690	4,025	7,927	8,715	9,802
Advances	2,180	6,872	15,824	17,278	18,945
Securities	7,759	32,434	72,245	77,406	78,276
Other assets	152	382	1,043	1,289	1,445
Total assets	**12,273**	**51,972**	**109,387**	**118,065**	**126,893**
Liabilities					
Bank overdrafts	92	669	3,991	4,728	4,634
Payables	802	3,392	9,352	10,252	10,546
Advances	646	2,677	3,624	4,129	3,953
Treasury bills	103	663	5,388	4,937	5,647
Savings bonds	223	1,299	3,267	3,192	3,010
Bonds and debentures	12,186	46,816	108,850	121,395	133,981
Other securities	39	1,458	15,494	18,673	18,604
Deposits	222	1,132	7,248	8,543	10,197
Other liabilities	818	6,699	24,984	18,066	19,822
Total liabilities	**15,131**	**64,805**	**182,198**	**193,915**	**210,394**
Net Debt	**2,858**	**12,833**	**72,811**	**75,850**	**83,501**

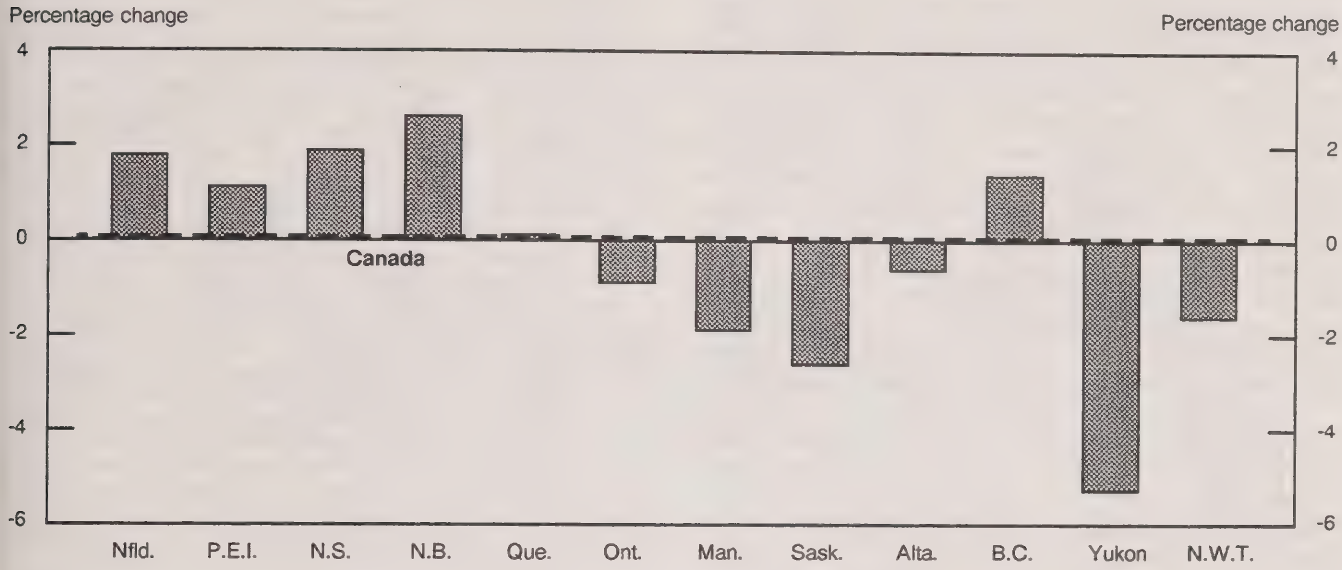
Net Debt Per Capita
As at March 31

	1971	1981	1989	1990	1991
			(Dollars)		
	132	527	2,775	2,850	3,092

■

Chart 1

Growth of GDP at Factor Cost in 1991
(at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts

1988-1991 Revised Estimates

The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (GDP) slackened considerably since 1988 at the Canada level and increased only marginally in 1991. The slowdown affected all provinces and territories in 1991 but was less marked in the Atlantic provinces, which posted four of the five best performances in the country, particularly New Brunswick (2.6%) and Nova Scotia (1.9%). The Yukon, with a growth rate of -5.3%, was more severely affected due to a substantial drop in corporation profits before taxes. British Columbia's share of Canada's GDP grew consistently, from 11.3% in 1985 to 12.6% in 1991, but Ontario's share fell sharply in 1990 and 1991.

Final domestic demand dropped 1.4% in real terms at the Canada level in 1991. The two main components, consumer expenditure and business investment in fixed capital, were in decline. Owing mainly to business investment, the Northwest Territories posted the largest increases in the country in 1988 (10.9%) and 1989 (12.2%) but also the greatest declines in 1990 (-10.7%) and 1991 (-5.6%). Only British Columbia recorded final domestic demand real growth rates consistently higher than those at the Canada level over the 1988-1991 period.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the implicit price index for final domestic demand, was 2.9% in Canada in 1991, down 0.8% from 1990. Saskatchewan was the only province with an inflation rate below the national level over the entire 1988-1991 period.

Personal income per person was $22,495 in 1991. The top level was in the Yukon ($25,222). Ontario and British Columbia were above the national level from 1988 to 1991, while the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan remained below the national average. There were only two instances of decline in personal income per person during these four years, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1991. The personal income of Manitoba residents was down $86 from 1990, while Saskatchewan residents saw their income fall by $164 compared with the previous year. The weakness of the net income of farm operators and non-farm unincorporated businesses explain the decline in those provinces.

Components of Demand

Real personal spending on consumer goods and services fell 1.7% in 1991, the first drop since 1982. All provinces and territories experienced declines, with

the exception of British Columbia, where consumer outlays remained relatively stable. Personal spending declined in the goods components at the Canada level, but grew slightly in services (0.7%). Spending on semi-durable goods, which recorded the biggest drop (-8.5%), notably for clothing and footwear, fell in all provinces and territories. Price increases were very large in this category (8.4%), with Quebec having the largest growth at 12.8% following the extension of the sales tax to clothing, footwear and books. Spending on durable goods also fell in all provinces and territories, particularly in Prince Edward Island (-8.7%) and Saskatchewan (-9.4%). The implicit price index increased by only 0.9% for a second consecutive year. Consumer spending on non-durable goods dropped 1.1% at the Canada level; only British Columbia (1.0%), the Yukon (1.6%) and the Northwest Territories (1.0%) posted increases.

The weak growth in services was due largely to spending on restaurants, hotels, transport and recreational services. The estimates range from -3.9% in the Yukon to 3.4% in New Brunswick, with the majority of provinces posting small gains. The provincial estimates for services over the 1981 to 1991 period have been revised to include data on net personal spending outside the province or territory. The new estimates for net personal spending indicate the roles of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories as tourist destinations. The other provinces generally record deficits on the tourism account.

In 1991, business fixed investment spending in real terms dropped for a second consecutive year (-4.7%), after having been a source of growth from 1984 to 1989. The decreases in corporation profits and in domestic demand were key explanatory factors. The largest declines were posted in the Northwest Territories (-34.3%) and Manitoba (-8.7%), while the Yukon (38.0%) and Prince Edward Island (14.8%) posted the largest increases. Two of the three components of investment, residential and non-residential construction, decreased at the national level. The third component, machinery and equipment, recorded a small increase of 0.5%.

Of the two investment components that moved downward, residential construction registered the bigger drop at 11.8%, as housing starts declined from 181,630 to 156,197 units in 1991. Only British Columbia experienced a small increase in residential construction due to a jump in transfer costs. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where housing starts fell by 40.9% and 29.6%, respectively, recorded the biggest declines in residential investment.

Note to Users

This year's edition of the provincial economic accounts incorporates two major improvements. First, provincial estimates of labour income for the period 1981-1991 are measured on both a domestic and a national basis. The labour income estimates on a domestic (i.e., province of employment) basis are used in the measurement of Gross Domestic Product. As for the labour income on a national (i.e., province of residence) basis, these statistics appear in the calculation of personal income from 1981 forward. The second major improvement relates to some newly developed estimates of net personal expenditure outside the province or territory for the period 1981-1991. They are reflected in the revised provincial estimates of personal expenditure on consumer services and of final domestic demand. These newly developed estimates together with the estimates of labour income on a national basis imply significant changes to personal saving and income for certain provinces and territories from 1981 to 1991. The revision to these components and their related aggregates are available in current prices from 1981 and in 1986 prices from 1971.

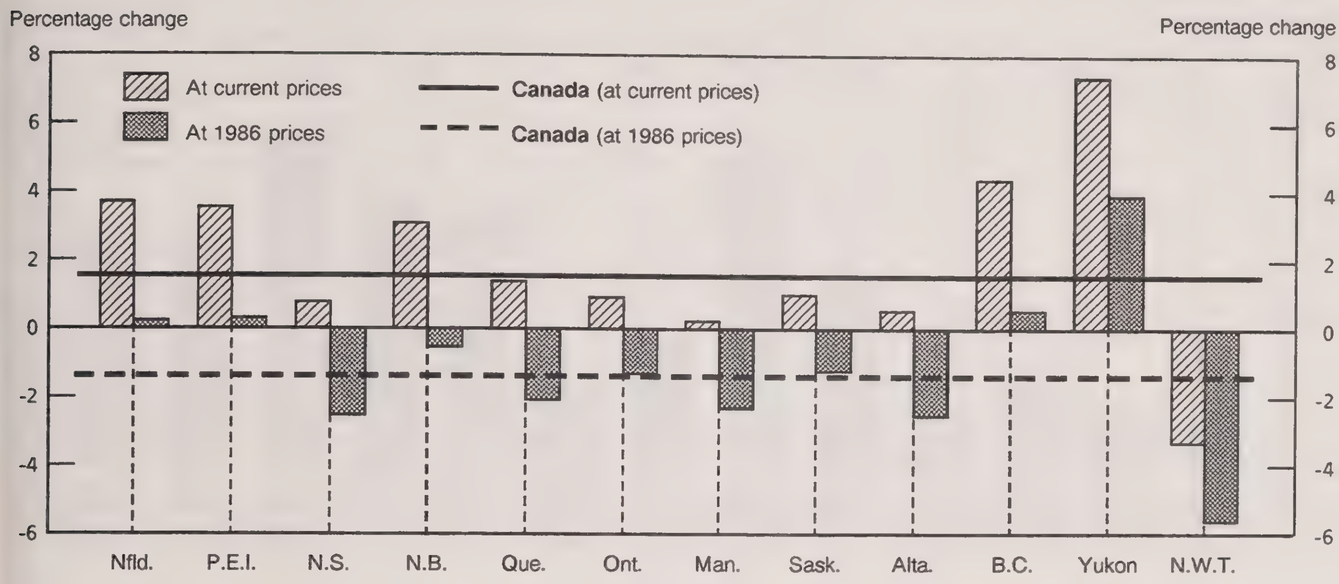
The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 1991 and the simultaneous elimination of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) had important effects in the provincial economic accounts. The FST was levied on manufacturers; in the provincial economic accounts, revenues were allocated to the province in which they were collected. The GST, on the other hand, is levied effectively on final consumption. In most cases, manufacturers are entitled to full refunds of any GST paid on inputs. Accordingly, GST revenues are allocated in the provincial economic accounts to the province or territory where the associated final purchases are made. This difference in treatment for the two taxes implies a break in provincial GDP at market prices between 1990 and 1991. For this reason, comparisons of aggregate economic activity between 1991 and earlier years are more appropriately based on GDP at factor cost, which excludes indirect taxes less subsidies and is unaffected by the break.

Non-residential construction slipped by 4.1% in 1991, the first decline observed since 1986. Investment levels fell sharply in the Northwest Territories (-54.0%), especially in the mining industry, and in Ontario (-9.6%). Conversely, the Yukon (120.4%), Newfoundland (51.1%) and New Brunswick (29.2%) recorded higher investment in public utilities and in the mining industry. Real investment spending on machinery and equipment rose slightly at the national level by 0.5%, with only Prince Edward Island (48.5%) and Saskatchewan (20.4%) experiencing significant growth. The strongest declines were recorded in the Yukon (-29.7%) and New Brunswick (-24.8%).

As in 1990, government current expenditure on goods and services at 1986 prices rose more rapidly in 1991 than the other major components of final domestic demand. The volume increase was 1.9% in 1991, compared with 2.9% the previous year. The change in real government outlays ranged from -3.9%

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1991



in Prince Edward Island to 2.9% in Ontario. Public sector capital spending increased 3.0% at the Canada level. Prince Edward Island (31.3%), British Columbia (12.8%) and Nova Scotia (11.3%) recorded the strongest growth, but there were declines in Saskatchewan (-14.8%) and the Yukon (-4.5%).

Components of Income

Labour income, which represents about 65% of GDP at factor cost, increased by only 2.8% at the Canada level, the weakest performance in more than a decade. British Columbia and the Northwest Territories posted labour income increases above the national average from 1988 to 1991. Conversely, Manitoba did not exceed the national average for the years 1985 to 1991. There was a substantial downward revision of wages and salaries for 1990 as a result of the introduction of provincial benchmark estimates derived from income tax statistics.

Corporate profits before taxes, which have been falling at the national level since 1989, dropped by 30.2% in 1991. Profit fluctuations in Alberta from 1988 to 1991 reflected the performance of its energy sector. In 1991, the weak performance of the metallic minerals and metal products industries affected most provinces and territories, most notably the Yukon (-42.9%) and the Northwest Territories (-35.3%). In 1990 and 1991, New Brunswick and British Columbia experienced sharp declines in the wood and paper industries. Over the 1989-1991 period, corporation profits in New Brunswick decreased 5.3%, 26.5% and 35.7%, respectively. The situation was similar in British Columbia, which posted consecutive declines of 6.1%, 27.6% and 33.2% starting in 1989.

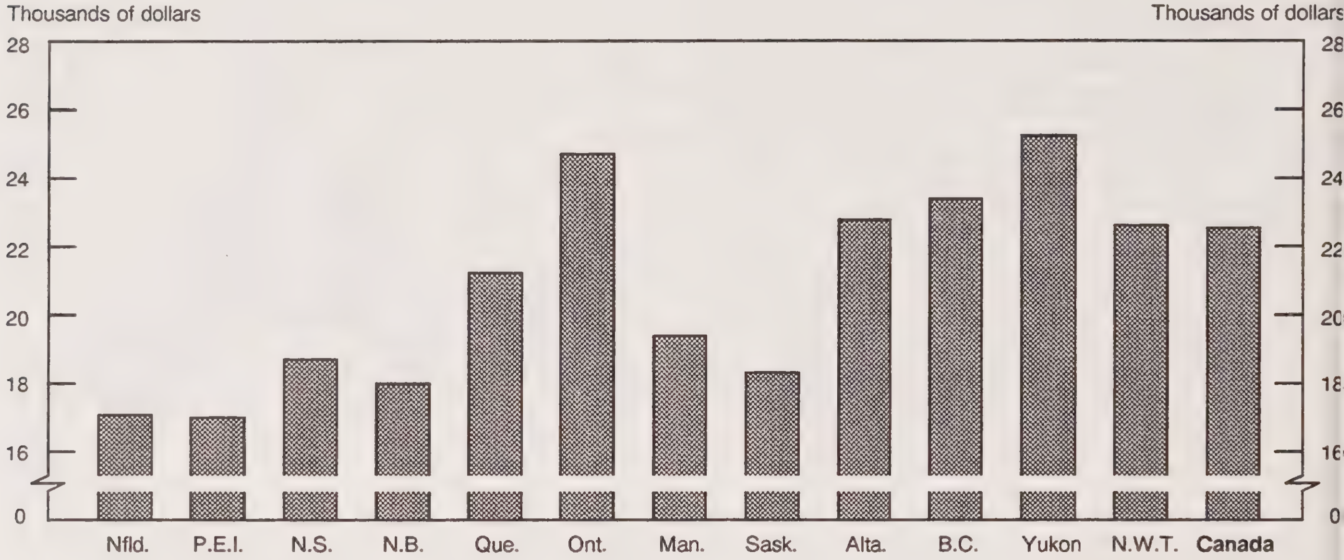
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 15.4% at the national level in 1990 due to a good wheat crop in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The 9.9% drop at the Canada level in 1991 reflected lower wheat prices.

The large increases of more than 10% in interest and miscellaneous investment income from 1988 to 1990 vanished in 1991 when a fall of 7.1% was posted, mirroring the downward trend in Canadian interest rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-6979 (for provincial economic accounts) and matrices 6670-6676, 6678-6680 and 6685 (for national income and expenditure accounts).

Chart 3

Personal Income per Person in 1991



The 1991 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates* (13-213, $40) will be released in mid-March. The data are also available immediately in printouts and microcomputer diskettes at $80 directly from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information, contact Veronica Utovac (613-951-3789), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Table 1
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, Annual Percentage Change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(percent)					
Newfoundland	8.6	7.3	7.9	4.0	6.3	8.8	9.3	4.9	4.1	1.8
Prince Edward Island	3.5	10.7	12.7	1.6	13.9	5.0	12.3	6.6	5.6	1.1
Nova Scotia	8.7	11.0	11.7	7.5	8.7	6.5	7.3	6.3	5.6	1.9
New Brunswick	5.6	8.9	10.8	4.8	10.2	7.5	8.8	6.1	4.0	2.6
Atlantic Canada	**7.4**	**9.5**	**10.6**	**5.5**	**8.9**	**7.3**	**8.5**	**5.9**	**4.8**	**2.1**
Quebec	3.3	7.3	10.5	6.8	8.1	10.0	9.8	4.8	3.4	0.1
Ontario	4.5	11.2	13.0	8.6	9.7	10.4	12.9	6.9	0.3	-0.9
Central Canada	**4.0**	**9.7**	**12.1**	**7.9**	**9.1**	**10.3**	**11.8**	**6.1**	**1.4**	**-0.5**
Manitoba	6.3	6.0	12.3	7.5	4.1	6.6	10.8	4.7	3.7	-1.9
Saskatchewan	5.7	6.7	9.7	4.5	0.5	0.7	3.8	3.1	6.2	-2.6
Alberta	8.4	6.7	7.1	8.0	-13.7	3.5	3.5	4.9	8.3	-0.6
British Columbia	2.8	5.5	6.2	5.7	5.5	9.7	11.0	10.1	6.7	1.4
Yukon	-3.2	-13.4	13.9	1.1	19.8	32.7	11.3	6.6	11.3	-5.3
Northwest Territories	28.6	13.7	15.4	12.8	-2.9	7.6	8.2	7.4	1.9	-1.6
Western Canada	**6.0**	**6.2**	**7.7**	**6.8**	**-3.6**	**5.9**	**7.3**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**-0.2**
Canada	**5.0**	**9.0**	**10.0**	**7.2**	**4.9**	**8.9**	**9.4**	**6.7**	**3.2**	**--**

– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Table 2
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(percent)					
Newfoundland	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
New Brunswick	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Atlantic Canada	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.3**
Quebec	22.6	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.9	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.8	22.9
Ontario	35.2	36.2	37.0	37.4	39.2	39.8	40.8	41.0	39.8	39.6
Central Canada	**57.8**	**58.5**	**59.3**	**59.6**	**62.1**	**63.0**	**63.9**	**63.8**	**62.6**	**62.5**
Manitoba	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Alberta	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.9	12.3	11.7	11.0	10.8	11.4	11.3
British Columbia	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.6
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northwest Territories	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Western Canada	**36.2**	**35.4**	**34.6**	**34.4**	**31.7**	**30.8**	**30.0**	**30.2**	**31.3**	**31.2**
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3

Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(percent)					
Newfoundland	4.4	4.8	3.4	1.9	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.8	-0.7	0.2
Prince Edward Island	-1.4	7.0	7.2	2.2	5.9	3.2	7.5	1.3	0.6	0.3
Nova Scotia	0.9	5.8	3.3	4.3	2.1	1.6	4.8	3.4	0.9	-2.5
New Brunswick	1.5	0.0	4.0	5.1	3.6	3.0	5.6	4.7	0.4	-0.5
Atlantic Canada	**1.8**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**2.8**	**1.9**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**0.4**	**-1.1**
Quebec	-3.9	3.7	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.1	0.7	-2.1
Ontario	-2.9	4.1	5.5	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	4.2	-1.6	-1.3
Central Canada	**-3.3**	**4.0**	**5.4**	**6.5**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**5.7**	**3.8**	**-0.7**	**-1.6**
Manitoba	-2.4	3.2	7.1	5.9	4.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	-2.3
Saskatchewan	-5.9	4.5	1.6	3.6	0.7	3.4	0.5	-0.8	1.2	-1.2
Alberta	-4.9	-6.0	-3.5	6.4	-1.0	3.3	7.2	2.6	2.2	-2.5
British Columbia	-8.2	0.2	0.3	4.3	1.8	6.4	7.4	8.3	3.3	0.5
Yukon	-9.9	-5.2	-2.7	1.5	16.0	4.2	3.0	-1.0	9.0	3.9
Northwest Territories	12.9	-6.6	-7.3	-13.6	-15.3	-11.2	10.9	12.2	-10.7	-5.6
Western Canada	**-5.7**	**-1.5**	**-0.3**	**4.8**	**0.8**	**3.9**	**5.7**	**4.4**	**2.2**	**-1.1**
Canada	**-3.7**	**2.1**	**3.4**	**5.7**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**3.9**	**0.2**	**-1.4**

Table 4

Personal Income per Person

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
					(dollars)					
Newfoundland	9,272	9,702	10,161	10,934	11,799	13,018	14,153	15,242	16,428	17,126
Prince Edward Island	9,508	10,161	11,112	11,175	12,496	13,323	14,605	15,385	16,359	17,000
Nova Scotia	10,534	11,314	12,322	13,343	14,053	15,068	16,040	17,087	18,313	18,716
New Brunswick	10,020	10,684	11,486	12,151	13,163	14,142	15,246	16,267	17,302	17,961
Atlantic Canada	**9,998**	**10,646**	**11,450**	**12,247**	**13,127**	**14,173**	**15,244**	**16,279**	**17,423**	**17,994**
Quebec	12,182	12,768	13,966	14,899	15,819	16,966	18,214	19,424	20,786	21,170
Ontario	13,914	14,889	16,222	17,362	18,577	20,085	21,979	23,614	24,490	24,745
Central Canada	**13,176**	**13,990**	**15,271**	**16,328**	**17,425**	**18,788**	**20,424**	**21,891**	**22,972**	**23,284**
Manitoba	12,122	12,349	13,895	14,710	15,339	16,241	17,261	18,333	19,519	19,433
Saskatchewan	12,610	12,749	13,264	13,695	15,221	15,125	15,858	17,070	18,507	18,343
Alberta	15,387	15,495	15,984	17,406	17,663	18,120	19,869	20,839	22,332	22,773
British Columbia	14,602	14,935	15,509	16,273	16,922	18,061	19,556	21,334	22,991	23,448
Yukon	13,917	14,957	16,348	16,250	17,708	19,292	21,680	22,808	25,269	25,222
Northwest Territories	12,596	12,776	14,260	14,846	15,173	16,327	18,635	20,000	21,926	22,600
Western Canada	**14,212**	**14,431**	**15,115**	**16,046**	**16,690**	**17,410**	**18,830**	**20,185**	**21,719**	**22,037**
Canada	**13,214**	**13,840**	**14,903**	**15,903**	**16,853**	**18,003**	**19,532**	**20,930**	**22,155**	**22,495**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year will appear here in subsequent issues.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 094 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1992, an increase of 51.6% compared to 1 381 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1991.

From January to December 1992, shipments amounted to 31 242 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 33 752 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 7.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The December 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

December 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 161 180 metric bundles in December 1992, an increase of 6.2% from 1 093 134 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

From January to December 1992, shipments totalled 38 920 484 metric bundles, up 4.5% from 37 226 753 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The December 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1992

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $16.4 million in the fourth quarter 1992, an increase of 3.1% from the $15.9 million shipped in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available for the fourth quarter 1992, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

December 1992

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 108 047 176 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended December 1992, a decrease from the same period of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of Selected Biscuits (32-026, $6.75/$13.50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Broccoli

1992

Data on the pack of processed broccoli for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Beets

1992

Data on the pack of processed beets for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Retail Chain and Department Stores

1990

Highlights

- Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales of $58.2 billion in 1990, an increase of 5.1% over the 1989 revised total of $55.4 billion.
- In 1990, the number of chain organizations in Canada increased by 30 to 1,152. The maximum number of chain outlets operating in 1990 rose to 39,269 from 37,550r (revised) stores in 1989.
- In 1990, chain store sales increased in all provinces except Newfoundland (-0.1%), but chain store sales decreased in both territories (-0.5%). The sales increases ranged from 10.7% in British Columbia to 1.2% in New Brunswick.
- Department store organizations reported sales of $14.1 billion in 1990, a gain of 1.1%. The number of department store organizations remained unchanged at 14, but the number of department store outlets increased to 902 from 860 in 1989.

Additional information for 1990, including sales by industrial classes, floor area data and certain financial statistics, are now available.

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1990 (63-210, $34) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, July-September 1992.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Imports by Commodity, November 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Film and Video, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-204
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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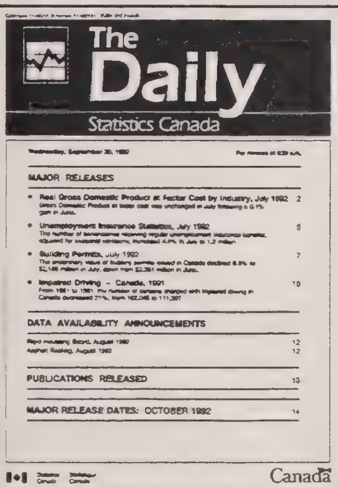

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: January 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

Short-term Expectations Survey

The year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for January was forecast at 2.0%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.7% and 2.3%, respectively. In December, the mean forecast (1.9%) underestimated the outcome of 2.1%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for January was 11.5% (minimum 11.3%, maximum 11.8%). For December, the mean forecast (11.7%) overestimated the outcome by 0.2 percentage points.

December merchandise exports were forecast to be $13.9 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $13.5 billion and $14.0 billion, respectively. For November, the mean forecast ($13.8 billion) slightly overestimated the actual level of $13.7 billion. The forecast of imports for December was $12.7 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $12.0 billion and $13.0 billion, respectively. For November, a mean forecast of $12.4 billion underestimated the actual imports by $0.4 billion.

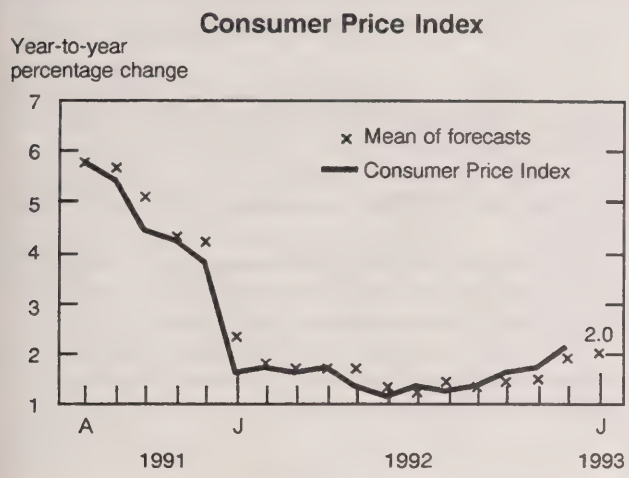
Note to Users

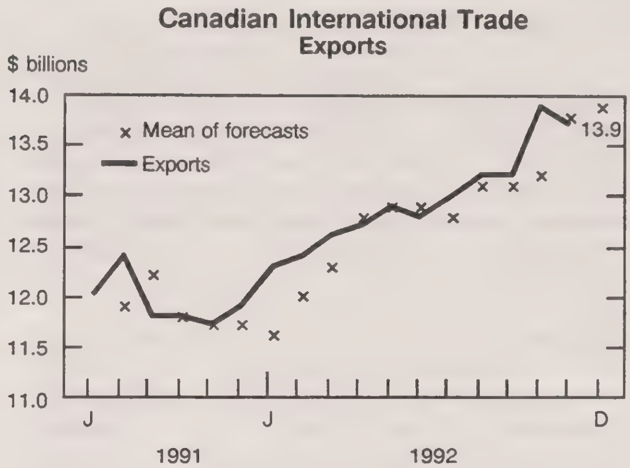
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. This month participants were asked for forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for January 1993, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for December 1992, as well as the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for November 1992.

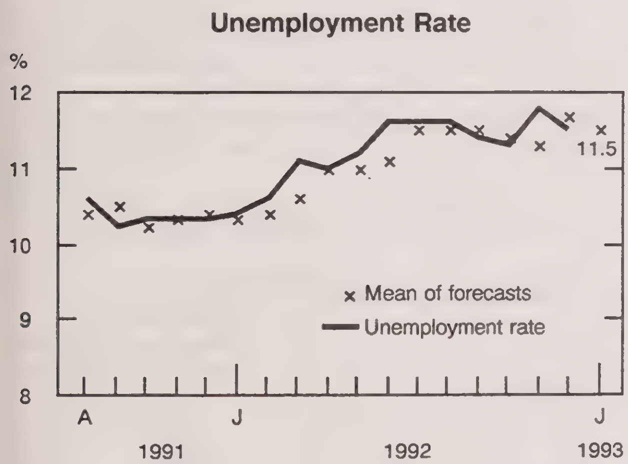
The Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between October and November 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of 0.1% and 0.4%. On January 29th, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for November was -0.1%.

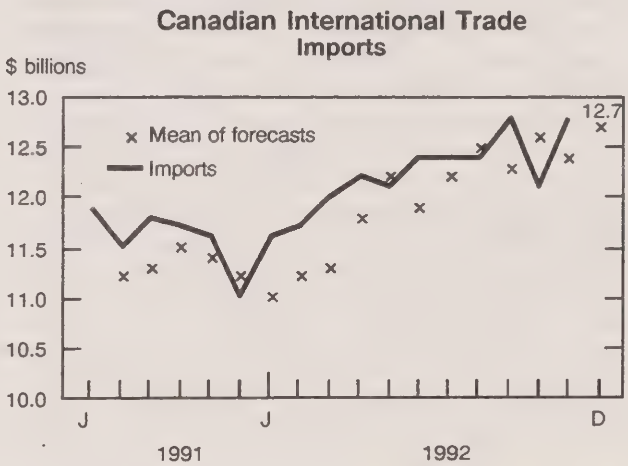
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

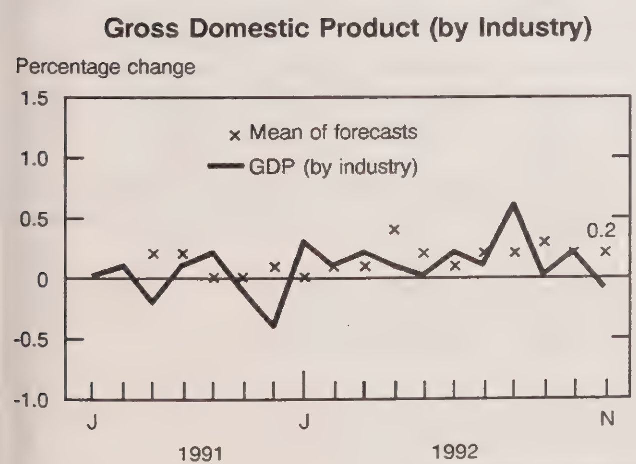
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL











Non-residential Construction Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1992

The composite Non-residential Construction Price Index (excluding the Goods and Services Tax) increased slightly to 121.3 in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 0.2% increase over the previous quarter and a 0.2% increase over the fourth quarter of 1991. There have been only very small changes in the index (1986 = 100) since the first quarter of 1991, when it stood at 121.8.

Highlights

- In the fourth quarter of 1992, all of the city composite indexes showed slight movement, ranging from 0.0% to 0.3%. However, the price indexes for Western Canadian cities showed larger movements when compared to the year-earlier quarter: Vancouver was up 2.5% and Calgary and Edmonton both rose 1.8%.
- In Central Canada, the index for Ottawa rose 1.0% during the last four quarters, but the index for Toronto barely changed (0.1%) and the index for Montreal slipped 2.3% during the same period.
- The index for Halifax remained relatively flat, showing a drop of 0.2% from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Construction Price Indexes
Fourth Quarter 1992
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1991								
Fourth Quarter	109.0	114.0	124.7	124.6	121.8	123.5	115.9	**121.1**
1992								
First Quarter	109.0	114.4	125.1	124.3	122.1	123.7	116.1	**121.1**
Second Quarter	108.9	115.4	125.5	124.2	123.0	124.5	117.6	**121.6**
Third Quarter	108.8	111.4	125.6	124.6	123.8	125.5	118.5	**121.1**
Fourth Quarter	108.8	111.4	125.9	124.7	124.0	125.7	118.8	**121.3**
	Percentage Change							
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.0**
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	**0.4**
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	-0.1	-3.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	**-0.4**
Q.4 1992/Q.3 1992	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	**0.2**
Q.4 1992/Q.4 1991	-0.2	-2.3	1.0	0.1	1.8	1.8	2.5	**0.2**

Note: *Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax Phase II harmonization with the GST became effective July 1, 1992 but is excluded from these indexes.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Basic Summary Tabulations
1991 Census

The 1991 Census Basic Summary Tabulations consist of a series of 47 tables, which are based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more inter-related variables concerning the Canadian population and their dwellings. The data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas, the building blocks for all higher geographic levels.

Four tables are now available (listed below) which show characteristics of the immigrant and non-immigrant populations in Canada by age, sex, place of birth and period of immigration.

I9101 Population by Selected Places of Birth and Age Groups

I9102 Immigrant Population by Selected Places of Birth and Sex Showing Period of Immigration

I9103 Immigrant Population by Selected Places of Birth and Sex Showing Age at Immigration

I9104 Non-permanent Residents by Selected Places of Birth and Sex

These tables are offered on magnetic tape, diskette and paper, and are available at the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas.

To order any of these products, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey (Operating Statistics)
1990

An estimated 43,250 carriers (earning less than $1 million in 1990) generated $6.3 billion in operating revenues in 1990.

Ontario-domiciled carriers logged an estimated 1.7 billion kilometres in 1990, followed by Quebec (1.2 billion) and Alberta (1.0 billion) carriers.

Owner-operators represented 67% of all carriers in this category, with earnings of $3.4 billion in 1990.

These data and more information from the annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey will be available in *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, $45), scheduled for release later this month.

For more information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-2493) or Gilles Paré (613-951-2517) or fax (613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
December 1992

Production of process cheese in December 1992 totalled 5 825 647 kilograms, a decrease of 5.3% from November 1992 but an increase of 22.1% from December 1991. The year-to-date production totalled 75 838 429 kilograms at the end of December 1992, compared to 75 062 944 kilograms a year earlier.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 477 582 kilograms, a decrease of 0.8% from November 1992 but an increase of 15.1% from December 1991. Year-to-date production totalled 4 863 966 kilograms at the end of December 1992, compared to 4 533 903 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The December 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Railway Operating Statistics, October 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105;
United States: US$12.60/US$126;
Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Estimates of Labour Income, July-September 1992.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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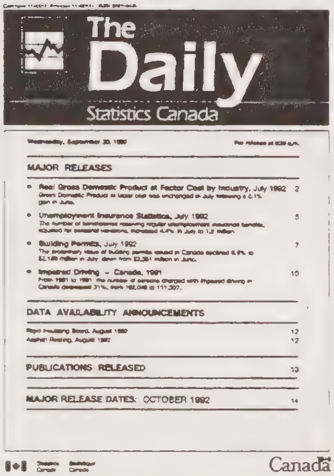
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Canada

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Statistics Canada

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Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	January 1993	January 20, 1993
Building Board Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	January 5, 1993
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Wholesale Trade	November 1992	January 22, 1993

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 3, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1993

Seasonally Adjusted

The balance of Canadian manufacturers' opinions about current orders received jumped between the October 1992 and January 1993 surveys. Optimism about the expected volume of production increased for the third consecutive quarter. Although still negative, the balance of opinion on employment prospects in the next three months and on the current backlog of unfilled orders both improved in the January 1993 survey.

Highlights

- Canadian manufacturers' optimism about the **expected volume of production** rose for the third consecutive quarter. The balance of opinion for January 1993 was +18, six points higher than the October 1992 survey.

  The balance of +18 in January is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 18% who indicated a "lower than normal" expected volume of production from the optimistic 36% who reported "higher than normal" expected volume of production. The remaining 46% expected a normal volume of production.

- The balance of opinion for current **orders received** jumped 28 points to +16 in January 1993, a level not exceeded since the fourth quarter of 1987. The balance had been negative since the second quarter of 1989. The largest contributors to the latest increase were the transportation equipment, primary metals, wood and electrical and electronic products industries.

- The January 1993 balance of opinion concerning **employment prospects** in the next three months increased five points to -12. This indicates that, on balance, manufacturing employment is expected to decrease but at a slower rate. Although the balance of opinion has been negative for 15 consecutive quarters, it has improved from the low of -25 posted during the second quarter of 1991.

Note to Users

For the first time, this release features data on expectations for the change in manufacturing employment in the next quarter.

Production, inventories and orders responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures. Weights for the employment prospects responses are based on the number of employees reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures.

The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

- The balance of opinion concerning the current **backlog of unfilled orders** stood at -23 in the January 1993 survey. This was a five-point improvement over October 1992 and a major gain compared to the recent low of -58 recorded in the second quarter of 1991.

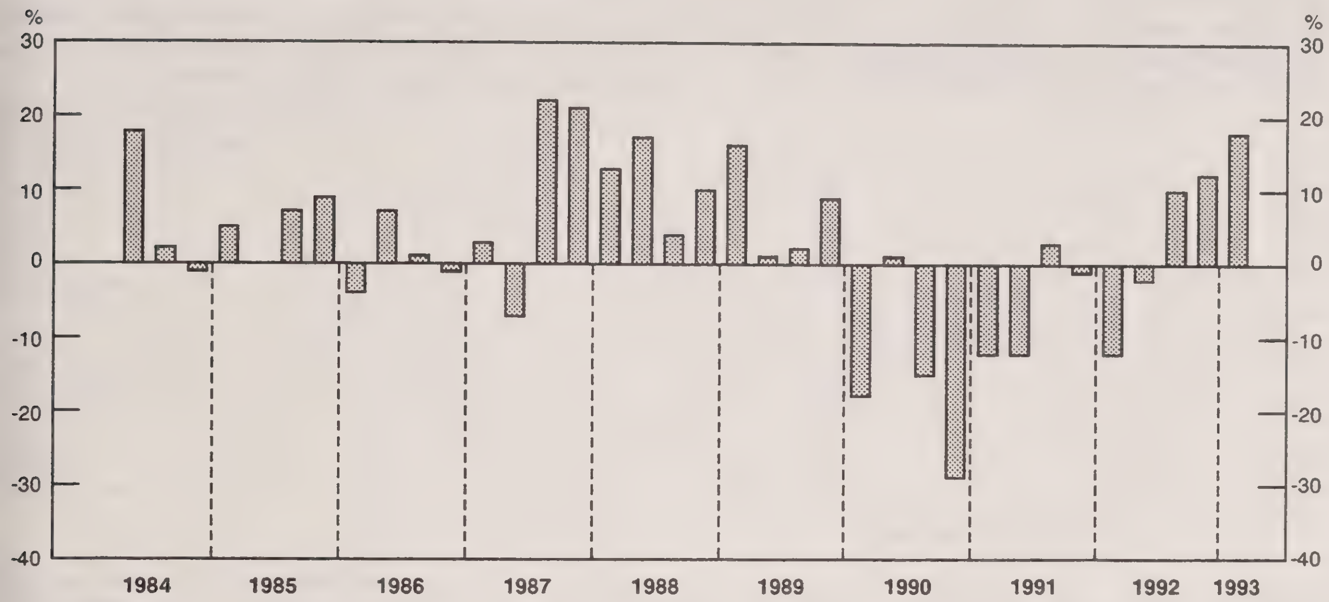
  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

- Canadian manufacturers indicated that they are still concerned about the relatively high levels of **finished product inventories** on hand. The current balance of -27 decreased one point from October 1992.

Unadjusted

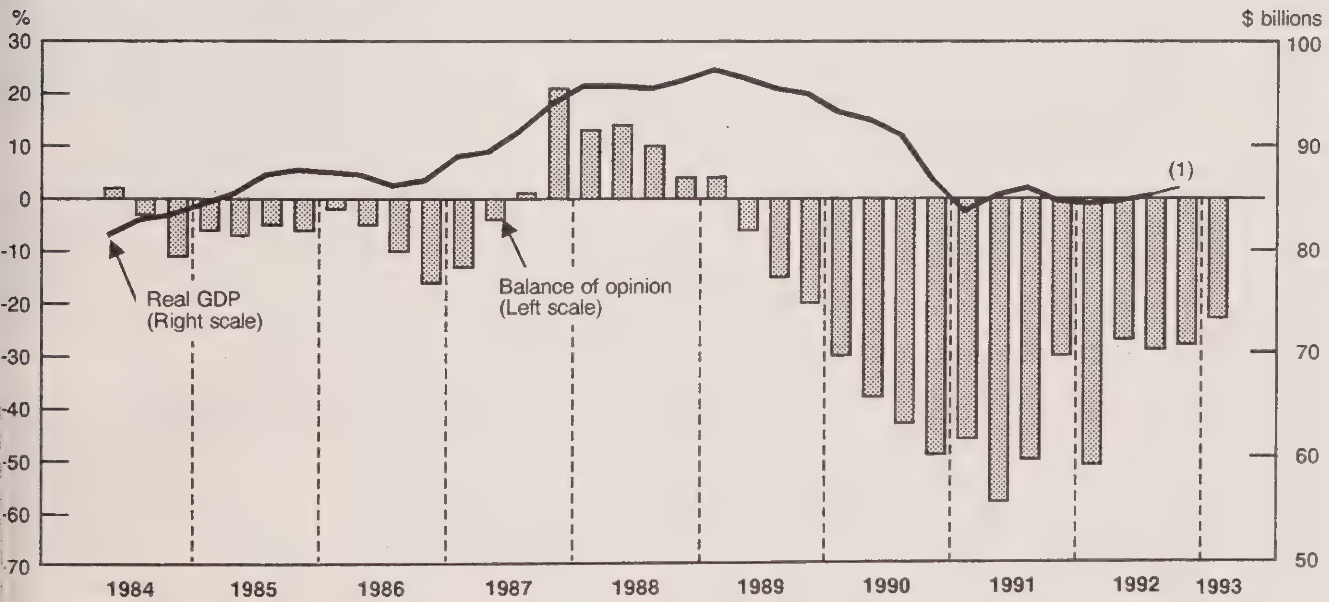
- About 85% of Canadian manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the January 1993 survey. Some 5% reported that a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production, down from 6% in October 1992. Only 1% of respondents indicated that a shortage of skilled labour is a production impediment. For the ninth consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents reported that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries

Seasonally adjusted



(1) ——— October and November 1992

Please note that survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1989 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to benchmarking to the 1989 ASM.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, please contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1993

	January 1992	April 1992	July 1992	October 1992	January 1993
			seasonally adjusted		
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	48	46	46	48	46
Higher	20	26	32	32	36
Lower	32	28	22	20	18
Balance	-12	-2	10	12	18
Balance (raw)	-24	18	-3	15	6
			seasonally adjusted		
Orders received are:					
About the same	50	65	48	62	58
Rising	15	11	21	13	29
Declining	35	24	31	25	13
Balance	-20	-13	-10	-12	16
Balance (raw)	-27	-8	-8	-15	14
			seasonally adjusted		
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	43	45	51	58	65
Higher than Normal	3	14	10	7	6
Lower than Normal	54	41	39	35	29
Balance	-51	-27	-29	-28	-23
Balance (raw)	-53	-27	-28	-27	-22
			seasonally adjusted		
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right	63	64	71	68	67
Too low	3	3	6	3	3
Too high[1]	34	33	23	29	30
Balance	-31	-30	-17	-26	-27
Balance (raw)	-33	-31	-17	-25	-28
			seasonally adjusted		
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little	67	64	63	67	66
Increase	7	9	10	8	11
Decrease	26	27	27	25	23
Balance	-19	-18	-17	-17	-12
Balance (raw)	-23	-9	-14	-25	-17
			raw		
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	8	8	7	6	5
Skilled labour shortage	2	2	3	2	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	2	3	3	3	3
Other difficulties	5	6	8	7	4
No difficulties	83	81	78	80	85

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

Help-wanted Index

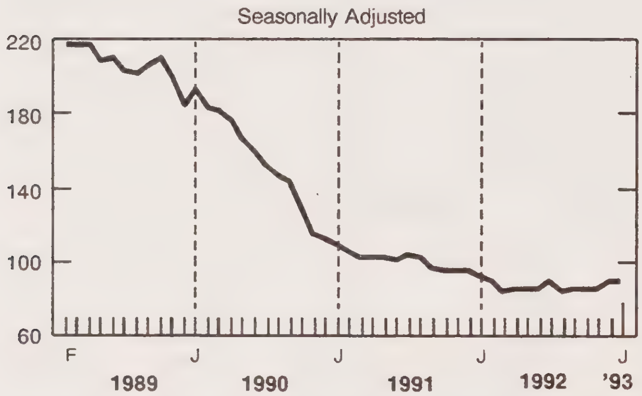
January 1993

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 217 in February 1989, the revised Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) generally decreased until March 1992, when it stood at 83. Between March and November, it fluctuated around this level, then it increased four points to 88 in December 1992. The index remained unchanged in January 1993.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1991 = 100)



> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Help-wanted Index has been rebased to 1991 (1991 = 100) and all values have been revised. Monthly data starting in 1981 are available on CANSIM and will be published in an occasional report, Help-wanted Index (71-540), available in April. On request, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained for $30 by fax or on diskette. For more information, please contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039).*

Changes by Region

- Between December 1992 and January 1993, the revised regional Help-wanted Indexes increased 2% both in Quebec (from 87 to 89) and in the Atlantic provinces (from 91 to 93). However, the index decreased 8% in Ontario (from 91 to 84), 1% in the Prairie provinces (from 83 to 82) and 1% in British Columbia (from 89 to 88).

- Compared with January 1992, the revised Help-wanted Index fell 7% in the Atlantic provinces, 6% in Quebec and 5% in Ontario. The index remained unchanged in the Prairie provinces, but it increased 1% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1992						
January	**91**	100	95	88	82	87
February	**88**	84	89	88	86	89
March	**83**	81	86	78	91	85
April	**85**	80	90	83	82	83
May	**84**	87	83	87	81	87
June	**84**	85	85	85	80	86
July	**89**	83	94	91	78	87
August	**83**	84	82	85	81	86
September	**84**	84	84	88	77	85
October	**85**	93	86	86	79	91
November	**84**	87	81	88	81	87
December	**88**	91	87	91	83	89
1993						
January	**88**	93	89	84	82	88

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

November 1992

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 052 kilotonnes in November 1992, down 18.9% from November 1991. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1992 stood at 60 299 kilotonnes, down 7.2% from the year before.

- Exports in November fell to 1 659 kilotonnes, down 39.2% from November 1991, while imports decreased 20.7% to 1 200 kilotonnes. From January to November 1992, exports totalled 25 338 kilotonnes, 18.5% below the year-earlier level.

- Coke production increased to 307 kilotonnes, up 9.3% from November 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

December 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 140 120 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1992, a 2.7% decrease from the 143 938 tonnes produced in December 1991.

From January to December 1992, production totalled 1 654 062^r (revised) tonnes, up 5.6% from the 1 566 689^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for December 1992 and December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The December 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, November 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Gas Utilities, October 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1991.
Catalogue number 56-204
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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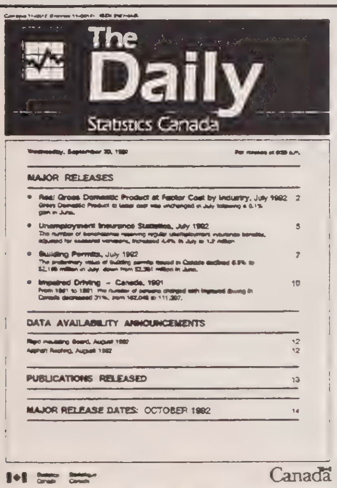
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MAJOR RELEASE

Apartment Construction Price Index
Fourth Quarter 1992

The composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada (1986=100) rose 0.2% to 116.0 in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 0.4% increase from the year before. In the fourth quarter, the index was still lower than the pre-GST 116.3 that was recorded in the second quarter of 1989.

At the city level, only the index for Halifax (108.8, -0.1%) declined from the previous quarter. Except for Montreal (110.5, 0.0%), the indexes for all of the other surveyed cities modestly increased: Ottawa (124.6, 0.2%), Toronto (119.4, 0.3%), Edmonton (118.5, 0.3%), Vancouver (120.0, 0.3%) and Calgary (120.6, 0.4%).

Compared to the fourth quarter of 1991, the three western cities showed the largest increases in new apartment construction prices: Vancouver 2.5%, Edmonton 2.1% and Calgary 2.1%. The cities in Central Canada showed very small changes (Ottawa 0.7%, Toronto 0.3%), while Halifax 0.7% posted a year-over-year increase of 0.2%. By contrast, the year-over-year index for Montreal declined 2.2%, due partly to implementation of the Quebec Sales Tax Phase II harmonization with the GST.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Price Indexes
Fourth Quarter 1992
(1986=100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1991								
Fourth Quarter	108.6	112.9	123.8	119.0	118.1	116.0	117.1	**115.6**
1992								
First Quarter	108.9	113.2	124.0	119.0	118.5	116.5	117.4	**115.8**
Second Quarter	108.8	114.2	124.3	119.2	119.3	117.2	118.8	**116.5**
Third Quarter	108.9	110.5	124.4	119.0	120.1	118.1	119.6	**115.8**
Fourth Quarter	108.8	110.5	124.6	119.4	120.6	118.5	120.0	**116.0**
	Percentage Change							
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	**0.1**
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	**0.6**
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	0.1	-3.2	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	**-0.6**
Q.4 1992/Q.3 1992	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	**0.2**
Q.4 1992/Q.4 1991	0.2	-2.2	0.7	0.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	**0.4**

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax Phase II harmonization with the GST became effective July 1, 1992 but is excluded from these indexes.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ended January 30, 1993

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended January 30, 1993 totalled 279 074 tonnes, a 0.1% increase from the preceding week's total of 278 738 tonnes and up 4.7% from the year-earlier 266 495 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 129 705 tonnes, a 4.3% increase from 1 083 380 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

December 1992

Manufacturers shipped 15 356 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December 1992, up 18.3% from the 12 981 thousand square metres shipped in December 1991 but down 23.5% from the 20 061 thousand square metres shipped in November 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1992 totalled 222 413 thousand square metres, an increase of 15.4% from the January to December 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The December 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cement

December 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 461 600 tonnes of cement in December 1992, an increase of 3.7% from the 445 295 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 34.0% from the 699 358 tonnes shipped in November 1992.

From January to December 1992, shipments amounted to 8 598 231ʳ (revised) tonnes, down 8.5% from the 9 399 048 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The December 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

November 1992

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in November 1992 increased to 44 426 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.8% from November 1991. During the same period, exports increased 41.1% to 2 981 GWh and imports increased from 405 GWh to 467 GWh.

- At the end of November 1992, year-to-date figures showed net generation at 452 567 GWh, up 2.2% over the previous year's period. Year-to-date exports, at 28 521 GWh, were up 27.3%, but imports, at 5 800 GWh, were down 0.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mushrooms

1992

Data on the pack of processed mushrooms for 1992 cannot be made available. The information is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended December 1992.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Semi-annual Period Ended December 1992.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Canadian Civil Aviation, 1991.
Catalogue number 51-206
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Railway Carloadings, December 1992.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, November 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Labour Force Information, January 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, February 5, 1993.

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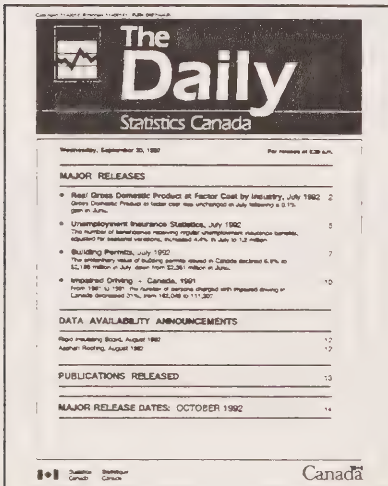
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Labour Force Survey
January 1993

Overview

According to seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for January 1993, employment showed little overall change following the previous month's large increase. Since April 1992, employment has grown moderately by 146,000. Unemployment declined by 65,000, and the labour force fell by 56,000, mainly among youths. The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 to 11.0.

Employment and Employment/population Ratio
(Seasonally Adjusted Estimates)

For the week ended January 16, 1993, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was little changed at 12,319,000.

- Employment increases among adults (+29,000) were partly offset by declines among youths aged 15 to 24 (-20,000). Since April 1992, employment for adults has increased by 218,000.
- Full-time employment grew by 35,000, all among adults. This was the fifth consecutive monthly increase in full-time employment (+161,000).
- Part-time employment fell by 26,000, with losses concentrated among women and youths.
- Employment increased in construction (+18,000), but declined in other primary industries (-16,000) and in transportation, communication and other utilities (-15,000).
- Employment rose in Ontario (+43,000), the largest of five consecutive monthly increases.
- Employment declined in Quebec (-20,000) and British Columbia (-19,000), returning to about the October 1992 levels in both these provinces. Employment decreased by 3,000 in Newfoundland and increased by 2,000 in Prince Edward Island, with no significant changes in the other provinces.
- The employment/population ratio remained at 58.0, showing little change since April 1992. The ratio for adults has increased by 0.4 since last April to 59.2 in January 1993.

Note to Users

1. Labour Force Annual Averages 1992 *(71-220, $39) will be published February 19th. Highlighted in this publication is an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends in the goods-producing industries. This publication presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in* The Labour Force *(71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.*

2. Historical Labour Force Statistics *(71-201, $61) contains revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series and is now available. The data in this publication are also available on diskette in a menu-driven format. These data are presently available on CANSIM.*

3. *The release dates for 1993 will be:*

February 5	*August 6*
March 12	*September 10*
*April 8**	*October 8*
May 7	*November 5*
June 4	*December 3*
July 9	*January 7, 1994*

* *Estimates for March 1993 will be released on Thursday, April 8, 1993, due to the Easter Holiday.*

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Renée Langlois	*(613) 951-3325*
Mike Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate
(Seasonally Adjusted Estimates)

In January 1993, the labour force fell by 56,000 and the participation rate (i.e., the proportion of the working age population working or looking for work) dropped by 0.3 to 65.2. The decrease in the labour force put downward pressure on the unemployment rate, which fell by 0.5 to 11.0. The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment fell by 65,000 to 1,528,000.

- The youth participation rate fell by 1.1. It dropped 2.0 among young women.
- Unemployment fell among adults (-41,000) and among women aged 15 to 24 (-20,000).
- The unemployment rate fell for adults by 0.3 (9.8) and fell by 1.3 for young women (14.2).
- By province, the levels and rates of unemployment for January 1993 and the monthly changes were as follows:

	Level '000	Change	Rate %	Change
Newfoundland	45	- 5	19.5	- 1.4
Prince Edward Island	11	- 1	16.2	- 1.3
Nova Scotia	56	- 2	13.6	- 0.4
New Brunswick	40	- 1	12.1	- 0.4
Quebec	447	- 11	13.2	- 0.2
Ontario	555	- 37	10.4	- 0.7
Manitoba	48	- 5	8.9	- 0.9
Saskatchewan	43	- 1	8.9	- 0.2
Alberta	125	- 4	9.2	- 0.2
British Columbia	167	0	9.8	+ 0.1

Year-over-year Changes
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment was up slightly (+ 35,000) in January 1993 compared to a year earlier. Men accounted for the increase, while the employment levels of women remained virtually unchanged.
- While employment rose by 138,000 for adults, it shrunk by 103,000 for youths.
- Compared to last year, employment in goods-producing industries fell slightly (-36,000) in January 1993. Service-producing industries rose (+ 71,000), with gains in community, business and personal services (+ 165,000) partly offset by declines in trade.
- Unemployment levels rose by 67,000 (+ 4.3%) in January 1993 compared to January 1992, mostly among women. Adult unemployment increased by 71,000.

Other Highlights

Long-term Unemployment

Over the last three years, the estimated number of unemployed persons in Canada grew by 40%, from an annual average of 1,109,000 in 1990 to 1,556,000 in 1992. Over the same period, the estimated number of long-term unemployed (i.e., those looking for work for more than a year) nearly tripled, up from an average of 62,000 in 1990 to 172,000 in 1992. In 1992, 11.1% of all unemployed persons had been searching for a job for more than 12 months.

- Among adult men aged 25 to 44, long-term unemployment increased from an average of 19,000 in 1990 to 64,000 in 1992.
- Long-term unemployment rose from 13,000 to 35,000 among women aged 25 to 44.
- The 23,000 long-term unemployed youths in 1992 was three times as high as in 1990.
- Long-term unemployment doubled among adult men 45 years of age and over, up from 16,000 in 1990 to 33,000 in 1992.
- Among the unemployed, the incidence of long-term unemployment increases with age. In 1992, 5% of unemployment among youths was long-term, compared with 12% among adults aged 25 to 44 and 16% among those aged 45 or more.

In the 1981-82 recession, long-term unemployment also grew and continued to increase into the recovery period. While overall unemployment reached its peak in December 1982, long-term unemployment only started to decline in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The January 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of February. For information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications". □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	January 1993	December 1992	January 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,847	13,903	13,729
Employment ('000)	12,319	12,310	12,281
Unemployment ('000)	1,528	1,593	1,448
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.0	11.5	10.5
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	65.5	65.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.0	58.0	58.7
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,536	13,690	13,433
Employment ('000)	11,917	12,150	11,882
Unemployment ('000)	1,618	1,540	1,551
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.0	11.2	11.5
Participation Rate (%)	63.7	64.5	64.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	56.1	57.3	56.8

■

Farm Input Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1992

In the fourth quarter of 1992, the Farm Input Price Index (1986=100) stood at a preliminary 108.1, up 1.4% from the previous quarter and up 2.6% from a year earlier. Of the seven major groups which are updated quarterly, four indexes rose from the third quarter and three declined.

Highlights

- The animal production index, which was up 4.9%, had the largest impact on the change of the total FIPI in the quarter. The increase was caused by higher prices for feeder cattle (9.6%) mainly in Eastern Canada and by higher prices for weanling pigs (13.5%) mainly in Western Canada. The feed index was also up (0.7%) in the fourth quarter. Feed prices were 2.8% higher than a year earlier.

- The machinery and motor vehicles index rose 1.1% in the fourth quarter as all three of its component indexes increased: machinery replacement 0.7%, motor vehicles replacement 4.9% and machinery and motor vehicle operation 1.0%. On a year-over-year basis, all three components moved higher (2.7%, 5.4% and 2.1%, respectively), so that the total machinery and motor vehicle index rose 2.7% from the year before.

- The interest index had an offsetting impact on the quarterly change of the total FIPI. It declined 2.8% as the non-mortgage component fell 3.3% and the mortgage component fell 1.7%. The interest index dropped 9.7% below its year-earlier level.

- The Eastern Canada total index increased 2.7% from the third quarter. The largest increase occurred in the animal production index (7.7%), due mainly to a 21.2% rise in feeder cattle prices. Of the seven major group indexes, six were up; only the interest index declined (-2.7%) as the non-mortgage component decreased by 3.4%. The total index for Eastern Canada climbed 3.1% higher than a year earlier.

- The Western Canada total index rose a marginal 0.3% from the third quarter. The animal production index rose 1.5% due to a 31.6% increase in weanling pig prices, while the machinery and motor vehicle index rose 1.2%. These two increases and increases for three other major components were offset by decreases in the interest (-2.8%) and crop production (-0.4%) components. The Western Canada total Farm Input Price Index rose 1.9% over its year-earlier level.

- For the provinces, quarterly changes in the FIPI total ranged from -0.5 for New Brunswick and zero for Saskatchewan to increases of 3.6% for Ontario and 5.8% for Newfoundland.

Available on CANSIM: new matrices 2050-2063.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Fourth Quarter 1992	% Change: 4th Quarter 1992/ 3rd Quarter 1992	% Change: 4th Quarter 1992/ 4th Quarter 1991
		Eastern Canada	
Total Farm Input	**111.9**	**2.7**	**3.1**
Building and fencing	120.9	0.2	4.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	118.7	0.8	2.4
Crop production	108.0	0.3	1.3
Animal production	103.8	7.7	5.7
Supplies and services	121.6	0.2	4.9
Hired farm labour	137.5	0.1	6.5
Property taxes	123.5	0.0	1.6
Interest	91.1	-2.7	-10.5
Farm rent	123.9	0.0	1.2
		Western Canada	
Total Farm Input	**105.2**	**0.3**	**2.1**
Building and fencing	107.8	0.8	4.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	113.0	1.2	2.8
Crop production	94.5	-0.4	5.2
Animal production	106.1	1.5	5.4
Supplies and services	107.6	0.4	0.9
Hired farm labour	121.1	-1.3	0.2
Property taxes	120.1	0.0	1.2
Interest	90.0	-2.8	-9.1
Farm rent	94.0	0.0	-0.3
		Canada	
Total Farm Input	**108.1**	**1.4**	**2.6**
Building and fencing	114.7	0.4	4.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.9	1.1	2.7
Crop production	99.1	-0.1	3.6
Animal production	104.8	4.9	5.5
Supplies and services	114.6	0.4	3.0
Hired farm labour	130.0	-0.5	3.7
Property taxes	120.8	0.0	1.3
Interest	90.4	-2.8	-9.7
Farm rent	101.6	0.0	0.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
January 1993

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 77 861 tonnes for all types of sugar in January 1993, comprising 65 176 tonnes in domestic sales and 12 685 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 73 988r (revised) tonnes in January 1992, of which 64 812r tonnes were domestic sales and 9 177 tonnes were export sales.

The January 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs
January 1993

Average prices for selected farm inputs for January 1993 are now available on CANSIM by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Paper Bag Industry
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled $244.1 million, down 3.0% from $251.7 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5491.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Foundries
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel foundries (SIC 2912) totalled $215.2 million, down 9.7% from $238.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Primary Steel Industries
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled $6,486.6 million, down 10.4% from $7,240.1 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries (SIC 2950) totalled $5,873.9 million, down 0.9% from $5,926.2 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5511.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Abrasives Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled $205.9 million, down 21.8% from $263.4 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Asbestos Products Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asbestos products industry (SIC 3592) totalled $17.2 million, down 13.8% from $20.0 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6861.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 56-203
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Wholesale Trade, November 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Retail Chain and Department Stores, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-210
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Historical Labour Force Statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 71-201
(Canada: $67; United States: US$80; Other Countries: US$94).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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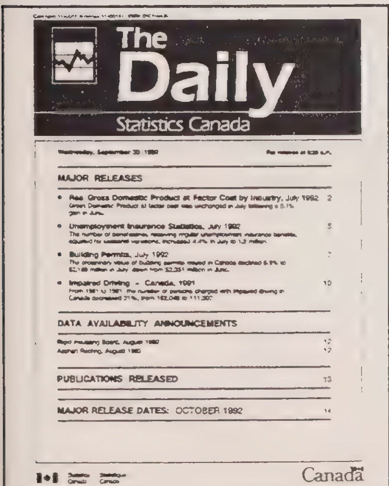

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
8	Farm Product Price Index	December 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1992
11	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1992, December 1992 and January 1993
11	New Housing Price Index	December 1992
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Tuesday, February 9, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

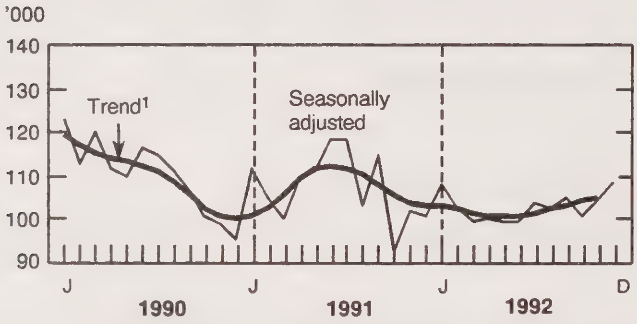
New Motor Vehicle Sales
December 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 109,000 units in December 1992, an increase of 4.3% from the revised November total. This increase was due to stronger truck (+6.0%) and car (+3.2%) sales.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1990-1992



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for December 1992 totalled 84,000 units, up 14.2% from December 1991. Sales of passenger cars increased 6.5%, while truck sales rose by 27.5%.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

- The December increase in passenger car sales stemmed from an increase of 15.9% for North American passenger cars and a decrease of 6.1% for cars manufactured in Japan.

1992 Annual Sales – Unadjusted

- In 1992, the North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 64% from 66% a year earlier; the Japanese share rose from 27% to 29% for the same period.

- New motor vehicle sales for 1992 totalled 1,227,335 units, the lowest yearly sales level since 1983.

- In 1992, the value of new motor vehicle sales amounted to $23,519 million, up 2.9% from 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The December 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

December 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Sales			
	September 1992r	October 1992r	November 1992r	December 1992p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**104,396** **+1.9**	**100,258** **-4.0**	**104,101** **+3.8**	**108,528** **+4.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,198 +0.9	41,439 +0.6	42,252 +2.0	46,247 +9.5
Overseas	24,703 +3.3	23,527 -4.8	23,055 -2.0	21,161 -8.2
Total	**65,901** **--**	**64,965** **-1.4**	**65,307** **+0.5**	**67,408** **+3.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**38,495** **+5.4**	**35,293** **-8.3**	**38,794** **+9.9**	**41,120** **+6.0**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	December 1992	Change 1992/1991	January - December 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**83,945**	**+14.2**	**1,227,335**	**-4.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	33,800	+15.9	506,787	-11.6
Japan	12,040	-6.1	233,348	-1.8
Other Countries	3,478	-19.5	57,815	-7.0
Total	**49,318**	**+6.5**	**797,950**	**-8.6**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	30,755	+36.6	370,422	+6.5
Overseas	3,872	-16.8	58,963	-11.9
Total	**34,627**	**+27.5**	**429,385**	**+3.6**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Estimates of Labour Income

November 1992

Highlights

The November 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1] was $32.6 billion, an increase of 2.4% from November 1991. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 2.5%, similar to the 1991 annual increase of 2.8%.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for November increased slightly (+0.2%) from October.

- Growth in wages and salaries in November occurred in forestry (+2.4%), finance, insurance and real estate (+1.1%), federal administration and other government offices (+1.0%), manufacturing (+0.6%) and health and welfare services (+0.5%). These increases were moderated by declines in provincial administration (-1.6%) and education and related services (-0.6%). The remaining industries showed little change from October levels.

- Wages and salaries increased in November in Prince Edward Island (+1.0%), Alberta (+0.8%), British Columbia (+0.6%), Ontario (+0.5%) and Manitoba (+0.4%). Declines occurred in all of the remaining provinces and territories, with the largest decrease in Quebec (-0.7%).

Unadjusted

- In November, wages and salaries grew by 2.4% from a year earlier. The year-to-date growth was 2.2%, the same as the 1991 annual increase.

- The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (+5.6%), health and welfare services (+5.2%), local administration (+4.4%), federal administration (+4.2%), finance, insurance and real estate (+3.9%), transportation, communications and other utilities (+3.6%) and provincial administration (+3.6%). In contrast, year-to-date declines in wages and salaries were recorded in construction (-4.4%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-3.5%) and forestry (-0.8%). Wages and salaries in manufacturing were virtually unchanged (-0.2%) on a year-to-date basis.

- British Columbia (+4.1%), Alberta (+3.1%), Prince Edward Island (+3.1%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (+3.1%) recorded larger year-to-date increases in wages and salaries than the national growth rate of 2.2%. This growth was moderated by smaller increases in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland (-0.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

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1 *Labour income is wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	November 1992p	October 1992r	September 1992f	November 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	214.0	257.3	328.8	217.1
Forestry	231.2	243.8	264.4	214.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	610.5	617.1	616.1	650.3
Manufacturing industries	5,020.6	5,047.7	5,102.2	4,989.7
Construction industry	1,676.4	1,842.9	1,865.4	1,703.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,823.6	2,882.8	2,899.4	2,784.9
Trade	4,078.9	4,048.3	4,019.1	3,975.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,574.6	2,564.2	2,552.3	2,423.3
Commercial and personal services	4,069.0	4,136.1	4,126.4	3,945.8
Education and related services	2,790.0	2,769.7	2,673.9	2,706.9
Health and welfare services	2,664.6	2,642.0	2,664.7	2,515.4
Federal administration and other government offices	975.8	973.7	978.0	960.2
Provincial administration	686.4	704.0	720.9	671.0
Local administration	670.3	660.7	661.9	652.4
Total wages and salaries	**29,086.1**	**29,390.3**	**29,473.5**	**28,410.7**
Supplementary labour income	3,560.5	3,650.5	3,606.8	3,458.7
Labour income	**32,646.5**	**33,040.8**	**33,080.3**	**31,869.4**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	221.6	219.4	220.2	238.8
Forestry	227.0	221.7	229.1	210.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	621.2	619.4	609.0	661.4
Manufacturing industries	5,083.8	5,053.5	5,084.0	5,037.6
Construction industry	1,631.2	1,628.1	1,625.1	1,649.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,843.8	2,852.3	2,873.4	2,808.1
Trade	4,066.5	4,062.4	4,036.2	3,940.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,607.0	2,578.9	2,550.3	2,454.7
Commercial and personal services	4,068.4	4,060.8	4,046.6	3,968.4
Education and related services	2,673.6	2,688.5	2,677.1	2,594.5
Health and welfare services	2,683.4	2,670.1	2,682.7	2,533.5
Federal administration and other government offices	999.0	988.8	979.8	982.1
Provincial administration	693.1	704.2	711.5	677.3
Local administration	669.2	667.7	661.6	651.2
Total wages and salaries	**29,117.6**	**29,065.3**	**29,028.8**	**28,422.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,564.3	3,610.2	3,552.4	3,463.0
Labour income	**32,681.9**	**32,675.4**	**32,581.2**	**31,885.3**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Pipe and Tubing

December 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for December 1992 totalled 128 243 tonnes, an increase of 13.5% from the 112 965 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of December 1992 totalled 1 355 509^{r} (revised) tonnes, down 20.7% from the 1 710 031 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The December 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

December 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for December 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 43 196 tonnes in December 1992, a decrease of 15.7% from the 51 260 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

December 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 148,822 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in December 1992.

From January to December 1992, a total of 1,892,388 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries were sold.

Note: Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The December 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1992 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization for the first quarter of 1992 are now available.

Data reported by four major Canadian air carriers – AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air – indicate that 64.1% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1992, up from 62.3% a year earlier. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 67.7% of the total in 1992, compared to 65.5% for the first quarter of 1991.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization – 68.6% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1992. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

During the first quarter of 1992, the average fare (all types of fares) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs amounted to $179, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

The Vol. 25, No. 2 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Education Price Index – Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level
1991

Highlights

In 1991, the Education Price Index (EPI) at the elementary and secondary levels increased by 5.1% to 126.0 (1986=100), while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 5.6% to 126.2.

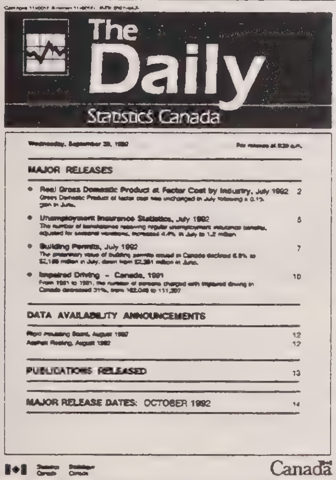
Most of the increase (80.1%) in the EPI in 1991 was attributable to its main component, salaries and wages, which includes salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff. This component increased by 5.0% in 1991, compared to 5.5% in 1990.

The sub-index of non-salary expenditures increased by 5.9% in 1991 as a result of large increases in the fees and contractual services (7.0%) and the school facilities, supplies and services (6.4%) components.

The largest increases in the EPI occurred in British Columbia (5.9%) Ontario (5.7%) and Prince Edward Island (5.5%). The smallest increases were in Quebec and Saskatchewan (4.3% each).

Education Price Index – Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level, 1991, Vol. 15, No. 1 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668) Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, December 1992.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Gypsum Products, December 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
December 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67;
Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1992.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144;
United States: US$17.30/US$173;
Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics,
November 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147;
United States: US$17.60/US$176;
Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Education Price Index – Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level, 1991.
Vol. 15, No. 1.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59;
Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

December 1992

Department store sales including concessions totalled $2,081.8 million in December 1992, up 3.4% from December 1991. Concessions sales totalled $93.2 million, 4.5% of total department store sales.

Department store sales (with concessions) for 1992 amounted to $13,011.9 million, up 0.8% from $12,913.3 million in 1991.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change
December 1992

	Sales ($ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Province		
Newfoundland	30.7	+4.3
Prince Edward Island	9.4	+5.4
Nova Scotia	75.6	+7.6
New Brunswick	50.1	+9.3
Quebec	339.1	-3.6
Ontario	876.1	+3.2
Manitoba	84.3	+2.8
Saskatchewan	60.3	+3.4
Alberta	231.6	+4.1
British Columbia	324.5	+9.4
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	82.4	+1.1
Edmonton	101.9	+6.4
Halifax-Dartmouth	37.2	+1.4
Hamilton	65.2	+0.4
Montreal	186.9	-4.4
Ottawa-Hull	91.7	-3.9
Quebec City	43.3	-3.0
Toronto	332.6	-0.4
Vancouver	176.2	+8.9
Winnipeg	74.1	+2.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

Note: Information on department store sales and stocks by major product lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in *The Daily* on February 22, 1993.

The December 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available in February.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Raw Materials Price Index - Early Estimate

January 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 1.8% in January 1993 from December 1992. The mineral fuels index showed the only decrease (-7.3%). Partially offsetting this decrease were increases for metals (1.0%), animal and vegetable products (0.3%) and wood (1.1%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 0.6% in January.

This is an early estimate of the January movement of the Raw Materials Price Index. These numbers are based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

December 1992

Canadian firms produced 173 391 cubic metres of waferboard in December 1992, an increase of 23.8% from the 140 108 cubic metres produced in December 1991. Particleboard production reached 100 577 cubic metres, up 19.9% from 83 879 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for December 1992 amounted to 5 757 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 21.7% from the 7 350 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in December 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard at the end of 1992 totalled 2 048 730 cubic metres, up 28.4% from the 1 595 974 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production ended the year at 1 207 152r (revised) cubic metres, up 14.0%

from the 1 059 174 cubic metres produced in 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard totalled 91 417 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 5.8% from the 97 010 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

December 1992

Steel primary forms production for December 1992 totalled 1 224 872 tonnes, an increase of 16.5% from 1 051 279 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of December 1992 reached 13 839 822 tonnes, up 7.3% from 12 895 179 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The December 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey (All Carriers)

Third Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more, are now available for the third quarter of 1992.

Highlights

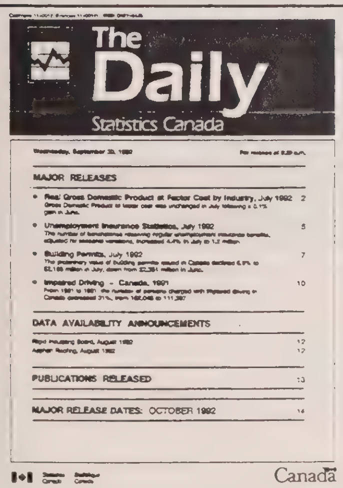
- During the third quarter of 1992, an estimated 1,209 carriers earning $1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $2.2 billion, a 2.6% increase from the third quarter of 1991.

- Total operating expenses for the third quarter of 1992 amounted to $2.1 billion, a slight 1.6% increase from the third quarter of 1991. The major expense was salaries and wages, which accounted for 32.5% of the total operating expenses.

- The operating ratio (total operating expenses divided by total operating revenues) was 0.95 for the third quarter of 1992. This ratio was slightly improved from the 0.96 recorded in 1991.

Detailed data for the third quarter of 1992 will appear in the March issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40, $70).

For further information, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■



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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, December 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Rail Traffic, 1992; and **Motor Carriers of Freight Survey - Financial and Operating Statistics**, 1990.
Vol. 9, No. 1.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90;
Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Building Permits, November 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221;
United States: US$26.50/US$265;
Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Exports by Commodity, November 1992.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551;
United States: US$66.10/US$661;
Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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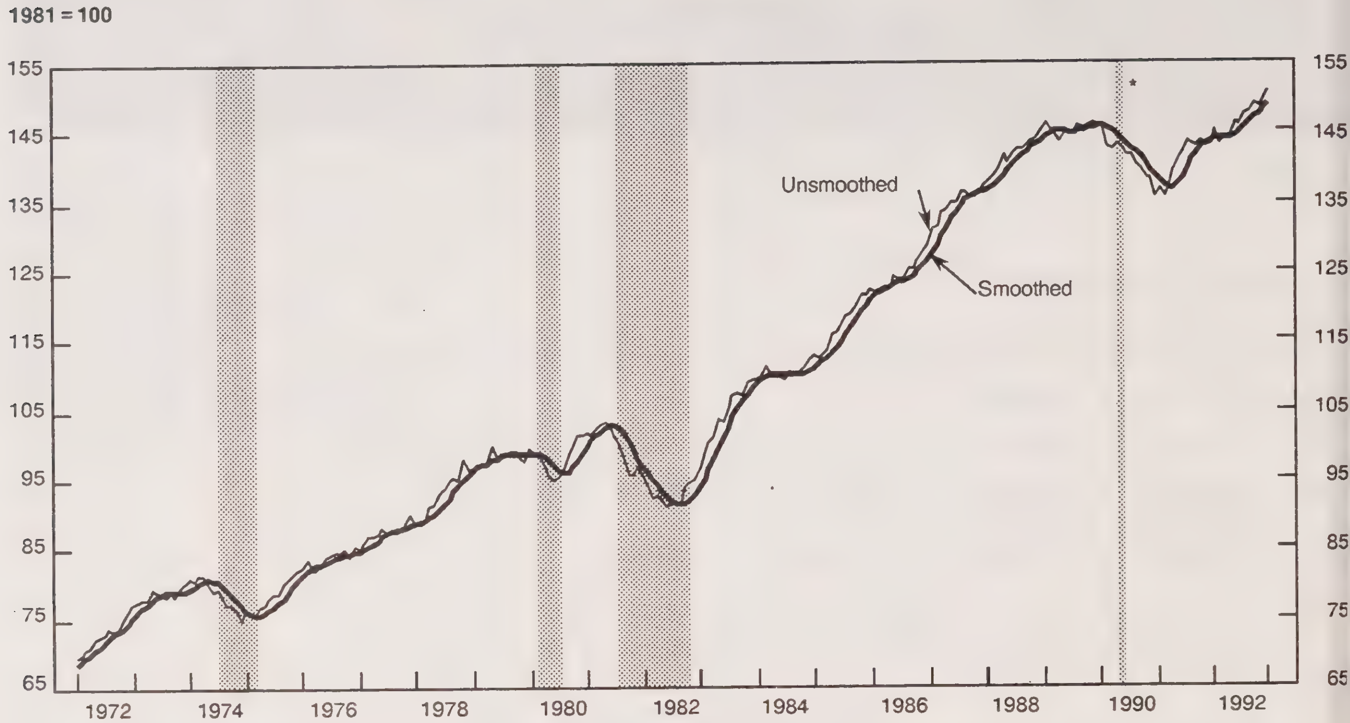
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Index



** Shaded areas represent periods of recession. The April 1990 onset of recession is tentative; and no specific end-date has yet been proposed.*

Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

November 1992, December 1992 and January 1993

The growth of the composite index was 0.4% in January, a continuation of alternating gains of 0.5% or 0.4% since October. Financial markets and employment improved steadily as interest rates returned to their pre-October levels. Demand for durable goods improved at both the retail and manufacturing levels, reflecting gains in both export and domestic demand. The unsmoothed version of the index rose by 0.4% in January.

The gain in durable goods sales was more broadly based, as auto sales rose steadily before jumping sharply in December to their best level of the year. Furniture and appliance sales also continued to firm. These gains outpaced a second straight drop in the housing index as housing starts declined markedly in January after a slowdown in house sales in the autumn.

The growth of new orders for durable goods picked up to 0.8% in November, its best gain in more than a year. Strong auto demand in both Canada and the United States led the gain, while capital goods industries such as wood and primary metals also contributed. The ratio of shipments to stocks was flat in November, as both edged up in tandem. Employment in business services continued to grow rapidly in January, while the average workweek was unchanged.

The U.S. leading indicator grew by 0.4% in December, after little change since September. The unsmoothed index, however, jumped by 1.9%, its largest increase since April 1983 as consumer confidence rose sharply. Gains were also recorded due to fewer initial claims for unemployment insurance.

The financial market indicators improved slightly. The real money supply grew steadily by 0.5% in January. Unsmoothed, the money supply slowed until it shrank in December, but it rebounded in January. The stock market posted a smaller decline in January (-0.3%) than in December (-0.4%) and November (-0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the February issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Note to Users

A More Timely Composite Index

In the past, the leading index for November was published in early February. At this time, however, five of the 10 components for January and one for December are available. To take advantage of all available information, Statistics Canada is now constructing an index which assembles all the components for the latest month available. This means that the January data for five of the components will be combined with the December value of the U.S. leading indicator and with the November data on manufacturing and retail trade.

This new composite index is published for the first time today and is called the composite index for January, since most of its components refer to January. These components include the TSE 300 stock price index, the money supply, employment in personal and business services, the average workweek in manufacturing from the Labour Force Survey, and housing starts. (The average workweek will be benchmarked to data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours after two months when these data become available, while the housing index will be revised to incorporate house sales when these data are published one month later.)

The old composite index will be updated until December 1992 and then terminated. CANSIM users should note that the series identifiers for none of the components will change, since these proposals affect only the overall composite index and not the components. The new series identifier on CANSIM for the composite index is D100031 for the smoothed series and D100030 for the unsmoothed series.

□

Canadian Leading Indicators

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	August 1992	September 1992	October 1992	November 1992	December 1992	January 1993	% change from the last month of available data
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	145.4	146.1	146.9	147.5	148.2	148.8	0.4
Unsmoothed	147.3	147.8	149.0	148.6	149.2	149.8	0.4
Housing index[1]	132.9	134.5	135.6	136.1	135.0	130.6	-3.4
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,731	1,739	1,750	1,759	1,769	1,777	0.5
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	204.1	204.5	204.6	204.7	205	205.8*	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,411	3,389	3,369	3,345	3,333	3,322	-0.3
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[2]	24,710	24,856	25,040	25,228	25,370	25,500[4]	0.5
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	0
New orders – durables	8,975.3	8,922.0	8,983.4	9,030.7	9,055.8	9,130.4[4,**]	0.8
Shipments to stocks ratio[3]	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41 **	0
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	1,026.1	1,029.5	1,032.1	1,035.5	1,042.1	1,049.0[4,**]	0.7
Other durable goods sales	3,528.6	3,533.9	3,547.1	3,559.9	3,571.5	3,587.9[4,**]	0.5

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3 *Difference from previous month.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*
* *This is the December value as published in January.*
** *This is the November value as published in January.*

New Housing Price Index

December 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 134.7 in December, down 0.1% from November 1992. The estimated House Only index decreased 0.2%, but the Land Only index increased 0.2%.

The largest monthly decrease in new housing prices was in Windsor (-1.1%), while the largest monthly increase was in Saskatoon (0.7%).

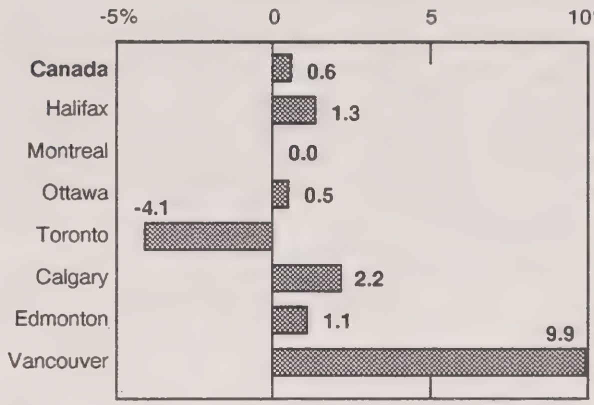
This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.6% from its year-earlier level. The movement was influenced by year-over-year increases in Vancouver (9.9%), Victoria (6.0%) and Regina (5.7%). However, these increases were partially offset by decreases in Toronto (-4.1%), Hamilton (-3.4%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, December 1992



New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	December 1992	November 1992	December 1991	% change December 1992/ November 1992	% change December 1992/ December 1991
Canada Total	**134.7**	**134.8**	**133.9**	**-0.1**	**0.6**
Canada (House Only)	**124.5**	**124.7**	**124.9**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**
Canada (Land Only)	**166.1**	**165.8**	**160.4**	**0.2**	**3.6**
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.5	–	0.4
Halifax	111.0	111.0	109.6	–	1.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.3	115.8	114.4	-0.4	0.8
Quebec City	134.5	134.7	134.6	-0.1	-0.1
Montreal	134.8	134.7	134.8	0.1	–
Ottawa-Hull	123.6	123.6	123.0	–	0.5
Toronto	138.7	138.9	144.6	-0.1	-4.1
Hamilton	129.1	128.7	133.7	0.3	-3.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.6	129.4	131.0	0.2	-1.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.0	124.9	128.5	0.1	-2.7
London	145.6	146.0	145.7	-0.3	-0.1
Windsor	126.4	127.8	127.6	-1.1	-0.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.6	132.8	132.8	-0.2	-0.2
Winnipeg	108.8	108.8	108.4	–	0.4
Regina	119.3	119.3	112.9	–	5.7
Saskatoon	108.2	107.4	106.7	0.7	1.4
Calgary	134.8	134.3	131.9	0.4	2.2
Edmonton	143.2	143.1	141.7	0.1	1.1
Vancouver	140.3	140.8	127.7	-0.4	9.9
Victoria	130.0	130.3	122.6	-0.2	6.0

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending February 6, 1993

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended February 6, 1993 totalled 260 617 tonnes, a 6.6% decrease from the preceding week's total of 279 074 tonnes and down 9.5% from the year-earlier 287 985 tonnes. The cumulative total at February 6, 1993 was 1 390 322 tonnes, a 1.4% increase from 1 371 365 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day Period Ending January 31, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 5.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.5% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of January 31, 1993 decreased 12.1% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Dairy Review
December 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 300 tonnes in December, a 16.1% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 7 900 tonnes, a decrease of 15.1% from December 1991.

An estimated 524 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1992, a decrease of 6.8% from November 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1992 to 6 319 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 4.9% from the January to November 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The December 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on February 25th. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Products
1992

Data on the pack of processed tomatoes for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Products (32-237, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash
1992

Data on the pack of processed pumpkin and squash for 1992 cannot be made available. The information is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, November 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipeline Transport, November 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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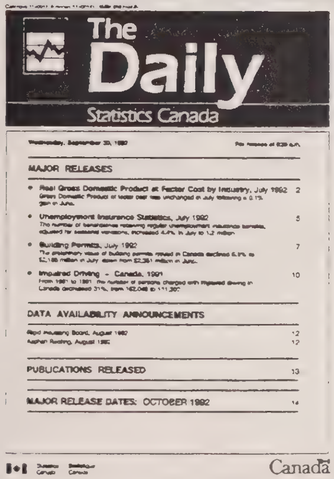
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

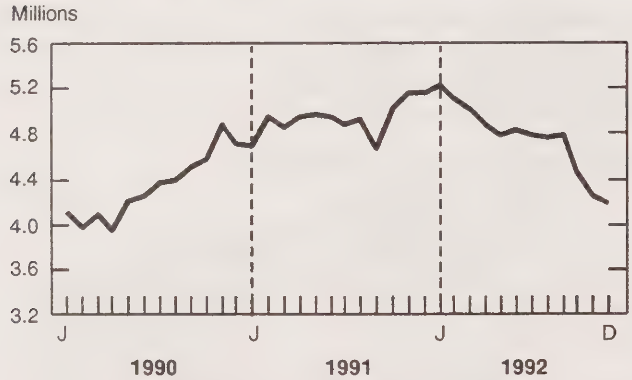
December 1992 and Annual 1992

Highlights – December

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada increased in December. At the same time, outbound Canadian travel decreased.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile
Seasonally adjusted



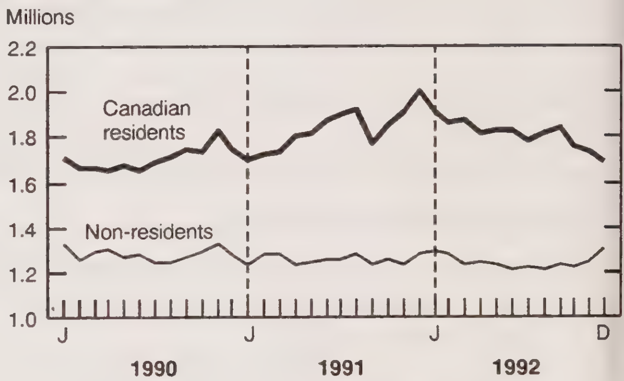
- Same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 1.9% to 4.2 million trips, the lowest seasonally adjusted level since April 1990. A downward trend in same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents was evident throughout 1992.

- The downward trend in automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States also continued, decreasing 6.0% to 971,000 trips in December.

- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel (including automobile) to the United States decreased 2.3% to 1.4 million, while the number of trips to all other countries dropped 3.7% to 256,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada increased: trips from the United States rose 5.1% to 1.0 million and trips from all other countries rose 1.2% to 251,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries
Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States totalled 3.7 million, a 22.0% drop from December 1991.
- The number of automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 31.6% to 573,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel dropped 21.8% from December 1991 to 923,000, while similar trips to all other countries decreased 0.6% to 189,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 6.6% from December 1991 to 580,000 trips. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 1.1% to 167,000.

Highlights – 1992

- During 1992, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 3.5% to 57.0 million. For this type of travel, this decrease followed five years of double-digit increases: 1987 (19.6%), 1988 (16.8%), 1989 (19.7%), 1990 (19.7%) and 1991 (14.0%).

- Travel of one or more nights to the United States (by all modes of travel) decreased 2.8% to 18.6 million trips. The number of Canadian residents returning from trips of one or more nights to the United States decreased in 1992 for all provinces except Ontario, where there was a slight increase (0.4%). Similar travel to all other countries increased 9.9% to 3.1 million trips.

- Automobile trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 5.1% in 1992 to 13.6 million. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by air increased 6.1% to 3.8 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all other modes of travel decreased 1.3% in 1992, to 1.2 million.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.1% in 1992, to 11.9 million. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased slightly (0.3%) to 2.9 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The December 1992 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December 1992

	1992			
	September[r]	October[r]	November[r]	December[p]
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	979	971	993	1,043
Other Countries[2]	249	243	248	251
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,572	1,499	1,463	1,429
Other Countries	266	252	266	256
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,695	2,705	2,716	2,756
Other Countries	287	281	279	282
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,465	6,051	5,850	5,744
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,765	4,454	4,247	4,167
One or More Nights	1,108	1,084	1,032	971

	December 1992[p]	% Change 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1992[p]	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	580	6.6	11,869	-1.1
Other Countries[2]	167	1.1	2,947	0.3
Residents of Canada:				
United States	923	-21.8	18,578	-2.8
Other Countries	189	-0.6	3,103	9.9
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	3,821	-21.7	58,149	-3.5
Auto Re-entries	3,749	-22.0	56,986	-3.5

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1992

Highlights

Eight Major Grains

Canadian farm stocks of the eight major grains at December 31, 1992 totalled 36.3 million tonnes, down 11% from the previous year's farm stocks of 40.7 million tonnes.

Total commercial stocks were down 16% to 9.6 million tonnes, from 11.4 million tonnes at December 31, 1991. Total stocks in all positions were estimated at 45.9 million tonnes, down 12% from 52.1 million tonnes.

Corn for Grain and Soybeans

In Ontario at December 31, 1992, an estimated 200,000 acres of corn for grain still remained to be harvested. The expected production, in the spring of 1993, is estimated at 381 thousand tonnes. The most recent data on area, yield and production of corn for grain and of soybeans are presented in *Field Crop Reporting Series No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1992* (22-002, $12/$80).

For 1992 only, due to the high moisture content this season in both Quebec and Ontario, the corn for grain yield and production data are available in both net and gross figures. The gross yield and production figures correspond to what was reported during the survey, while the net yield and production figures (with a moisture content of 15.5%) correspond to a commercial basis.

The average moisture content is 34% in Ontario and 30% in Quebec. The total gross production of corn for grain in Canada is expected to be 5.6 million tonnes after the spring harvest. After the spring harvest, the total production (with 15.5% moisture content) is expected to be 4.5 million tonnes. Total Canadian soybean production is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes.

Canadian farm stocks of soybeans were 502 thousand tonnes while stocks of corn for grain were 2.6 million tonnes at December 31, 1992.

Wheat

Total farm stocks of wheat (excluding durum) were 18.3 million tonnes, down 2% from the previous year. Commercial stocks were down 22% to 5.0 million tonnes. Farm stocks of durum wheat totalled 2.9 million tonnes, down 26% from 3.9 million tonnes at December 31, 1991.

Coarse Grains

Lower farm stocks of coarse grain were primarily the result of lower production and increased feeding compared to 1991. Beginning stocks for most coarse grains were higher than in recent years but were offset by lower production and higher feeding.

Farm stocks of barley totalled 7.9 million tonnes, compared to 8.3 million tonnes the previous year. Farm stocks of corn, oats and rye totalled 4.5 million tonnes, down 26% from 6.2 million tonnes at December 31, 1991. Of the grains listed above, only farm stocks of oats increased (17% to 1.8 million tonnes) from the previous year.

Oilseeds

Oilseed farm stocks totalled 2.6 million tonnes, a drop of 26% compared to a year earlier. Soybean farm stocks, the only oilseed to increase (16%) from the year before, totalled 0.5 million tonnes. Farm stocks of canola were down 27% to 1.8 million tonnes, but commercial stocks were up 58% to 0.7 million tonnes. Total canola stocks were estimated at 2.5 million tonnes, down 13% from 1991. The 1992 canola production was also down 13% from 1991.

Flaxseed farm stocks dropped to 370 thousand tonnes at December 31, 1992, compared to 700 thousand tonnes in storage at December 31, 1991.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1992 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-3862), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Domestic Travel

Second Quarter 1992

During the second quarter of 1992, Canadians made 39 million person-trips, of which 19.8 million lasted at least one night. Residents of Ontario accounted for 38.8% of all overnight trips in Canada during this period.

Intra-provincial travel of one or more nights totalled 16.9 million trips during the second quarter of 1992, while travel between provinces totalled 2.9 million trips.

Most of the 19.2 million same-day trips were made within the province of residence during the second quarter.

Note: Given the significant methodological changes in data collection introduced in April 1992, the Canadian Travel Survey estimates for the first quarter of 1992 will be reviewed and adjusted in light of the results of subsequent quarters. Moreover, because of these changes, estimates for the second quarter of 1992 are not comparable with previous quarters.

The microdata file for the second quarter of 1992 will be available in March. More detailed information will be published in the Winter 1993 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42), to be released next month.

For more information, please contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism.

■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

December 1992

In December 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 116.9 million fare passengers, down 0.1% compared to December 1991. Operating revenues totalled $111.4 million, up 9.0% from December 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, down 17.6% compared to December 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $23.8 million, a 7.4% decrease from December 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of February.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

December 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in December 1992 totalled 61 937 tonnes, a decrease of 6.3% from the 66 124r (revised) tonnes produced in November 1992.

Year-to-date production at the end of 1992 totalled 763 807r tonnes, an increase of 5.8% from 722 118r tonnes the previous year.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 530 tonnes in December 1992, up from the 11 280r tonnes sold the previous month. From January to December 1992, sales amounted to 124 444r tonnes, compared to year-to-date sales of 125 822r tonnes in 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 015 tonnes in December 1992, up from 5 961 tonnes sold the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of 1992 totalled 71 320 tonnes, compared to 74 346 tonnes in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Second Half 1992

The Precast Concrete Price Indexes for the second half of 1992 are now available. At the Canada level, the index decreased 0.8% from the first half of 1992 and decreased 1.6% from the second half of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Electric Lamps

January 1993

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,342,110 light bulbs and tubes in January 1993, a decrease of 23.3% from the 27,809,773 units sold a year earlier.

The January 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1992

The Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes for the fourth quarter of 1992 for are now available. At the Canada level, the index increased 0.2% from the third quarter of 1992 but decreased 2.0% from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pulp Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled $4,958.0 million, down 21.4% from $6,310.0 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5483.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Concrete Pipe Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled $172.8 million, down 22.3% from $222.4 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Structural Concrete Products Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the structural concrete products industry (SIC 3542) totalled $291.9 million, down 14.9% from $342.8 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6853.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Lime Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled $169.0 million, down 3.9% from $175.8 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1992.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada - Part II, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-230
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1992.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Power Statistics – Volume II, 1991.
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1992
17	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	January 1993
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1992
18	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1992
19	Consumer Price Index	January 1993

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 15, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1992

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986 = 100) by industry of purchase rose to a preliminary 106.3 in the fourth quarter of 1992, up 2.6% from its revised third-quarter level. This was the largest quarterly price increase for new machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry since 1981. The domestic and import components increased by 0.9% and 4.3%, respectively.

The total index was up 5.5% in the fourth quarter of 1992 compared to the fourth quarter of 1991, the largest annual increase since 1985. This year-over-year rise was due to increases for both the domestic (2.1%) and import (8.9%) components.

Among the industry divisions, the largest quarterly price increases for new machinery and equipment occurred in construction (4.2%), mines, quarries and oil wells (3.6%) and manufacturing (3.1%).

Comparing the fourth quarters of 1991 and 1992, the greatest price increases were in construction (8.9%), mines, quarries and oil wells (7.7%), manufacturing (6.9%) and public administration (6.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Indexes			Percentage Change	
		4th Q. 1992p	3rd Q. 1992p	4th Q. 1991p	4th Q. 1992/ 3rd Q. 1992	4th Q. 1992/ 4th Q. 1991
Machinery and Equipment Price Index:	**100.0**	**106.3**	**103.6**	**100.8**	**2.6**	**5.5**
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	118.7	116.0	113.5	2.3	4.6
2. Forestry	1.5	116.1	114.4	112.1	1.5	3.6
3. Fishing	0.6	108.1	106.1	102.2	1.9	5.8
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	105.9	102.2	98.3	3.6	7.7
5. Manufacturing	29.9	109.4	106.1	102.3	3.1	6.9
6. Construction	3.5	106.9	102.6	98.2	4.2	8.9
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	103.7	101.6	99.2	2.1	4.5
8. Trade	4.0	100.4	98.2	96.5	2.2	4.0
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	98.6	97.2	96.0	1.4	2.7
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	94.7	92.6	91.7	2.3	3.3
11. Public Administration	4.7	105.5	102.5	98.8	2.9	6.8

p *These indexes are preliminary*
1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Shipments of Rolled Steel

December 1992

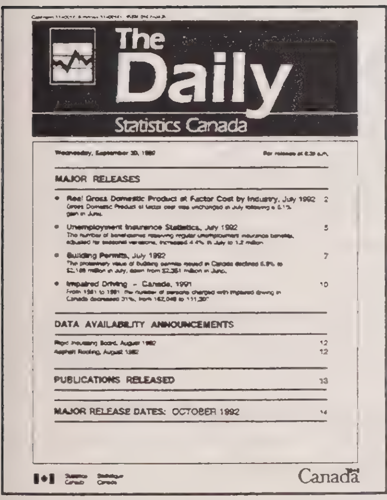
Rolled steel shipments for December 1992 totalled 1 062 275 tonnes, a decrease of 3.5% from the preceding month's total of 1 100 366 tonnes but an increase of 28.0% from the year-earlier 829 909 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1992 totalled 12 207 144 tonnes, an increase of 8.6% from the 11 241 164 tonnes shipped the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The December 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-237
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16;
Other Countries: US$18).

Footwear Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, December 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, December 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Power Statistics - Volume III, Generating Stations, 1991.
Catalogue number 57-206
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32;
Other Countries: US$38).

Farm Product Price Index, December 1992.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

December 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments increased 1.3% in December, the fourth increase in five months. Thirteen of the 22 major groups recorded higher shipment levels in December, notably the transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products and primary metals industries. Stronger shipment values during the second half of 1992 resulted in an annual value of shipments 1.0% higher than in 1991.

Unfilled orders increased 1.2% in December, the first increase in four months. New orders jumped 2.5%, the third increase in a row. These increases were consistent with the results of the recent Business Conditions Survey, where the balance of opinion improved for both the backlog of unfilled orders and current orders received. Both surveys found that the transportation equipment and the electrical and electronic products industries were large contributors to these increases.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments increased for the ninth consecutive period and rose at a rate of 0.8% to 0.9% per month over the three most recent periods. The motor vehicles, parts and accessories industries recorded strong increases in the trend over the last four months. The trend for the rest of the manufacturing industries also showed strength, with nine consecutive monthly increases.

The trend for unfilled orders has decreased at an average rate of 0.5% per month since May. The inventory trend declined for more than 30 months but then rose slightly at a rate of 0.1% for the three most recent periods.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 1.3% to $24.4 billion in December. Thirteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 69% of shipment values) increased, but nine decreased. The largest increases in dollar terms were in transportation equipment (4.7%), electrical and electronic products (4.4%) and primary metals (2.9%) industries. The largest decreases in dollar terms were in paper and allied products (-3.6%) and refined petroleum and coal products (-2.1%) industries.

- The **trend** for shipments rose for the ninth month in a row and at about the same rate for the last three periods. The trend for 16 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 79% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period. The most significant increases in dollar terms were in the transportation equipment, wood, primary metals and electrical and electronic products industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) increased 0.3% in December to $34.1 billion with eight of the 22 major groups showing increases. Increases in transportation equipment (1.7%), paper and allied products (1.7%) and the wood (2.1%) industries were partially offset by declines in primary metals (-1.7%) and machinery (-1.3%) industries. The **trend** for inventories (owned), after declining since January 1990, rose in the three most recent periods.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** declined from 1.41 in November to 1.40 in December. The **trend** declined from a peak of 1.52 in January to 1.42 in the most recent period.

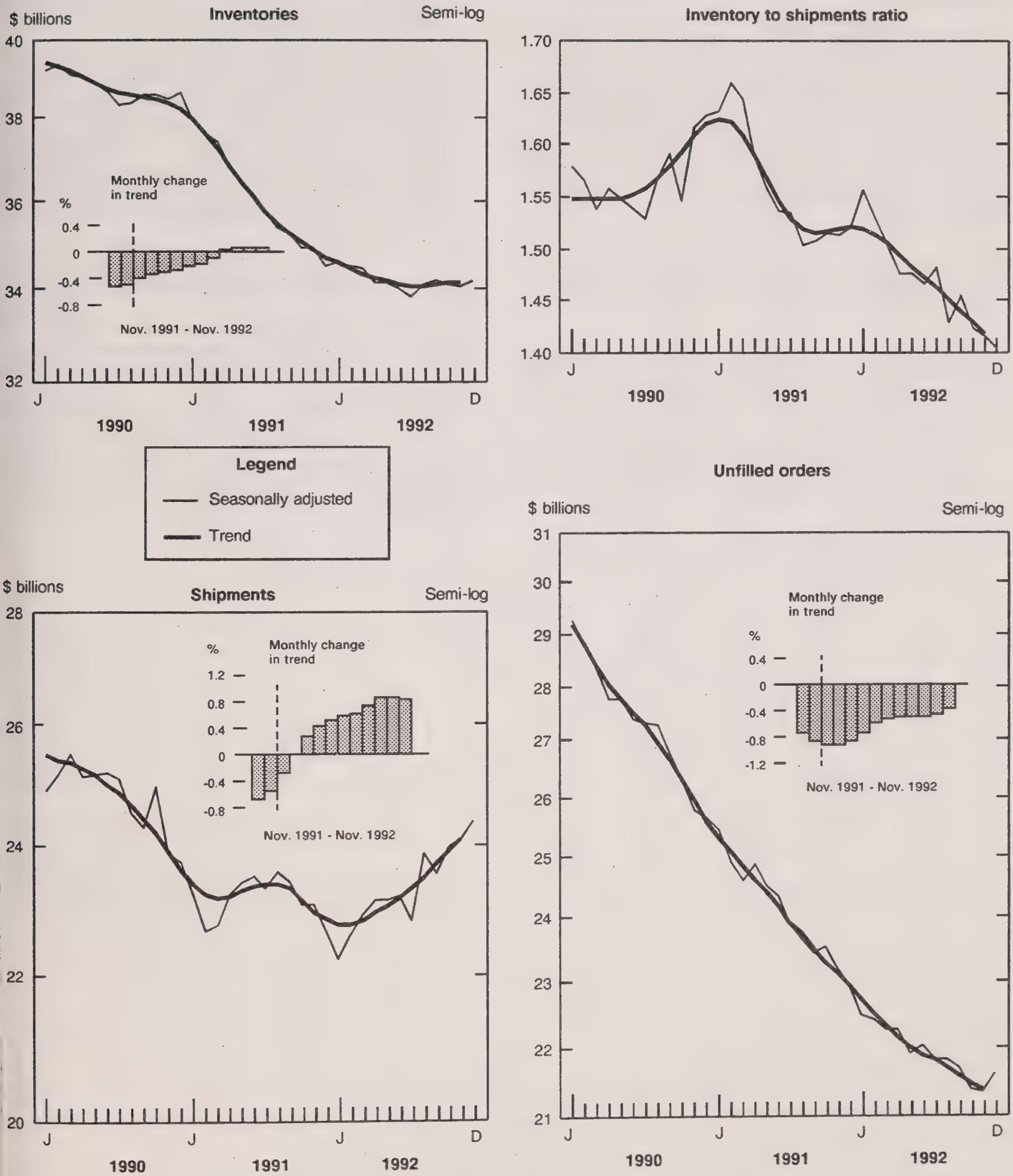
- **Unfilled orders** increased 1.2% in December to $21.6 billion, the first increase in four months. The largest increases were in the transportation equipment (1.7%), fabricated metal (7.4%) and electrical and electronic products (2.0%) industries. The **trend** continued to fall but at a slightly slower rate in the most current period.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 2.5% to $24.6 billion, the third strong increase in a row. The **trend** for new orders continued the rise evident since March 1992, rising at a pace of 0.9% per month over the last two periods.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, December 1992



The Year 1992

- Monthly shipment levels in the first half of 1992 were much lower than in the first half of 1991. However, shipments strengthened during most of 1992 and levels in the last four months were much higher than in the last four months of 1991. Consequently, after falling for two years in a row (-6.5% in 1991 and -3.8% in 1990), the annual value of shipments increased 1.0% in 1992 to $280.5 billion.

- Average monthly inventories owned fell 5.3% in 1992 following decreases of 7.0% in 1991 and 0.6% in 1990.

- Ten major groups increased shipments in 1992, compared to only two groups in 1991. The largest increases in dollar terms were in the transportation equipment (6.9%) and wood (15.3%) industries. The fabricated metal products (-6.3%), machinery (-6.8%) and paper and allied products (-1.9%) industries decreased the most in dollar terms.

- The average level of unfilled orders fell 9.2% in 1992 following drops of 11.9% in 1991 and 9.1% in 1990.

- On a provincial basis, five provinces increased shipments in 1992: New Brunswick (6.0%), Manitoba (4.5%), British Columbia (3.6%), Prince Edward Island (2.2%) and Ontario (1.7%). Decreases were posted in Newfoundland (-11.8%), Nova Scotia (-2.9%), Saskatchewan (-1.6%), Quebec (-1.1%) and Alberta (-0.5%). By contrast, all provinces recorded decreases in shipments in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the December 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), which will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
December 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,458	34,648	22,397	23,478	23,122	34,092	22,291	23,123
May 1992	24,105	34,374	22,105	23,813	23,121	34,089	21,926	22,756
June 1992	25,290	33,704	22,011	25,196	23,165	33,945	22,049	23,288
July 1992	21,130	33,347	21,835	20,954	22,813	33,793	21,817	22,581
August 1992	23,203	33,772	22,038	23,405	23,844	34,052	21,850	23,877
September 1992	24,826	33,750	21,778	24,566	23,516	34,169	21,721	23,387
October 1992	25,475	33,714	21,242	24,939	23,934	34,045	21,395	23,608
November 1992	24,211	33,799	21,143	24,113	24,067	34,029	21,361	24,033
December 1992	22,937	33,542	21,269	23,062	24,373	34,145	21,628	24,640

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7
January 1992	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.3
February 1992	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-0.9	3.3	0.0
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-0.9	1.1	0.3
April 1992	0.9	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.47	1.49	0.0	-0.7	1.6	0.6
May 1992	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.47	1.48	-1.6	-0.6	-1.6	0.7
June 1992	0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	1.47	1.47	0.6	-0.5	2.3	0.7
July 1992	-1.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	1.48	1.46	-1.0	-0.5	-3.0	0.7
August 1992	4.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.43	1.45	0.1	-0.5	5.7	0.7
September 1992	-1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.45	1.44	-0.6	-0.5	-2.0	0.8
October 1992	1.8	0.9	-0.4	0.1	1.42	1.43	-1.5	-0.5	0.9	0.9
November 1992	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.41	1.42	-0.2	-0.4	1.8	0.9
December 1992	1.3	*	0.3	*	1.40	*	1.2	*	2.5	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Domestic and International Shipping

Third Quarter 1992 (Preliminary)

In the third quarter of 1992, the combined domestic and international marine activity at Canadian ports declined 6.7% (6.5 million tonnes) compared to the third quarter of 1991 to 90.4 million tonnes. The overall decrease was mainly attributed to the international sector (outbound and inbound), where cargo-tonnage handled dropped 9.7% to 57.5 million tonnes.

International Shipping

	1992	1991	Variation
	million tonnes		%
First Quarter	43.1	42.4	1.7
Second Quarter	61.5	63.0	-2.4
Third Quarter	57.5	63.7	-9.7
Cumulative	**162.1**	**169.1**	**-4.1**

In the third quarter of 1992, the volume of cargo handled in the domestic sector totalled 32.9 million tonnes, down 0.7% from the same period in 1991.

In international shipping, the reduced activity in the third quarter of 1992 compared to the third quarter of 1991 reflected lower volumes handled for the following major commodities: loadings of iron ore (-9.9% to 7.6 million tonnes), coal (-25.6% to 5.8 million tonnes), forestry products (-7.7% to 4.4 million tonnes) and gypsum (-3.0% to 1.5 million tonnes); and unloadings of crude petroleum (-31.5% to 3.7 million tonnes). Increases in loadings of wheat (+29.1% to 7.7 million tonnes) and potash (+14.1% to 1.4 million tonnes) moderated the overall decline.

Finally, some 3.2 million tonnes of container cargo (over 90% in the international sector) were handled during the third quarter of 1992, a 0.2% increase compared to the third quarter of 1991.

Preliminary statistics for the first three quarters of 1992 will be published in the Vol. 9, No. 2 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available at the beginning of March.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Transportation Division. ■

Production of Eggs

December 1992

Canadian egg production in December 1992 was 39.0 million dozen, a 0.5% decrease from December 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 0.3% between December 1991 and 1992, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,250 from 2,254.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), January 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Energy Statistics Handbook, February 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

The Labour Force, January 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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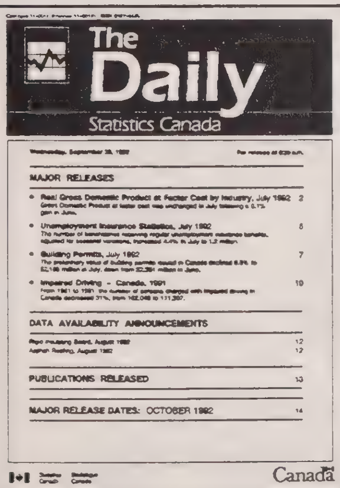

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada

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Wednesday, February 17, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

A New Publication on Service Industries in the Input-Output Accounts

Service Industries in the Canadian Input-Output Accounts outlines the conceptual and statistical framework of the services sector in the accounts. For the first time, the methodology and data sources used to calculate estimates of services in the current-price input-output accounts are described completely. Specific sources and methods are outlined for determining inputs, outputs and gross domestic product of service industries in the business sector.

Service Industries in the Canadian Input-Output Accounts, Vol. 2 – Occasional (15-601E, $45) is the first publication to be released in the Input-Output Accounts Sources and Methods Series. To order this new publication, see "How to Order Publications".

For more information on the content of this publication, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909) or Steve O'Brien (613-951-8910), Input-Output Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

January 1993

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in January at December's level of 131.6 (1986 = 100).

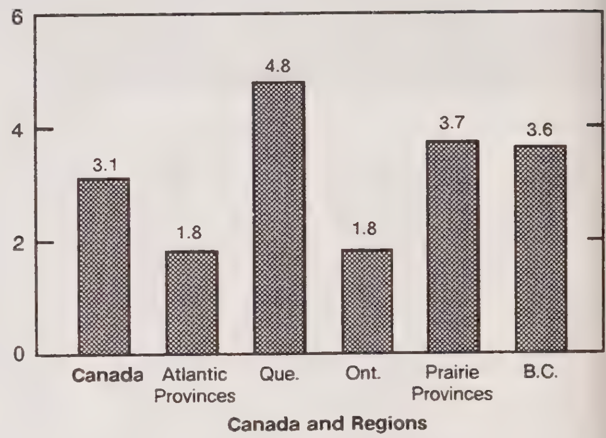
The index for Calgary increased by a marginal 0.1% in January due to increments that occurred in existing contracts; however, the increase was not large enough to alter the composite index for Canada.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 3.1% from 127.7 in January 1992 to 131.6 in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement Percentage Change: 1993 January / 1992 January



For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ☐

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

January 1993
(1986 = 100)

	January 1993	December 1992	January 1992	% change January 1993/ December 1992	% change January 1993/ January 1992
Canada	**131.6**	**131.6**	**127.7**	**–**	**3.1**
St. John's	125.6	125.6	119.6	–	5.0
Halifax	121.4	121.4	120.2	–	1.0
Saint John	130.8	130.8	130.8	–	–
Quebec City	139.4	139.4	133.0	–	4.8
Chicoutimi	139.3	139.3	133.0	–	4.7
Montreal	139.5	139.5	133.1	–	4.8
Ottawa	136.4	136.4	134.0	–	1.8
Toronto	139.5	139.5	137.0	–	1.8
Hamilton	133.2	133.2	130.7	–	1.9
St. Catharines	136.4	136.4	134.0	–	1.8
Kitchener	131.3	131.3	129.2	–	1.6
London	135.3	135.3	133.0	–	1.7
Windsor	136.2	136.2	133.5	–	2.0
Sudbury	137.0	137.0	134.2	–	2.1
Thunder Bay	135.7	135.7	134.0	–	1.3
Winnipeg	121.9	121.9	119.7	–	1.8
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Calgary	125.5	125.4	119.1	0.1	5.4
Edmonton	121.8	121.8	117.3	–	3.8
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	123.9	–	3.7
Victoria	128.5	128.5	124.2	–	3.5

* *Based on average hourly earnings data.*
\- *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales
January 1993 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for January totalled $710 million, up 3.1% from January 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $397 million and sales for the junior category were $314 million.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
January 1993

January 1993 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
December 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,569 million for December 1992, an increase of 5.8% over the $1,484 million reported for the same period of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The December 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags
Fourth Quarter 1992

Data for the fourth quarter of 1992 on plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts
1992

Data on the pack of processed brussels sprouts for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Service Industries in the Canadian Input-Output Accounts, No. 2 - Occasional.
Catalogue number 15-601E
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, November 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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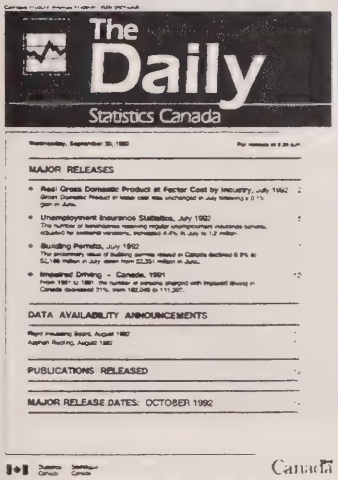

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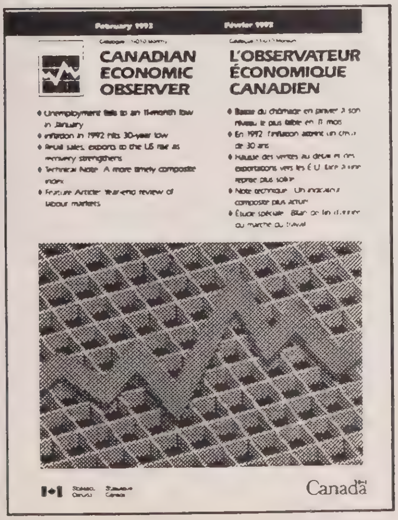
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

February 1993

The February issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in January, a technical note on the new composite index and a feature article on developments in the labour markets in 1992. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Continued

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

December 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports grew by $212 million in December to reach $14.0 billion. Contributing most to the overall increase were larger exports of automotive products ($260 million) and machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment ($109 million). Partially offsetting those increases were declines in exports of energy (-$57 million) and forestry (-$21 million) products.

Seasonally adjusted imports increased by $215 million to reach $13.0 billion in December, a record level. Most of the increase came from automotive products ($235 million), but imports also increased for industrial goods other than precious metals ($74 million) and agricultural and fishing products ($70 million).

With exports and imports increasing by virtually the same amount, the merchandise trade surplus remained stable at $1.0 billion in December.

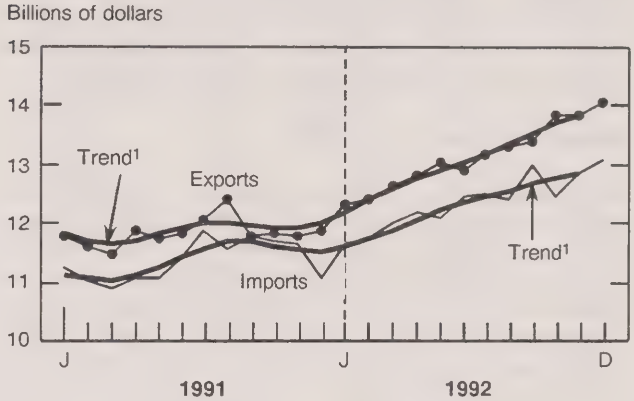
Trends

Seasonally adjusted series have been further smoothed using moving averages, to give a clearer picture of the underlying trends in trade.

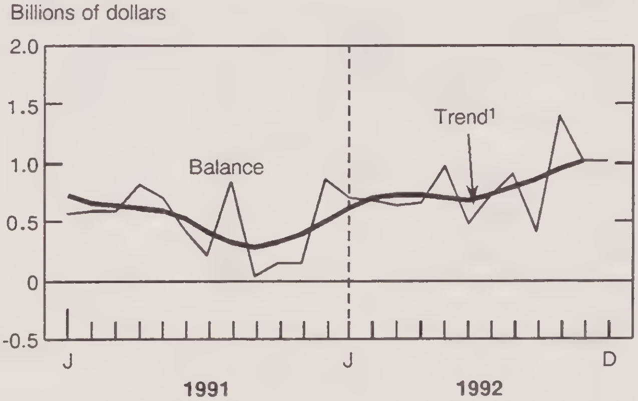
Exports, on an upward trend for over a year, were more than 15% above their level of December 1991. Increases were noted for all sectors except agricultural products. Among the more stable commodities, forestry products rose to a level some 23% higher than December 1991. During the same period, industrial and agricultural machinery exports increased 10% and exports of other machinery and equipment increased 25%. Industrial goods other than precious metals rose 11% above December 1991. Miscellaneous consumer goods continued their upward trend, increasing by almost 2% this month. More importantly, over the last few months, their growth rate has accelerated.

Among the more volatile commodity groupings, automotive products were particularly strong, up more than 2.0% this month, and up 16% since December 1991. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment grew by 10% over the same period. Agricultural and fishing products declined for the fourth month in a row. Wheat exports dropped by 7.0% (down 21.0% since last December). Energy exports increased marginally this month (0.2%).

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

The trend in imports increased once again, this time by almost 1%, bringing imports 12% higher than December 1991. Among the more stable commodity groupings, increases continued for agricultural products (almost 2%), industrial goods other than precious metals (about 1%) and miscellaneous consumer goods (0.5%). Agricultural imports were 14% above their December 1991 level. Forestry products fell for the first time in almost a year, but only very slightly. Imports of machinery and

equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment declined marginally as well; despite these latest declines, their level remained 11% above the year-earlier period.

Except for a decline in energy products (-2.0%), imports increased in all of the more volatile product groupings. Imports of automotive products increased 2.0% this month and 13.0% since December 1991. Aircraft and other transportation equipment increased 2.6%, but imports of precious metals fell 2.5%.

Annual Perspective – 1992

Total exports for 1992 reached a record $157.5 billion, 11% higher than 1991, the largest year-over-year change since 1984. Most of this growth came from the automotive products and machinery and equipment sectors, where exports increased by $5.4 billion and $3.0 billion, respectively. Imports totalled $148.1 billion, an increase of 9% from 1991. This gain was driven chiefly by imports of machinery and equipment (+$3.3 billion), industrial goods and materials (+$2.7 billion) and automotive products (+$2.6 billion).

With exports expanding faster than imports, the trade balance advanced to $9.5 billion in 1992, a $3.7 billion increase over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the December 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)
($ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	December 1992	November 1992	October 1992	December 1991	December 1992	November 1992	October 1992	December 1991
United States	11,307	10,887	10,715	8,999	9,345	9,336	8,850	7,465
Other Trading Areas	2,739	2,947	3,122	2,864	3,698	3,492	3,584	3,551
Total	**14,046**	**13,834**	**13,837**	**11,862**	**13,043**	**12,828**	**12,434**	**11,016**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,133	1,128	1,217	1,170	912	842	836	754
Energy Products	1,348	1,405	1,355	1,268	490	594	491	565
Forestry Products	1,981	2,002	1,942	1,568	114	122	122	96
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,559	2,635	2,583	2,349	2,391	2,298	2,251	1,909
Machinery and Equipment	2,841	2,732	2,925	2,286	3,988	3,983	3,845	3,379
Automotive Products	3,582	3,322	3,192	2,760	3,151	2,916	2,853	2,516
Other Consumer Goods	372	331	346	283	1,602	1,664	1,634	1,420
Special Transactions Trade	268	317	321	214	334	354	350	307

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend
(Percentage Change)

	Exports				Imports			
	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991
Agricultural and Fishing Products	-3.8	-3.7	-2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	-0.1
Energy Products	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	-2.0	-2.4	-2.5	-0.5
Forestry Products	3.2	3.7	3.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.2
Industrial Goods and Materials	1.0	1.2	1.3	-0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	-0.7
Machinery and Equipment	1.7	2.0	2.0	-0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.5
Automotive Products	2.2	1.9	1.4	-1.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	-1.6
Other Consumer Goods	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7
Special Transactions Trade	0.3	1.1	2.0	-1.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1

■

Sales of Natural Gas

December 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during December 1992 totalled 6 572 million cubic metres, a 4.0% increase over the December 1991 level.
- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in December 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from December 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 2 093 million cubic metres (+11.1%); commercial sales, 1 634 million cubic metres (+8.5%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 845 million cubic metres (-2.8%).
- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in residential sales in December 1992 was primarily due to colder than normal weather conditions in Western Canada.
- From January to December 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 56 213 million cubic metres, a 2.8% increase over the same period in 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 14 208 million cubic metres (+4.1%); commercial sales, 11 346 million cubic metres (+0.8%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 30 659 million cubic metres (+3.0%).

The December 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
December 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct [1]	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
Quebec	69 894	170 079	322 226	3 307	565 506
Ontario	893 722	612 470	807 386	217 134	2 530 712
Manitoba	121 314	102 442	58 125	575	282 456
Saskatchewan	157 356	93 782	4 509	229 694	485 341
Alberta	577 207	437 519	864 833	–	1 879 559
British Columbia	273 909	217 312	148 252	188 577	828 050
December 1992 – Canada	**2 093 402**	**1 633 604**	**2 205 331**	**639 287**	**6 571 624**
December 1991 – Canada	1 884 194	1 505 947	2 407 818	519 518	6 317 477
% change	11.1	8.5	-2.8		4.0
Year-to-date Canada 1992	**14 207 486**	**11 346 408**	**24 368 731**	**6 290 364**	**56 212 989**
Year-to-date Canada 1991	13 645 892	11 258 630	24 957 972	4 808 437	54 670 931
% change	4.1	0.8	3.0		2.8

Degree Days [2]	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
December 1992	688	546	1 071	1 116	951	1 055
December 1991	785	574	896	900	698	387

1 Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.
2 A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.
– Nil or zero.
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1992

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651-3685.

The December 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ended February 13, 1993

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended February 13, 1993 totalled 277 021 tonnes, a 6.3% increase from the preceding week's total of 260 617 tonnes but down 1.0% from the year-earlier 279 824 tonnes. The cumulative total at February 13, 1993 was 1 665 407 tonnes, a 4.8% increase from 1 589 144 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 2.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of February 7, 1993 decreased 9.9% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tobacco Products

January 1993

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.01 billion cigarettes in January 1993, a 10.8% increase from the 3.62^r (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1992.

Domestic sales in January 1993 totalled 1.99 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 18.8% from the 2.45 billion cigarettes sold in January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The January 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

For-hire Trucking Statistics (commodity origin and destination)

First Half 1991

Preliminary results are available from the For-hire Trucking (commodity origin and destination) Survey for the first half of 1991. The survey measures the inter-city (distances of 25km or more) commodity movements of Canadian-domiciled for-hire carriers.

Highlights

- Almost 60 million tonnes of commodities were transported within Canada during the first half of 1991, a drop of 18% compared to the first half of 1990.

- The number of domestic shipments dropped by 6%, from 13.9 million in the first half of 1990 to 13.1 million in the first half of 1991.

- Revenue earned from transporting these domestic shipments totalled $2.39 billion in the first half of 1991, a drop from $2.46 billion the previous year.

- About 23 billion tonne-kilometres were recorded within Canada, compared to 27 billion tonne-kilometres for the first half of 1990.

Data for the first half of 1991 will appear in *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (50-002, $9.40/$75), scheduled for release at the beginning of March.

Annual for-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination) data will be published in *Trucking in Canada*, 1991 (53-222, $45), scheduled for release at the end of 1993.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division, fax (613-951-0579). ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

February 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the cold storage of frozen poultry products at February 1, 1993 and revised figures for January 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

January 1993

Data on soft drinks for January 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Cauliflower

1992

Data on the pack of processed cauliflower for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Annual Retail Sales by Province

1990

Results of the Annual Retail Trade Survey for 1990 are now available by province and industry group.

Annual retail sales for 1990 totalled $196 billion. After accounting for improved coverage of retail outlets and adjusting data for 1989 accordingly, the year-to-year increase was an estimated 2.5%.

For further information, including a reconciliation of the 1989 and 1990 data, please contact Oliver Code (613-951-2849), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, February 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Oils and Fats, December 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; ther Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, December 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Consumer Price Index, January 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, February 19, 1993.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, December 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Touriscope: International Travel - Advance Information, December 1992. Vol. 8, No. 12.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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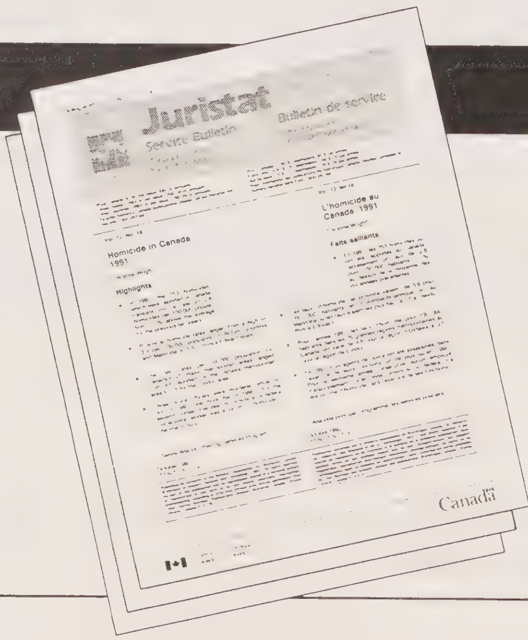

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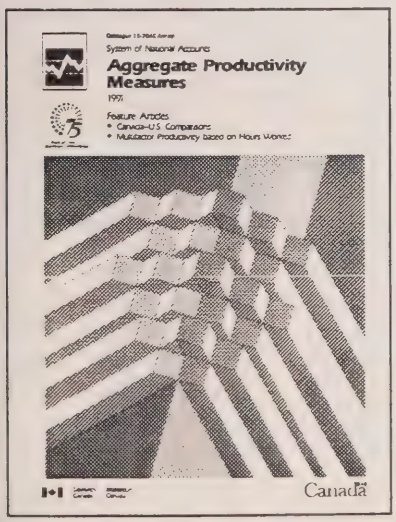
(continued on page 2)



Aggregate Productivity Measures
1991

The second edition of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* for 1991 presents multifactor productivity estimates based on hours worked instead of on persons at work as the measure of labour input. Also included are the most recent estimates of labour productivity and multifactor productivity for most industries in the business sector.

Two articles are also featured. The first presents results from a study that compared detailed estimates of the productivity of manufacturing industries in both Canada and the United States. The second analyzes the impact of the new measure of labour input (hours worked) on the multifactor productivity estimates; it also describes the sources, concepts and methods used to develop the new estimates.

The 1991 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), Input-Output Division.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

January 1993

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986=100) for Canada increased 0.4% between December 1992 and January 1993 to 129.6. Six of the seven major components recorded price increases, with the major advances in the Clothing and Food aggregates. Price increases were also noted for a number of items supplied or regulated by governments including electricity, motor vehicle insurance, cablevision, water and local transportation.

Between January 1992 and January 1993, the All-items index rose by 2.0%, slightly less than the 2.1% year-over-year change seen in December 1992.

The seasonally adjusted All-items CPI advanced by 0.2% in January. This was down slightly from a revised December increase of 0.3%. (Customarily, the seasonally adjusted figures are revised every January.) The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (October 1992 to January 1993) was 3.1%. The corresponding figure for December was 3.2%.

Food

A 0.9% rise in the Food index was due to a 1.1% increase in the prices of Food Purchased from Stores and a 0.3% advance in the costs of Food Purchased in Restaurants.

Within Food Purchased from Stores, the main contributor to January's change was a 7.9% jump in fresh vegetable prices. Notable increases were observed for celery (34.4%), cucumbers (22.6%), onions (11.7%) and carrots (11.9%). The increases were related to an increased reliance on foreign sources and reduced international supplies. Other products exerting upward pressure were fresh fruit (1.6%), meat (0.8%) and carbonated beverages (2.3%). Within the meat component, increases were noted for ready-cooked meats, turkeys (due to the return from holiday specials), cured meats, and beef; but veal prices declined. The prices of bakery products dropped as well.

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 2.2%, its largest increase since December 1991. The Food Purchased from Stores index rose 2.4% and the Food Purchased from Restaurants index rose 1.6%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.4%. January's change was largely driven by three major components: Clothing, Housing and Transportation. Also increasing, but having a more moderate influence, were the Health and Personal Care and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages indexes. Recreation, Reading and Education was the only major component to decline.

The Clothing index went up 1.3% in January, as prices were returning to regular levels after December sales. A 1.6% advance in the Women's Wear component resulted from price increases for dresses, sportswear, and winter coats and jackets, while a 1.3% advance in the Men's Wear component resulted from price increases for dress shirts, sweaters, and winter coats and jackets. The Girls' Wear (2.2%) and Boys' Wear (1.7%) components provided minor additional upward pressure.

The 0.2% rise in the Housing component was largely attributable to much higher rates for electricity (2.5%). Marked increases were noted in several parts of the country, particularly in Ontario and Saskatchewan, where provincial suppliers raised their rates. Water rates (4.1%) were also higher and reflected price rises for both flat and metered rates in numerous municipalities throughout the country. Rent (0.1%) also had an upward influence on January's movement as did telephone and postal services. The index for postal services rose due to a price increase and the end of discounts on holiday mailings. Slightly offsetting these increases was a 0.2% decline in mortgage interest cost.

After declining in December, the Transportation component moved up 0.4% in January. The main contributor to the monthly change was a 2.2% hike in motor vehicle insurance premiums, coming almost entirely from increases in British Columbia. Other contributing factors were higher prices for purchases of automotive vehicles (0.2%) and for city transportation (2.3%), and higher fees charged for motor vehicle registrations (2.3%). Gasoline prices declined 0.3% in January as a result of price competition.

The Health and Personal Care index increased 0.5% in January. A 0.7% rise for personal care items reflected price increases for toiletries and cosmetics, particularly shampoo.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index edged up 0.2% in January due, for the most part, to slightly higher alcoholic beverage prices.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index was the only component to decline in January, falling back 0.5%. Seasonally lower costs for travel tours more than offset higher cablevision charges.

Over the 12-month period from January 1992 to January 1993, the All-items excluding Food index increased 2.1%. This was marginally lower than the 12-month change of 2.2% posted in December 1992.

Energy

The Energy index rose markedly in January by 0.6%. Electricity rates, up 3.5%, were the primary force driving January's increase, while natural gas was only marginally higher than a month earlier. Counter-balancing some of January's increase was a drop of 0.3% in gasoline prices.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index moved up 0.4% in January after declining slightly in December. On a year-over-year basis, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index increased by 2.2%.

Goods and Services

After showing no change in December, the Goods index rose 0.6% in January. All components showed price advances in January, with Non-Durable goods up 0.8%, Semi-Durable goods 1.1% and Durable goods 0.2%. The Services index edged up 0.1%.

From January 1992 to January 1993, the Goods index advanced 2.0%, a change only slightly greater than December's but substantially higher than movements seen throughout most of 1992. The Non-Durable Goods component rose 2.0%, Durable Goods 2.8% and Semi-Durable Goods 1.3%. The Services index was up 2.1%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada

(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change January 1993 from	
	January 1993	December 1992	January 1992	December 1992	January 1992
All-items	**129.6**	**129.1**	**127.0**	**0.4**	**2.0**
Food	122.3	121.2	119.7	0.9	2.2
Housing	127.6	127.3	125.9	0.2	1.4
Clothing	129.8	128.1	127.6	1.3	1.7
Transportation	124.9	124.4	120.4	0.4	3.7
Health and personal care	133.3	132.6	129.4	0.5	3.0
Recreation, reading and education	132.6	133.3	130.6	-0.5	1.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.8	170.5	166.6	0.2	2.5
All-items excluding food	131.3	130.8	128.6	0.4	2.1
All-items excluding food and energy	131.9	131.5	129.1	0.3	2.2
Goods	125.4	124.6	123.0	0.6	2.0
Services	134.6	134.4	131.8	0.1	2.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.2	77.5	78.7		
All-items (1981 = 100)	171.6				

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from no change for Charlottetown/Summerside and Halifax to 0.9% for Victoria. In Halifax, increases for food and housing were completely offset by declines in the other five components, while in Charlottetown/Summerside, the increases in the indexes for Food, Housing, and Recreation, Reading and Education were counterbalanced by lower Clothing prices. In Victoria, all components except Housing showed price increases, the most important being Transportation and Food.

Between January 1992 and January 1993, increases in the city CPIs varied from a low of 0.6% in Halifax to a high of 4.1% in Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the upward movement originated in the Food index, where higher prices were recorded for fresh fruit, prepared meats, poultry, cured meats, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and household textiles. Charges for basic telephone services advanced, but were partly offset by declines in long-distance charges. The Transportation index fell, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset increased vehicle registration fees and higher prices for trucks and vans. A further offset came from decreased charges for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors contributing an upward influence were higher food prices, particularly for soft drinks, beef, poultry, pork, cured meats and sugar. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increased charges for electricity and water were recorded. Higher recreation charges were also noted, particularly for cablevision services and for fees and dues relating to health facilities. Completely offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and decreased transportation charges. The drop in the latter was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline, which more than offset increased charges for vehicle registration, drivers' licenses and new trucks and vans. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Halifax

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as advances in the Food and Housing indexes were completely offset by declines in the remaining five major component indexes. Within Food, most of the upward pressure came from higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, restaurant meals, beef and sugar. The greatest downward influence came from the Transportation index and reflected lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for packaged holiday trips, personal care supplies, clothing and alcoholic beverages. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.1%. A rise in the Food index had the largest upward influence, as price increases were recorded for beef, fresh vegetables, sugar, dairy products, soft drinks and prepared meats. The Housing index also advanced, reflecting higher household operating expenses and increased charges for household textiles and rented accommodation. Higher prices for personal care supplies were recorded as well. A decline in the Transportation index had a major moderating effect, mainly due to lower prices for gasoline, new cars and highway bus travel. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for packaged holiday trips, cigarettes and clothing. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Quebec City

Advances in the Food and Clothing indexes were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were recorded for fresh produce, and to a lesser extent, for soft drinks, prepared meats and poultry. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for packaged holiday trips and beer. The Transportation index also declined, as lower prices for gasoline and new cars more than offset price increases for vehicle registration, local bus travel, and the purchase of trucks and vans. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indexes. The greatest upward impact came from the Food index, (due mainly to higher prices for fresh produce), followed by the Clothing index. Increased transportation charges were also noted, particularly for automotive vehicles, local bus travel and vehicle registration. A rise in the Housing index also had a notable impact and reflected advances in household operating expenses, natural gas charges and household textile costs. Charges for personal care supplies rose as well. A slight moderating effect came from the Recreation index due to lower prices for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Ottawa

Advances in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for electricity, while the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, as higher prices for new automobiles and increased fares for local transit were only partly offset by a drop in gasoline prices and a decline in parking charges. Personal care supply costs were up as well. The Recreation index declined slightly as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset a rise in charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%, mainly reflecting advances in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for electricity, while the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products, turkey and restaurant meals. Price increases were also registered for personal care supplies and for automotive vehicles. The Recreation index dropped as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset higher charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.6%. A sharp rise in the Clothing index had the greatest upward impact, followed by advances in the Housing and Food indexes. Within Housing, increased charges for electricity were the main contributor, while the rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for soft drinks, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, turkey and beef. Price increases for automotive vehicles were recorded as well. The Recreation index declined as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset increased charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Winnipeg

Higher clothing prices accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from price increases for personal care supplies and higher charges for water. A decline in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce and beef, had a considerable dampening effect. The Recreation index also dropped as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for recreational equipment. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Regina

Advances in the Clothing, Housing and Food indexes explained the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for electricity, water and piped gas accounted for the rise in the Housing index, while price increases for poultry, soft drinks, prepared meats, fresh vegetables and cereal products caused the rise in the Food index. Higher prices for gasoline were also recorded. Charges for packaged holiday trips declined, causing the Recreation index to fall. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Saskatoon

Advances in the Clothing and Housing indexes were the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, increased charges for electricity, piped gas and water were recorded, along with increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings. The Food index rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, prepared meats, cereal and

bakery products, and soft drinks. Price increases for personal care supplies were also recorded. The Recreation index declined, as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset increased charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A large part of the upward impact came from a rise in the Clothing index, followed by advances in the Housing and Food indexes. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for water and piped gas, while the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals and turkey. Higher prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. The Transportation index advanced slightly, as price increases for automotive vehicles were largely offset by a decline in gasoline prices. A drop in the Recreation index had a moderating impact and reflected lower prices for packaged holiday trips. This decline more than offset increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for recreational equipment. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward influence came from the Transportation index, and mainly reflected higher prices for gasoline. Higher clothing prices also exerted a notable upward impact, as did a rise in the Food index. The latter advanced in response to higher prices for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, dairy products, soft drinks and pork. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for water, household textiles and personal care supplies. The Recreation index advanced slightly, as increased charges for cablevision services were largely offset by a drop in prices for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.8%, reflecting advances in all seven major component indexes. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index and was mainly due to a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. Higher prices for clothing and a rise in the Food index (notably for soft drinks, beef, restaurant meals and dairy products) added further upward pressure. Price increases for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cablevision services and fees for health facilities were also registered. The Housing index rose slightly in response to higher household operating expenses and increased charges for water, rented accommodation and piped gas. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Victoria

Higher transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance premiums and gasoline, were among the main contributors to the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh produce, beef, poultry and soft drinks. Higher prices for clothing, alcoholic beverages, cablevision services and personal care supplies also exerted considerable upward influence. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.2%, largely as a result of higher prices for food and clothing. The rise in the Food index reflected price advances for fresh produce, poultry, cereal and bakery products, beef and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher prices for gasoline. Moderating these advances were lower housing charges, particularly for electricity, household operation and household furnishings and equipment. Prices for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Yellowknife

Higher food prices (notably for soft drinks, fresh produce, bakery products, dairy products and beef) were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also had considerable upward influence. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for packaged holiday trips, recreational equipment and automotive vehicles. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

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For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transpor-tation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
January 1993 index	123.0	116.1	118.1	128.5	119.7	127.2	130.9	150.1
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1
% change from January 1992	2.0	2.2	0.3	2.4	2.9	0.7	1.2	7.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
January 1993 index	127.7	126.2	120.4	121.4	119.8	138.4	132.5	187.2
% change from December 1992	0.0	1.0	0.2	-2.3	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.6	2.4	0.5	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.1	0.3
Halifax								
January 1993 index	126.0	128.6	118.9	124.1	120.0	128.8	127.8	172.3
% change from December 1992	0.0	1.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.8	-1.2	-0.2
% change from January 1992	0.6	0.1	-0.3	2.6	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.0
Saint John								
January 1993 index	125.7	125.6	120.5	125.6	120.0	130.1	126.8	170.8
% change from December 1992	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.2
% change from January 1992	0.9	2.4	0.2	3.3	2.1	2.8	1.1	-5.8
Quebec City								
January 1993 index	128.9	120.3	127.2	135.4	118.9	135.6	136.0	168.7
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.9	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.9	2.6	1.0	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.6	1.4
Montreal								
January 1993 index	131.0	121.0	130.8	135.9	120.5	135.6	139.1	173.9
% change from December 1992	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	-1.1	0.3
% change from January 1992	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.9
Ottawa								
January 1993 index	129.4	122.6	127.8	129.9	125.2	137.1	131.3	167.2
% change from December 1992	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.0
% change from January 1992	2.1	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.1	0.5	3.3
Toronto								
January 1993 index	130.8	122.3	131.1	128.6	126.8	136.6	132.9	164.8
% change from December 1992	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	-1.0	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.1	4.4	1.9	1.1	2.1
Thunder Bay								
January 1993 index	128.5	120.9	126.5	130.7	125.4	127.9	130.9	168.7
% change from December 1992	0.6	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.0
% change from January 1992	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.3	-0.9
Winnipeg								
January 1993 index	128.7	126.8	123.9	130.3	125.2	131.3	134.2	164.4
% change from December 1992	0.2	-0.9	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.5	-0.2	0.0
% change from January 1992	2.4	3.3	0.3	1.7	5.4	2.4	3.6	1.9
Regina								
January 1993 index	129.7	129.1	119.6	129.1	133.6	143.4	130.4	174.6
% change from December 1992	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.1
% change from January 1992	3.5	3.2	2.0	2.0	6.8	2.9	1.2	9.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
January 1993 index	128.1	128.4	119.4	128.1	126.5	154.4	129.3	160.5
% change from December 1992	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.1
% change from January 1992	2.9	3.3	1.2	2.0	5.6	2.5	1.9	6.8
Edmonton								
January 1993 index	127.8	119.9	122.8	126.3	126.3	131.8	132.7	181.3
% change from December 1992	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	5.7	3.1	1.8	1.9
Calgary								
January 1993 index	127.6	121.4	122.2	127.4	123.3	130.0	132.8	179.9
% change from December 1992	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	6.1	4.1	2.2	1.8
Vancouver								
January 1993 index	130.6	130.1	124.5	124.7	135.4	126.5	131.8	165.6
% change from December 1992	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	1.3
% change from January 1992	4.1	4.8	4.3	2.3	5.0	2.8	2.1	6.4
Victoria								
January 1993 index	128.7	127.9	121.0	126.0	133.8	126.4	130.6	165.6
% change from December 1992	0.9	1.3	-0.1	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
% change from January 1992	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.6	4.7	3.7	0.8	5.7
Whitehorse								
January 1993 index	123.9	118.8	122.6	129.8	116.2	125.6	124.7	149.8
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.4	-0.4	2.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
% change from January 1992	1.2	1.1	0.2	4.3	3.8	-2.5	0.9	0.5
Yellowknife								
January 1993 index	125.1	115.3	120.5	131.7	120.3	118.9	128.0	164.4
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.0	-0.5	1.1	-0.9	0.1
% change from January 1992	1.1	-1.4	0.7	2.7	3.0	-0.9	1.7	2.4

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

January 1993

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 147 658 thousand square metres in January 1993, a decrease of 0.3% from the 148 088r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

The January 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

December 1992

Canadian firms produced 165 429 cubic metres of construction type plywood during December 1992, an increase of 30.6% from the 126 634 cubic metres produced during December 1991.

From January to December 1992, production totalled 1 838 275 cubic metres, an increase of 7.8% from the 1 705 452 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publication".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

December 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 745 299 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December 1992, an increase of 24.1% from the 2 211 618 cubic metres produced in December 1991.

From January to December 1992, production totalled 33 395 844 cubic metres, an increase of 6.3% from the 31 406 054 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The December 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Long-term Debt of Local Governments

January 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

December 1992

At December 31, 1992, estimates of the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $234 million, down $20 million from September 1992 and down $246 million from December 31, 1991. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds

1991/92

Supply and disposition tables for Canada pertaining to the major grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, canola, corn and soybeans) are now available for the 1991/92 crop year (August 1 to July 31).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.

The 1991/92 issue of *Grain Trade of Canada* (22-201, $39) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables

1992

Data on the pack of processed mixed vegetables for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Blueberries

1992

Data on the pack of processed blueberries for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples), 1992 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Newsprint Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled $6,706.9 million, down 10.9% from $7,526.6 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Coated and Treated Paper Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled $589.6 million, down 1.4% from $598.2 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5492.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled $1,590.4 million, up 9.9% from $1,447.7 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Iron Foundries

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries (SIC 2941) totalled $897.4 million, down 11.5% from $1,013.6 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Sinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

■

Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled $413.9 million, down 7.3% from $446.4 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

■

Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled $775.8 million, down 17.8% from $943.4 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5514.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1991.
Catalogue number 15-204E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Trucking in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 53-222
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Gas Utilities, November 1992.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. *Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the* Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 *(11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20).*

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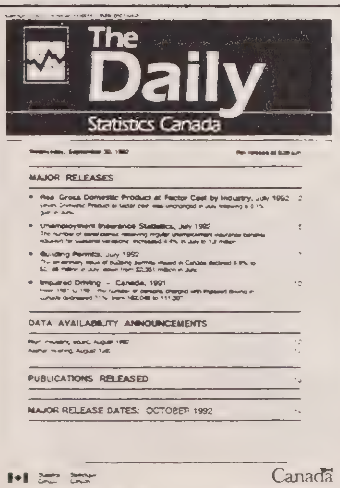
Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.

Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
22	Retail Trade	December 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1992
23	Census of Population: Ethnic Origin and Dwellings	1991
24	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1992
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	December 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1992
25	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1992
25	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1993
25	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1993
26	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1993
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1992
26	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1992
26	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

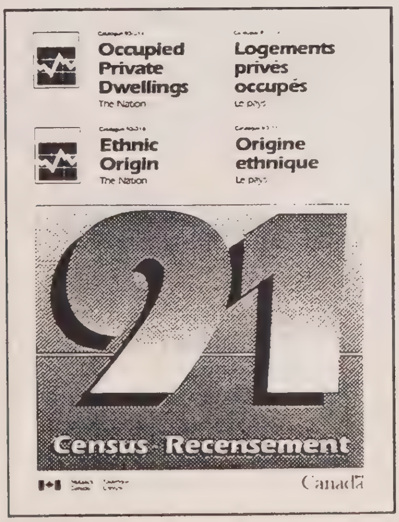
Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Monday, February 22, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Ethnic Origin and Occupied Private Dwellings

1991 Census

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will be dedicated to census data on the ethnic origins of people living in Canada and on the condition of Canada's housing stock.

Two publications will accompany this data release. *Ethnic Origin – The Nation* (93-315, $40) presents information on ethnic ancestry by age and sex, and by single and multiple responses. It also includes a list of ethnic origins collected in the 1991, 1986 and 1981 Censuses. *Occupied Private Dwellings – The Nation* (93-314, $40) presents information on dwelling characteristics based on a 20% sample of households from the 1991 Census. Both publications provide data for Canada, the provinces/territories and census metropolitan areas.

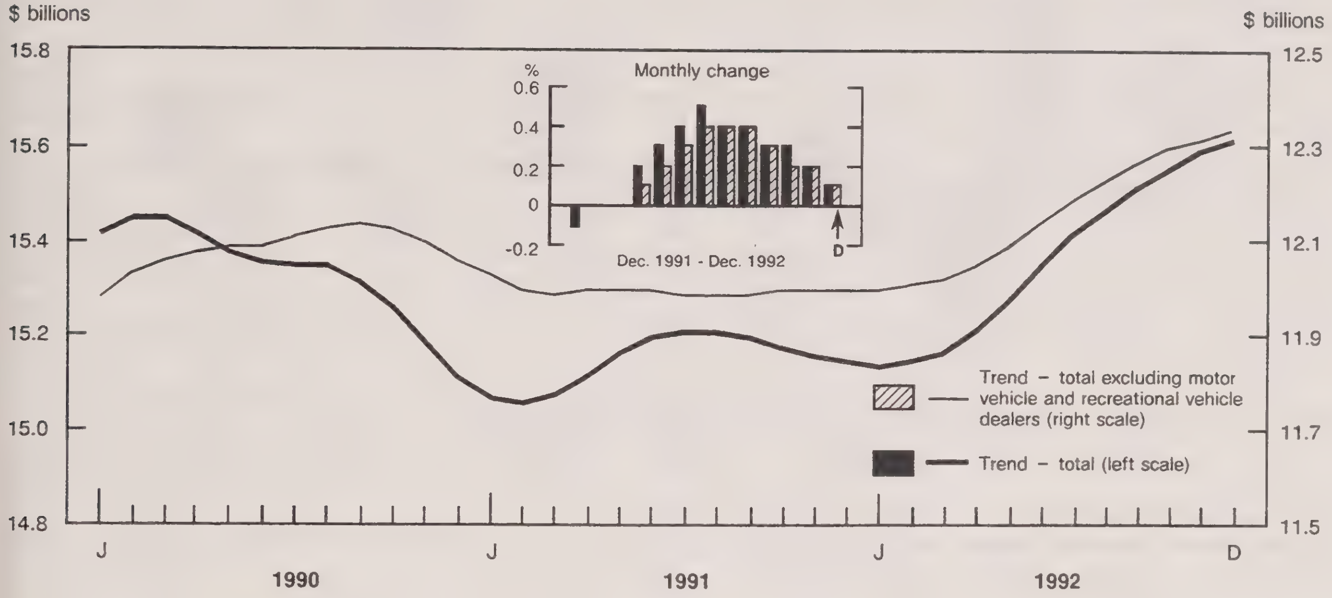
The March 2, 1993 issue of *The Daily* will be dedicated to labour force activity, industry and occupation data from the 1991 Census.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



1 Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade

December 1992

Highlights

Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted retail sales remained unchanged in December at $15.7 billion, following a 0.5% increase in November. Compared to December 1991, this was a 3.5% gain.

Major Components
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

The unchanged retail sales level in December was due to offsetting movements. In dollar terms, the most significant changes were in the drug (-1.5%) and "other" (+0.7%) groups.

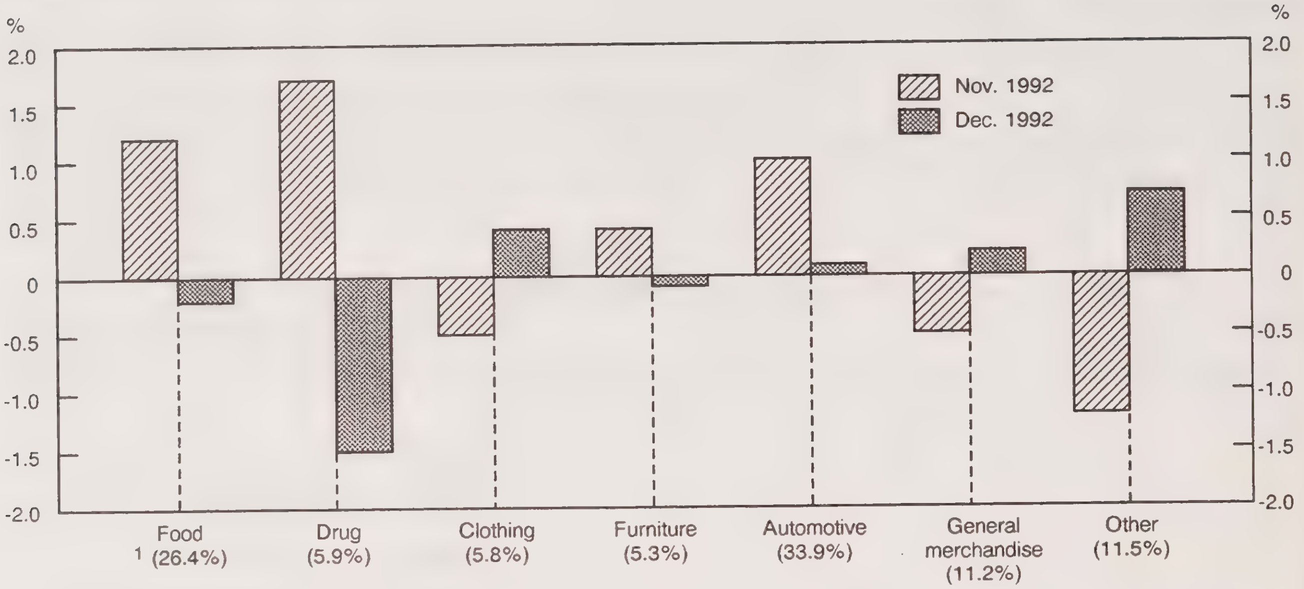
Drug Group: -1.5%

The 1.5% sales decrease in December by drug and patent medicine stores partly offset the 1.7% gain in November. This was the first decrease in 1992 and left sales 9.8% higher than in December 1991.

"Other" Group: +0.7%

Higher sales by the "other" group in December (+0.7%) followed a 1.2% decline in November and a 0.9% gain in October. During 1992, the sales movement of this group fluctuated from month to month and ended the year 3.1% higher than in December 1991. The December increase was mainly attributed to "other retail stores" that reported higher sales (+1.1%) in December but lower sales (-2.8%) in November.

Monthly Change in Seasonally Adjusted Retail Sales, by Major Group



1 *Percentage of total sales*

Regions
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

Seven provinces posted sales decreases in December, ranging from -1.4% in Prince Edward Island to -0.1% Newfoundland. Notable increases were reported by Saskatchewan (+2.9%) and Manitoba (+2.2%).

Quarterly Sales
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

Total retail trade increased 1.0% in the fourth quarter of 1992, continuing the upward movement observed in the second (+0.9%) and third (+1.5%) quarters.

Trend
(current dollars)

The trend for retail sales (up 0.1% in December) has been rising since March 1992, but at a decelerating rate since June. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period.)

Annual Sales – 1992 Preliminary Estimates
(current dollars)

Retail sales estimates for 1992 totalled $184.5 billion, an increase of 1.8%. By contrast, this gain followed a decline of 1.8% in 1991, which followed increases of 1.7% in 1990 and 4.2% in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417.

The December 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

December 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted Dec. 1991	Unadjusted Nov. 1992r	Unadjusted Dec. 1992p	Unadjusted Dec. 1992/1991	Seasonally Adjusted Dec. 1991	Seasonally Adjusted Sept. 1992r	Seasonally Adjusted Oct. 1992r	Seasonally Adjusted Nov. 1992r	Seasonally Adjusted Dec. 1992p	Seasonally Adjusted Dec./Nov. 1992r	Seasonally Adjusted Dec. 1992/1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,721	3,584	4,103	10.3	3,652	3,801	3,804	3,858	3,852	-0.1	5.5
All other food stores	359	268	347	-3.6	298	291	290	284	282	-0.8	-5.4
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,042	924	1,158	11.1	840	910	921	936	922	-1.5	9.8
Clothing											
Shoe stores	182	143	180	-0.7	132	127	129	126	126	--	-4.2
Men's clothing stores	275	175	296	7.6	139	137	136	141	140	-0.1	1.1
Women's clothing stores	506	327	493	-2.6	338	314	314	311	311	0.1	-7.9
Other clothing stores	533	365	565	6.0	312	329	325	321	324	1.0	3.8
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	856	711	943	10.2	635	649	653	659	669	1.6	5.4
Household furnishings stores	201	194	206	2.6	163	181	180	178	167	-6.2	2.2
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,504	2,997	2,724	8.8	3,136	3,252	3,244	3,297	3,302	0.2	5.3
Gasoline service stations	1,116	1,140	1,148	2.9	1,106	1,143	1,143	1,147	1,149	0.1	3.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	938	932	969	3.2	870	854	870	868	869	0.1	-0.1
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	2,920	2,136	3,010	3.1	1,764	1,750	1,755	1,746	1,749	0.2	-0.9
Other											
Other semi-durable goods stores	776	572	880	13.4	506	555	556	559	558	-0.1	10.4
Other durable goods stores	831	415	861	3.5	421	413	414	413	417	0.9	-1.0
All other retail stores	1,209	796	1,257	4.0	826	834	846	823	832	1.1	0.7
Total, Retail Sales	**17,969**	**15,679**	**19,139**	**6.5**	**15,138**	**15,539**	**15,581**	**15,666**	**15,671**	--	**3.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**15,465**	**12,682**	**16,415**	**6.1**	**12,002**	**12,288**	**12,337**	**12,369**	**12,368**	--	**3.1**
Department store type merchandise	8,121	5,962	8,591	5.8	5,250	5,365	5,383	5,389	5,384	-0.1	2.6
Regions											
Newfoundland	350	298	364	4.0	286	283	285	286	285	-0.1	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	77	68	83	8.1	65	69	70	69	68	-1.4	4.3
Nova Scotia	590	524	634	7.5	489	507	519	516	511	-0.9	4.5
New Brunswick	449	411	485	8.1	377	416	405	400	399	-0.4	5.7
Quebec	4,161	3,674	4,317	3.8	3,721	3,760	3,801	3,759	3,739	-0.6	0.5
Ontario	6,839	5,900	7,255	6.1	5,614	5,758	5,758	5,791	5,752	-0.7	2.5
Manitoba	637	551	696	9.2	528	528	537	541	553	2.2	4.6
Saskatchewan	527	456	564	7.1	452	439	442	448	461	2.9	2.0
Alberta	1,894	1,658	2,061	8.8	1,582	1,663	1,650	1,658	1,669	0.7	5.5
British Columbia	2,394	2,091	2,623	9.6	1,988	2,115	2,077	2,130	2,114	-0.8	6.3
Yukon	16	16	19	20.1	14	16	16	16	16	0.7	16.7
Northwest Territories	36	31	37	2.8	30	32	32	31	31	-0.8	3.7

*Trend – Total Retail Sales, Canada

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	millions of $											
1990	15,419	15,447	15,442	15,411	15,374	15,352	15,346	15,340	15,311	15,259	15,186	15,116
1991	15,068	15,053	15,073	15,116	15,161	15,194	15,207	15,205	15,193	15,175	15,157	15,143
1992	15,135	15,143	15,168	15,213	15,274	15,343	15,411	15,468	15,515	15,555	15,590	15,612
Monthly % Change (1992)	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

* Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data. Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
-- Amount too small to be expressed.
p Preliminary figure.
r Revised figure.

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

December 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,078 million in December 1992, a decrease of 0.7% from the previous month's total (revised) of $1,086 million.
- Annual department store sales with concessions for 1992 amounted to $12,979.3 million, up 0.5% from $12,919.3 million in 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,127 million at the end of December, an increase of 0.9% from the November 1992 value (revised) of $5,081 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The December 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in March.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales (including concessions), Canada

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	December 1991	November 1992	December 1992	December 1991	September 1992r	October 1992r	November 1992r	December 1992p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	2,014	1,356	2,082	1,084	1,081	1,083	1,085	1,078
Total Stocks	4,856	6,047	4,784	5,283	4,992	5,034	5,081	5,127
Stock to Sales Ratio	2.4	4.5	2.3	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

November 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in November amounted to 8.6 million cubic metres, an increase of 2.8% from November 1991. Year-to-date production at the end of November rose 4.9% over the same period in 1991, to 92.6 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil decreased 2.8% from November 1991 to 2.6 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1992 amounted to 26.6 million cubic metres, a decrease of 6.3% from the previous year.
- Exports of crude oil increased 3.5% from November 1991 to 3.8 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports totalled 43.7 million cubic metres, 9.0% higher than in 1991.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 10.5 billion cubic metres, posted a 7.5% gain over November 1991. Year-to-date production in 1992 was 10.9% higher than the previous year at 105.1 billion cubic metres.
- Exports of natural gas, at 5.3 billion cubic metres, rose 17.8% over November 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 52.4 billion cubic metres, posted a 22.3% gain over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The November 1992 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	November 1992	% Change from November 1991	January - November 1992	% Change from January - November 1991
	m^3 thousands		m^3 thousands	
Crude oil and equivalent[1]				
Production	8 581.3	2.8	92 585.7	4.9
Exports	3 825.0	3.5	43 732.0	9.0
Imports	2 646.2	-2.8	26 602.6	-6.3
Refinery receipts	6 939.1	-3.7	74 071.3	-3.5
	m^3 millions		m^3 millions	
Natural Gas[2]				
Marketable production	10 490.9	7.5	105 056.4	10.9
Exports	5 303.1	17.8	52 363.4	22.3
Canadian sales	5 473.9	-0.2	49 756.7	2.6

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

February 1993

Highlights

- From January to November 1992, available seat-kilometres on scheduled services were up 5% over the same period in 1991. However, passenger-kilometres were up 6% for the same period, resulting in a one-point increase in the passenger load factor.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In September 1992 at the 56 Transport Canada towered airports, total movements decreased by 9% from September 1991.

- Preliminary estimates indicate that 64% of passengers carried on Level I airlines' domestic scheduled services travelled on a discount ticket in the first quarter of 1992.

- In 1991, Montreal – Fort Lauderdale emerged as the most heavily travelled international city-pair for all charter regions, despite an 8% decrease between 1990 and 1991 to 236,000 passengers.

The Vol. 25, No. 2 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publication".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

December 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,146.5 million in December 1992, up 3.4% from December 1991.

Operating expenses totalled $935.1 million, an increase of 4.3% from December 1991. Net operating revenue was $211.4 million, a decrease of 0.2% from December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1992.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Occupied Private Dwellings – The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-314
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 23, 1993.

Ethnic Origin – The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-315
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 23, 1993.

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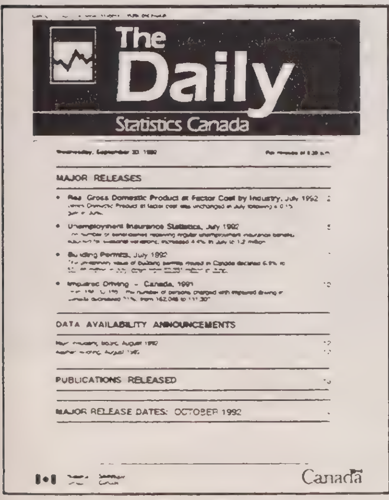
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 23, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence
Ans d'excellence

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly one-in-three respondents reported an ethnic background other than British or French
- Three-quarters of Quebec's population reported French only origins
- Ontario: a diversity of ethnic groups
- One-in-nine British Columbia residents were of Asian origins
- Half of all occupied dwellings in Canada have been built after 1970

Ethnic Origin
Occupied Private Dwellings
The Nation

Ethnic Origin presents information on ethnic ancestry from the 1991 Census for Canada, provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. A list showing the ethnic origins collected in the 1991, 1986 and 1981 Censuses is included.

Occupied Private Dwellings provides data on dwelling characteristics based on a 20 per cent sample of households from the 1991 Census. Data are shown for Canada, provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas. Selected household variables are also presented and cross-referenced.

To obtain a copy of **Ethnic Origin** (93-315, $40) or **Occupied Private Dwellings** (93-314, $40), see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Today's Daily contains information on the ethnic origins of people living in Canada and on the condition of Canada's housing stock.

Who we are –

Defining ethnic origin

Ethnic origin – as defined in the Census – refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which an individual's ancestors belonged; it pertains to the ancestral roots or origins of the population and not to place of birth, citizenship or nationality.

Census data show that although the share of the population made up of immigrants has remained relatively stable – about 16 per cent – during the past several decades, there has been a substantial change from where more recent immigrants have come. This, in turn, is reflected in the increasing ethnic and cultural diversity of Canada's population.

In 1991, 19.2 million people, or 71 per cent of the population, reported only one ethnic origin, down slightly from 72 per cent in 1986. Nearly 8 million people, or 29 per cent of the population, reported more than one ethnic origin, indicating they were of mixed ethnic ancestry.

There was considerable regional variation in the reporting of single and multiple ethnic backgrounds. Quebec had the highest proportion of single responses, with 92 per cent of the population reporting one ethnic origin. On the other hand, the Yukon Territory had the highest proportion of multiple responses, with nearly one-half of the population (49 per cent) providing more than one ethnic origin.

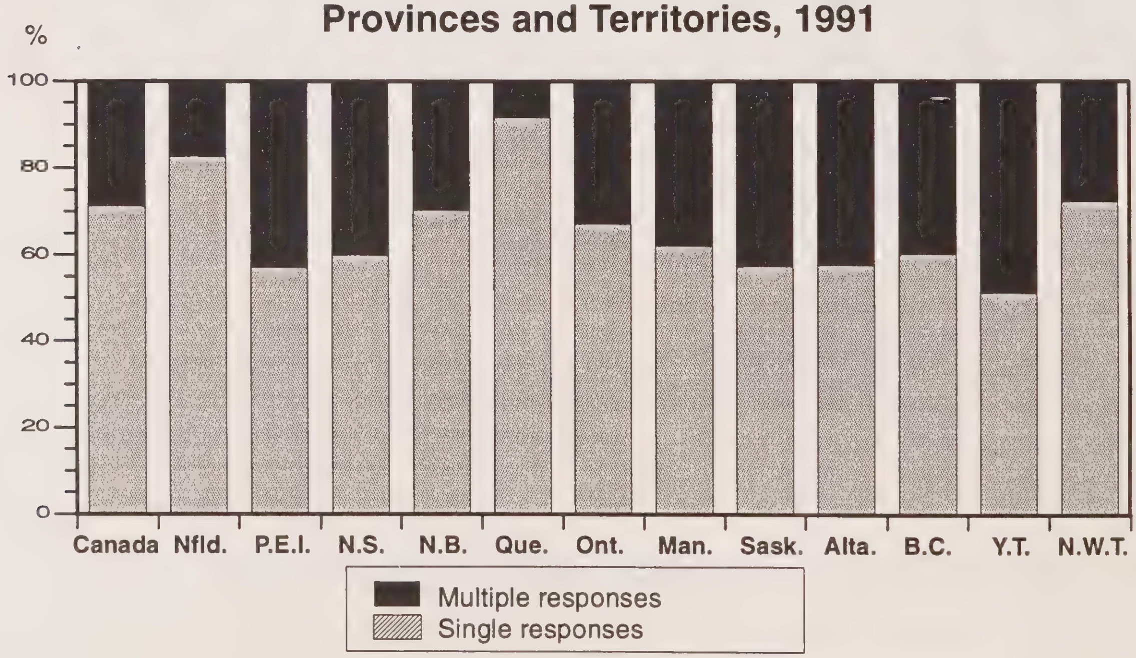
Single and Multiple Responses

A **single response** occurred when the respondent reported only one ethnic origin. For example, 750,055 persons indicated that their only ethnic origin was Italian.

A **multiple response** occurred when the respondent provided more than one ethnic origin. For example, 397,720 persons gave a response which included Italian and one or more other ethnic or cultural groups.

In 1986 and 1991, to better reflect the ethnic diversity of Canada, respondents to the Census were asked to report, where applicable, more than one ethnic origin. Some 28 per cent did so in 1986, while in 1991, 29 per cent reported more than one ethnic origin; of these, 17 per cent reported having two origins, 7 per cent gave three origins and 5 per cent reported four or more ethnic origins.

Proportion of Single and Multiple Responses, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

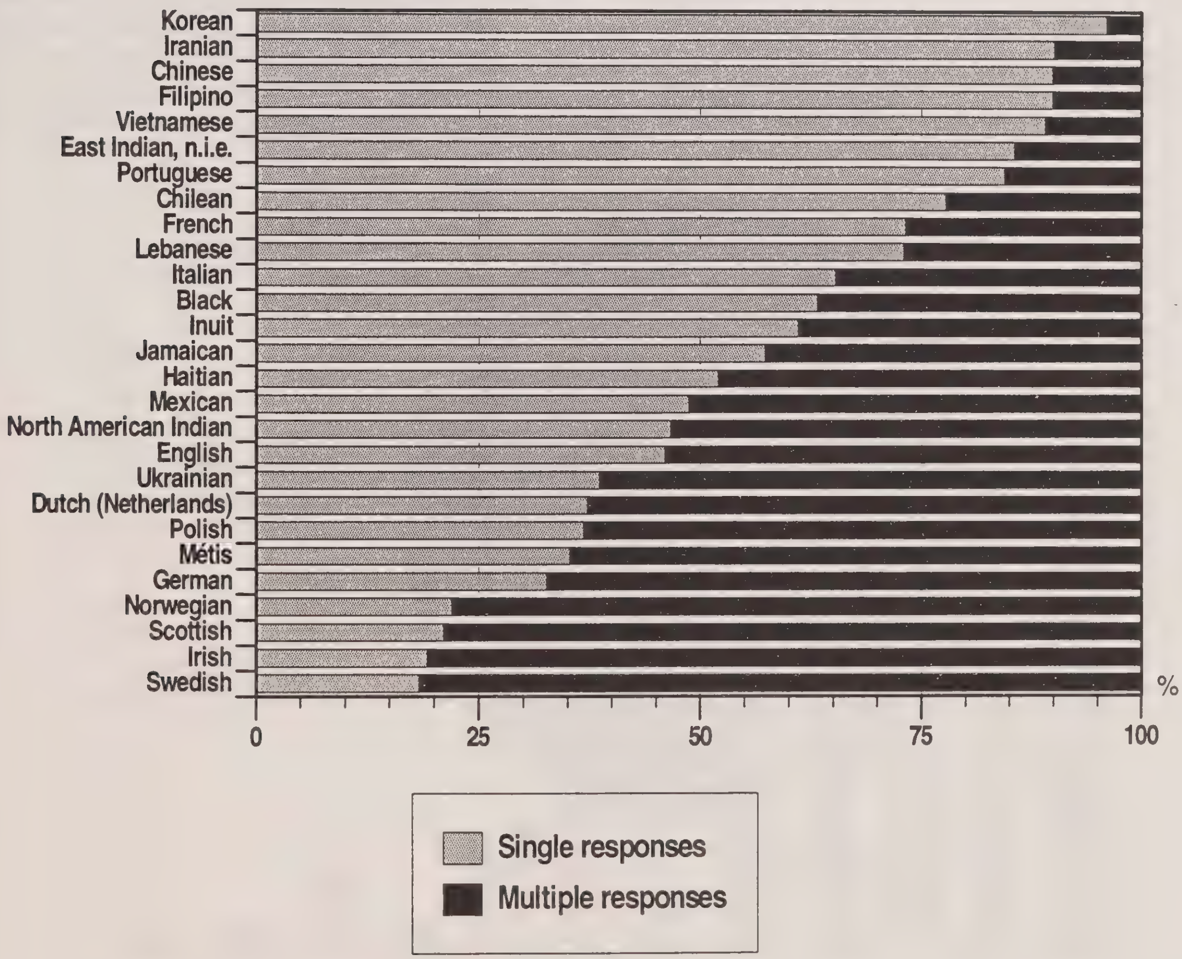


The reporting of single and multiple ethnic origins varied among ethnic groups. For example, 81 per cent of persons reporting Irish and 79 per cent reporting Scottish also reported other ethnic origins. This pattern of response was most common among ethnic groups originating in Northern, Western and Eastern Europe. The proportion of multiple responses for these European groups was often greater than 50 per cent with 82 per cent of Swedish, 78 per cent of Norwegian, 76 per cent of Russian, 67 per cent of German, 63 per cent each of Polish and Dutch and 61 per cent of Ukrainian respondents reporting multiple origins.

On the other hand, groups reporting French and Southern European origins had a lower incidence of multiple responses. In 1991, 16 per cent of Portuguese, 21 per cent of Greek, 27 per cent of French and 35 per cent of Italian responses were multiple.

Ethnic groups with high levels of recent immigration were also more likely to report a single rather than a multiple ethnic background. For example, just 4 per cent of Koreans, 7 per cent of Afghans, 9 per cent of Cambodians and 10 per cent of Chinese reported two or more ethnic origins.

Single and Multiple Responses for Selected Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1991



British and French still the largest ethnic groups in Canada

The first major sources of immigrants to Canada were from France, Great Britain and Ireland. According to the 1991 Census, people with British and French ethnic backgrounds were still the largest ethnic groups in Canada.

British only origins were reported by 28 per cent of the population in 1991 compared with 34 per cent in 1986. This represented a decline from 8.4 million in 1986 to 7.6 million in 1991, a decline which may be accounted for by an increase in the number of persons reporting Canadian rather than British origins.

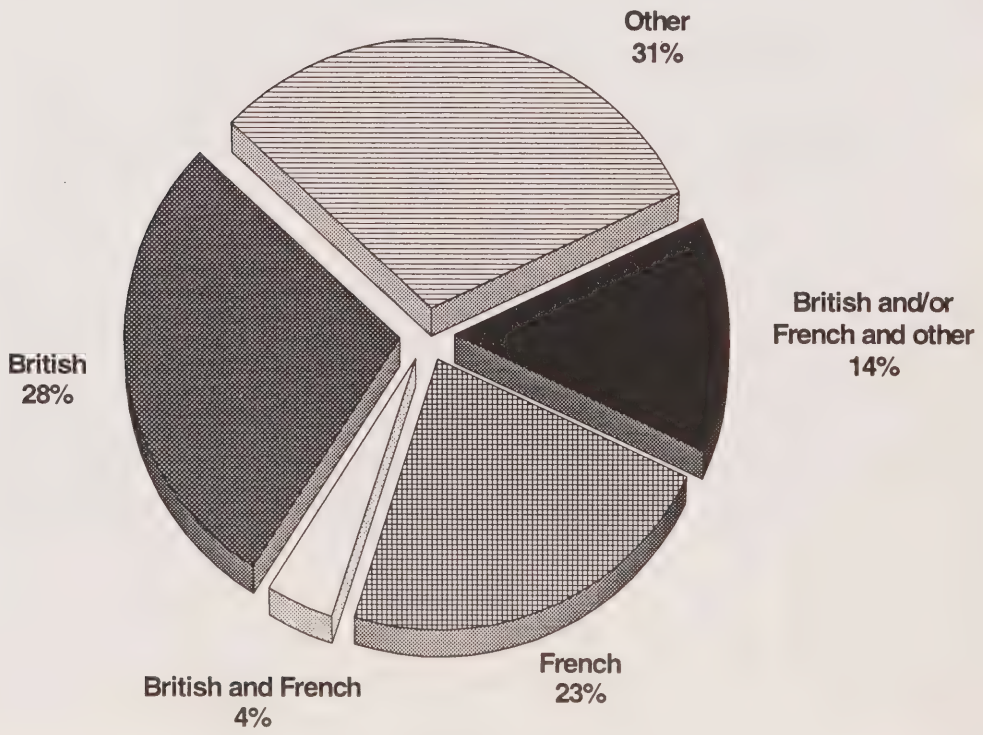
French only origins made up 23 per cent of the population in 1991, a decrease from 24 per cent in 1986. The number of persons reporting French ancestry, however, increased from 6,099,095 in 1986 to 6,158,665 in 1991.

Another 4 per cent of the population reported a combination of British and French ethnic backgrounds, while 14 per cent reported some combination of British and/or French and other origins. These percentages were similar to those recorded in the 1986 Census.

Defining British and French Ethnic origins

British only origins include single responses of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh or other British, as well as the multiple British only responses - that is, a combination of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh or other British. French only origins include the single responses of French, Acadian, Québécois and the multiple French only responses - that is, a combination of French, Acadian or Québécois. Thus, throughout this report the terms British and French refer to these groups, unless otherwise specified.

Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1991



Greater Diversity in the Canadian Mosaic

Although people with British or French backgrounds still made up the largest ethnic groups, neither group accounted for a majority of the population. In 1991, 31 per cent of the population reported an ethnic background that did not include British or French origins. This is an increase from the 1986 Census when one-quarter of the population reported origins other than British or French.

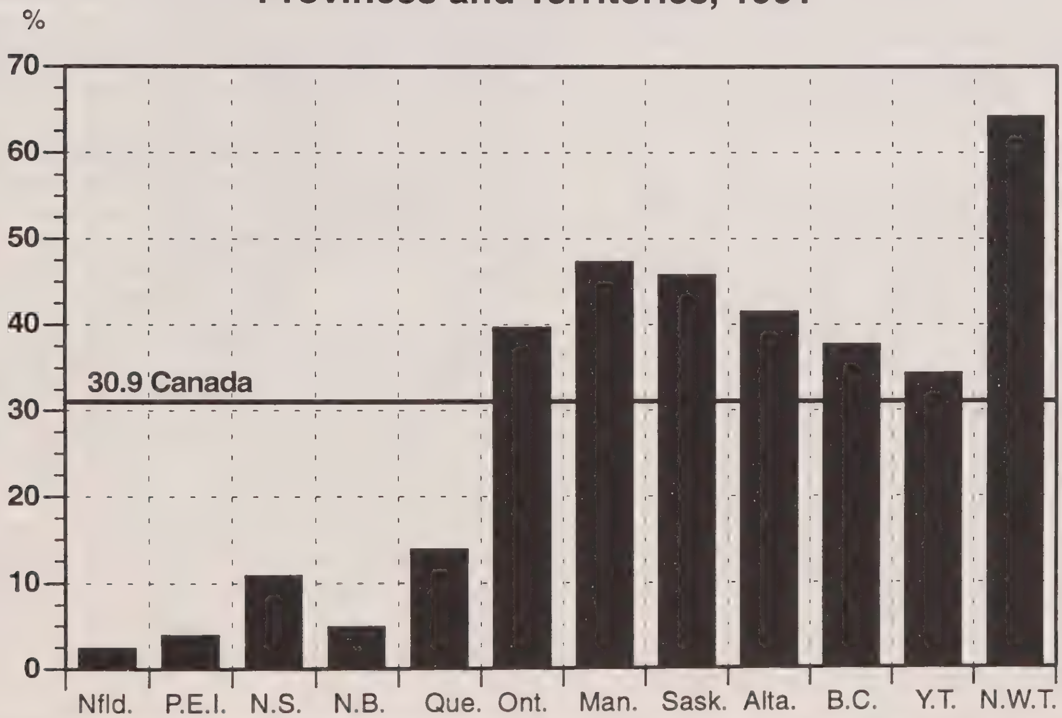
The higher proportion of origins other than British or French in 1991 was due in part to the increased number of recent immigrants whose ethnic origins were neither British nor French and to the inclusion, for the first time in the 1991 Census, of non-permanent residents. The increase was also a result of the higher proportion of the population in 1991 reporting Canadian and Aboriginal origins.

Those reporting European ancestry traditionally have comprised the largest proportion of persons having neither British nor French origins. In 1991, the population reporting a European single ethnic origin made up 15 per cent of the total population - a proportion virtually unchanged since the 1986 Census. The three largest European single origin groups were German, Italian and Ukrainian, accounting for 3.4 per cent, 2.8 per cent and 1.5 per cent, respectively, of the total population in 1991.

As a result of increasing non-European immigration to Canada in the 1970s and 1980s, there were more people reporting non-European ethnic ancestry in 1991. Those reporting Asian origins (i.e. South Asian, East and South East Asian single ethnic origins) represented 5.1 per cent of the total population in 1991, an increase from 3.5 per cent in 1986. The largest Asian single response groups in 1991 were Chinese (2.2 per cent of the total population) and East Indian (1.2 per cent).

In addition, persons of Caribbean as well as Latin/Central/South American origins comprised 0.7 per cent of the total population in 1991, while 0.8 per cent of the population reported a single Black ancestry. Those reporting Caribbean or Latin/Central/South American single origins increased from 80,715 persons in 1986 to 179,925 persons in 1991. Likewise, those reporting a single Black ancestry increased from 174,970 in 1986 to 224,620 in 1991.

Origins other than British or French, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



Ethnic background varies according to region

The ethnic make-up of the population varied considerably across Canada – in large measure reflecting where immigrants have settled over time.

Atlantic Canada has strong British roots

The Atlantic provinces had the highest proportion of people of British ancestry. Newfoundland was the province with highest proportion reporting British only origin (88 per cent). In Prince Edward Island, 66 per cent were of British only ancestry, compared with 58 per cent in Nova Scotia and 44 per cent in New Brunswick.

People of French only ancestry represented one-third of the population of New Brunswick in 1991. The proportion reporting French only origins was much smaller in the other Atlantic provinces, ranging from 9 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 6 per cent in Nova Scotia to 2 per cent in Newfoundland.

Of the four Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia had the highest proportion reporting origins other than British or French: 11 per cent compared with 5 per cent in New Brunswick, 4 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 3 per cent in Newfoundland.

Persons reporting a single Black origin made up 1.2 per cent of the Nova Scotia population and represented the fourth largest single response group in the province. In 1991, 67 per cent of those reporting a single Black ancestry resided in the Halifax census metropolitan area.

Three-quarters of Quebec's population report French only origins

Quebec had the highest proportion of people reporting French only origins (75 per cent). This represented a decline from 1986 when 78 per cent of Quebec's population reported French origins.

A number of non-British, non-French ethnic groups have made Quebec their home. In 1991, 44 per cent of persons reporting Arab single origins resided in Quebec – representing the largest Arab community in Canada. Quebec also had the largest Haitian community in Canada, with 95 per cent of all persons in Canada reporting Haitian single origins residing in this province. Other than Ontario, Quebec had the largest communities of persons with Italian, Jewish, Greek, Portuguese, West Asian, Indo-Chinese, Latin/Central/South American, Caribbean and Black origins.

Within Quebec, the Montréal metropolitan area had the largest concentration of ethnic groups. In fact, 85 per cent of all provincial residents who reported origins other than French or British lived in the Montréal area. After French and British, the third largest single response group in Montréal was Italian, representing 5.4 per cent of the population. The next largest group was Jewish (2.5 per cent), followed by Greek (1.6 per cent), Black (1.3 per cent), Chinese (1.1 per cent) and Portuguese (1.0 per cent). Lebanese (0.9 per cent) and Haitian (0.7 per cent) rounded out the top ten for this urban centre. The largest Lebanese and Haitian communities in Canada were in Montréal.

Ontario: a diversity of ethnic groups

Over half of Canada's immigrant population resided in Ontario in 1991. The attraction of immigrants to Ontario is reflected in the diversity of ethnic groups living in this province. In 1991, 40 per cent of Ontario's population reported ethnic origins other than British or French. In fact, nearly half of all people in Canada who reported origins other than British or French resided in Ontario.

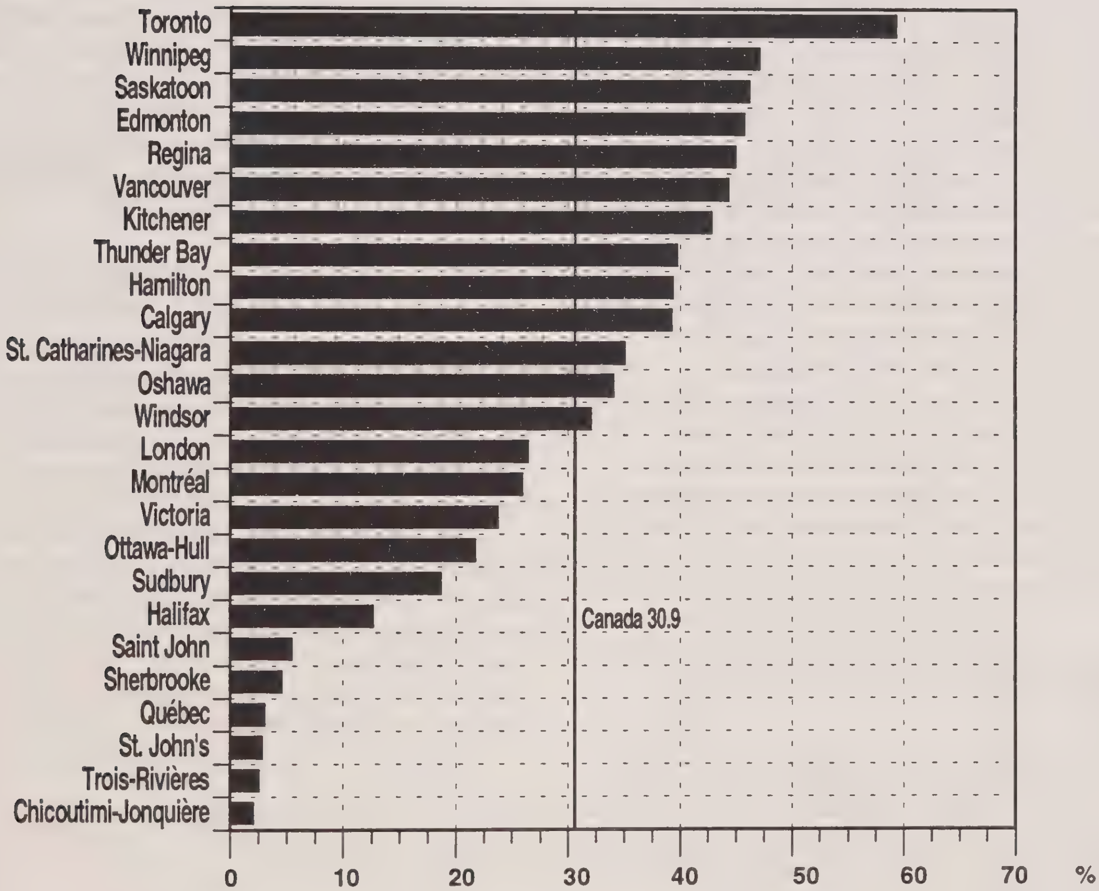
Ontario was home to some of the largest ethnic communities in Canada. Over half of all persons reporting West Asian (54 per cent), South Asian (55 per cent), African (70 per cent), Caribbean (63 per cent) and Black (67 per cent) single ethnic origins lived in Ontario.

Those of British only ancestry made up 35 per cent of Ontario's population, and 5 per cent reported French only origins. Outside Quebec, Ontario had the largest population of those reporting French ancestry.

Toronto had the highest proportion of persons reporting origins other than British or French of any metropolitan area. In 1991, 59 per cent of Toronto's population reported non-British, non-French ethnic or cultural origins, up from 45 per cent in 1986. The higher proportion in 1991 is partly due to increased numbers of recent immigrants settling in Toronto since 1986 and to the inclusion of non-permanent residents in the 1991 Census. The increase was also a result of a higher proportion of Toronto's population reporting Canadian as their ethnic origin: 7 per cent in 1991 compared with less than one per cent in 1986.

Those reporting single European ancestry made up 26 per cent of Toronto's population, 14 per cent were of single Asian origins and 3 per cent reported single Black ancestry. Some of the largest ethnic or cultural communities in Canada were in Toronto. For example, the largest Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Polish, Jewish, Chinese, South Asian, Filipino, Black and Caribbean communities were in the Toronto metropolitan area.

Origins other than British or French, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991



The Prairies reflect earlier waves of immigration

The Prairie provinces had the highest proportions of persons reporting origins other than British (excluding the Northwest Territories). The non-British, non-French group made up 47 per cent of the population in Manitoba, 46 per cent in Saskatchewan and 41 per cent in Alberta.

In the three Prairie provinces, people of European ancestry represented the largest percentage of those with origins other than British: 26 per cent in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 21 per cent in Alberta. In these provinces, there remained higher concentrations of ethnic groups who immigrated to Canada earlier in our history. For example, those reporting German only ancestry made up 9 per cent of Manitoba's population, 12 per cent in Saskatchewan and 7 per cent in Alberta. Similarly, Ukrainian only origins represented 7 per cent of Manitoba's population, 6 per cent in Saskatchewan and 4 per cent in Alberta.

Persons reporting Aboriginal origins represented a larger proportion of the population of the three Prairie provinces than elsewhere (excluding the Territories). People reporting single Aboriginal origins made up 7 per cent of the population in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 3 per cent in Alberta. In other provinces, those with single Aboriginal origins represented 1 per cent or less of the provincial populations (except in British Columbia where they accounted for 2 per cent).

Overall, those of British only ancestry represented about one-quarter of the population in the three Prairie provinces. Persons of French ancestry made up 5 per cent of Manitoba's population, and 3 per cent in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

One-in-nine British Columbia residents was of Asian origin

In 1991, 38 per cent of British Columbia's population reported having origins other than British or French, followed by 35 per cent who were of British ancestry, 22 per cent of British and/or French and other origins, and 2 per cent of French only origins. Those of single European ancestry were the largest of the non-British, non-French groups, accounting for 17 per cent of the provincial population.

Persons of Asian ancestry, however, were the next largest group in the province (11 per cent of the population), representing an increase from 8 per cent in 1986. In 1991, 6 per cent of British Columbia's residents reported Chinese and 3 per cent reported East Indian as their only ethnic origin. The only other province with a larger Asian population was Ontario, where 7 per cent of the population reported single Asian origins.

In Vancouver, those of non-British, non-French origin represented the largest proportion of the population at 44 per cent, followed by those with British ancestry at 33 per cent. The Vancouver metropolitan area has been the focus of recent immigration to Canada from Asia – and this is reflected in the growing proportion of Asian ethnic groups. In 1991, those reporting single Asian ancestry accounted for 19 per cent of the population, compared with 13 per cent in 1986. After British, Chinese and East Indian were the largest single ethnic groups in Vancouver. Those reporting a Chinese single origin represented 11 per cent of Vancouver's population, while East Indians made up 4 per cent.

Persons with Aboriginal origins comprise the majority in the Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories was the only province or territory where neither British nor French constituted the largest ethnic groups. Over half (51 per cent) of the population reported single Aboriginal origins in 1991. Fully 32 per cent of the population reported a single Inuit origin, 15 per cent a single North American Indian origin and 4 per cent a single Métis origin.

In the Yukon Territory, 34 per cent of the population reported non-British, non-French ethnic origins. A further 30 per cent reported British ancestry while 29 per cent reported British and/or French in addition to other origins.

In 1991, 14 per cent of the Yukon population reported single Aboriginal origins. This represented the largest single response group after British.

Increase in the number reporting Aboriginal origins

In 1991, 470,615 persons reported single Aboriginal origins. This represented an increase of 26 per cent from 1986 (373,265). Aboriginal origins in combination with other groups were reported by 532,060 persons, an increase of 57 per cent compared with 1986 (338,460). Of persons reporting

multiple Aboriginal origins in 1991, about 10,000 gave multiple Aboriginal only origins (that is, a combination of North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), while about 522,000 reported Aboriginal and other origins. Overall, just over one million persons in Canada reported one or more Aboriginal origins in 1991, up from nearly three-quarters of a million in 1986.

The increase in persons reporting single Aboriginal origins was highest in Newfoundland (40 per cent or 1,500 persons), Manitoba (34 per cent or 19,000 persons), Quebec (33 per cent or 16,000 persons), Alberta (32 per cent or 17,000 persons) but lowest in the Northwest Territories (8 per cent or 2,000 persons) and New Brunswick (10 per cent or 400 persons). On the other hand, the growth in those reporting multiple Aboriginal origins was greatest in Quebec (128 per cent or 41,000 persons), and the Northwest Territories (78 per cent or 3,000 persons) and smallest in Newfoundland (36 per cent or 2,000 persons) Saskatchewan (38 per cent or 8,000 persons), Manitoba (40 per cent or 12,000 persons) and British Columbia (44 per cent or 29,000 persons). For further information on Aboriginal origins, see the note on page 12 of today's Daily.

Rise in the population reporting Canadian ethnic origin

A portion of the population has always reported their ancestry as Canadian. As early as 1951, when the Census first published results on Canadian ethnic origin, 71,759 people reported their ethnic origin as Canadian. In 1986, 69,065 people reported a single ethnic origin of Canadian, with 43,765 additional people reporting Canadian in conjunction with other ethnic origins.

The 1991 Census recorded a substantial increase in the number of respondents who gave their ethnic ancestry as Canadian. Some 765,095 persons, or 3 per cent of the population, reported a single origin of Canadian and 267,935 reported Canadian in conjunction with other ethnic origins. Nationally, about one million respondents, or 4 per cent of the total population, reported Canadian ethnic ancestry (either single or multiple response).

The distribution of those reporting Canadian ethnic ancestry – both single and multiple – varied by province, with two-thirds (67 per cent) living in Ontario. A further 12 percent resided in Alberta, 8 per cent in British Columbia, 4 per cent in Saskatchewan and 3 per cent in Quebec. The remaining 6 per cent lived in the other provinces and territories.

Most of those providing Canadian as their ethnic origin (97 per cent) were born in Canada. Of the 3 per cent who were born outside Canada, the United Kingdom (10,575 persons) and the United States (4,925 persons) were the most frequently reported countries of birth. Similarly, most of the respondents who gave Canadian had an English mother tongue (92 per cent) followed by 4 per cent with French and 4 per cent with other language responses.

Those reporting Canadian ethnic ancestry now number among the top ten single response groups in every province except Quebec.

Top 10 Ethnic Groups

There was considerable regional variation in the 10 most frequently reported single ethnic origins in 1991. British was the largest single response group in each region, except in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. In Quebec, French was the most numerous group, while Aboriginal origins were the largest group in the Northwest Territories. French appeared among the top 10 groups in all provinces and territories, ranking second in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario. Similarly, Aboriginal origins were among the 10 most frequent single response groups in all provinces except Ontario.

A number of European groups also appeared among the top 10 groups across the country. For example, German and Dutch ranked among the top 10 in all provinces and territories except Quebec. Those reporting a Ukrainian single response represented a sizeable proportion of the Western provinces. Single responses of Italian and Portuguese comprised 4.9 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively of Ontario's population, and 2.6 per cent and 0.5 per cent in Quebec.

Persons reporting Black single ancestry ranked fourth in Nova Scotia, seventh in Quebec and ninth in New Brunswick.

Groups which have experienced higher levels of recent immigration are establishing communities across Canada. For example, the Chinese were the second largest ethnic group in British Columbia and sixth in both Alberta and Ontario. East Indians were the fourth largest group in British Columbia, seventh in size in Newfoundland, ninth in Ontario and tenth in both Alberta and Prince Edward Island. Persons of Filipino background ranked seventh in Manitoba.

Top 10 Single Response Ethnic Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

Canada	Number	%
Total population	26,994,045	100.0
Single responses	19,199,795	71.1
1. French(2)	6,146,605	22.8
2. British(1)	5,611,050	20.8
3. German	911,560	3.4
4. Canadian	765,095	2.8
5. Italian	750,055	2.8
6. Chinese	586,645	2.2
7. Aboriginal(3)	470,615	1.7
8. Ukrainian	406,645	1.5
9. Dutch(Netherlands)	358,185	1.3
10. East Indian, n.i.e.	324,840	1.2
Multiple responses	7,794,250	28.9

Newfoundland	Number	%
Total population	563,940	100.0
Single responses	465,645	82.6
1. British(1)	442,810	78.5
2. French(2)	9,700	1.7
3. Aboriginal(3)	5,345	0.9
4. German	1,315	0.2
5. Canadian	1,225	0.2
6. Chinese	740	0.1
7. East Indian, n.i.e.	710	0.1
8. Dutch(Netherlands)	440	0.1
9. Italian	295	0.1
10. Lebanese	230	0.0
Multiple responses	98,290	17.4

Prince Edward Island	Number	%
Total population	128,100	100.0
Single responses	72,930	56.9
1. British(1)	56,405	44.0
2. French(2)	11,845	9.2
3. Dutch(Netherlands)	1,250	1.0
4. Canadian	795	0.6
5. German	645	0.5
6. Aboriginal(3)	400	0.3
7. Lebanese	255	0.2
8. Polish	145	0.1
9. Danish	120	0.1
10. East Indian, n.i.e.	95	0.1
Multiple responses	55,170	43.1

Nova Scotia	Number	%
Total population	890,950	100.0
Single responses	532,845	59.8
1. British(1)	391,805	44.0
2. French(2)	55,310	6.2
3. German	24,825	2.8
4. Black(4)	10,825	1.2
5. Canadian	9,675	1.1
6. Dutch(Netherlands)	8,960	1.0
7. Aboriginal(3)	7,530	0.8
8. Italian	2,715	0.3
9. Polish	2,360	0.3
10. Lebanese	2,335	0.3
Multiple responses	358,105	40.2

New Brunswick	Number	%
Total population	716,495	100.0
Single responses	503,820	70.3
1. British(1)	236,385	33.0
2. French(2)	235,010	32.8
3. Canadian	9,325	1.3
4. German	4,480	0.6
5. Aboriginal(3)	4,270	0.6
6. Dutch(Netherlands)	3,045	0.4
7. Italian	1,320	0.2
8. Chinese	1,255	0.2
9. Black(4)	1,050	0.1
10. Danish	850	0.1
Multiple responses	212,675	29.7

Quebec	Number	%
Total population	6,810,300	100.0
Single responses	6,237,905	91.6
1. French(2)	5,077,825	74.6
2. British(1)	286,075	4.2
3. Italian	174,525	2.6
4. Jewish	77,600	1.1
5. Aboriginal(3)	65,405	1.0
6. Greek	49,890	0.7
7. Black(4)	41,165	0.6
8. Portuguese	37,165	0.5
9. Chinese	36,815	0.5
10. Lebanese	31,580	0.5
Multiple responses	572,395	8.4

Ontario	Number	%
Total population	9,977,050	100.0
Single responses	6,698,995	67.1
1. British(1)	2,536,515	25.4
2. French(2)	527,580	5.3
3. Canadian	525,240	5.3
4. Italian	486,760	4.9
5. German	289,420	2.9
6. Chinese	273,870	2.7
7. Dutch(Netherlands)	179,760	1.8
8. Portuguese	176,300	1.8
9. East Indian, n.i.e.	172,960	1.7
10. Polish	154,150	1.5
Multiple responses	3,278,055	32.9

Manitoba	Number	%
Total population	1,079,395	100.0
Single responses	669,405	62.0
1. British(1)	183,490	17.0
2. German	93,995	8.7
3. Aboriginal(3)	74,340	6.9
4. Ukrainian	74,285	6.9
5. French(2)	53,580	5.0
6. Dutch(Netherlands)	24,465	2.3
7. Filipino	22,045	2.0
8. Polish	21,600	2.0
9. Canadian	15,375	1.4
10. Jewish	12,265	1.1
Multiple responses	409,985	38.0

Top 10 Single Response Ethnic Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 - Concluded

Saskatchewan	Number	%
Total population	976,035	100.0
Single responses	558,675	57.2
1. British(1)	160,725	16.5
2. German	121,305	12.4
3. Aboriginal(3)	66,270	6.8
4. Ukrainian	55,955	5.7
5. French(2)	30,075	3.1
6. Canadian	28,850	3.0
7. Norwegian	13,105	1.3
8. Polish	11,770	1.2
9. Dutch(Netherlands)	11,285	1.2
10. Hungarian(Magyar)	7,920	0.8
Multiple responses	417,360	42.8

Alberta	Number	%
Total population	2,519,185	100.0
Single responses	1,451,000	57.6
1. British(1)	493,195	19.6
2. German	185,630	7.4
3. Ukrainian	104,350	4.1
4. Canadian	92,490	3.7
5. French(2)	74,615	3.0
6. Chinese	71,635	2.8
7. Aboriginal(3)	68,445	2.7
8. Dutch(Netherlands)	54,750	2.2
9. Polish	32,840	1.3
10. East Indian, n.i.e.	32,240	1.3
Multiple responses	1,068,180	42.4

British Columbia	Number	%
Total population	3,247,505	100.0
Single responses	1,952,850	60.1
1. British(1)	812,470	25.0
2. Chinese	181,185	5.6
3. German	156,635	4.8
4. East Indian, n.i.e.	89,265	2.7
5. Aboriginal(3)	74,420	2.3
6. French(2)	68,795	2.1
7. Dutch(Netherlands)	66,525	2.0
8. Canadian	60,320	1.9
9. Ukrainian	52,760	1.6
10. Italian	49,265	1.5
Multiple responses	1,294,650	39.9

Yukon Territory	Number	%
Total population	27,660	100.0
Single responses	14,160	51.2
1. British(1)	5,300	19.2
2. Aboriginal(3)	3,780	13.7
3. German	1,060	3.8
4. French(2)	875	3.2
5. Canadian	735	2.7
6. Ukrainian	390	1.4
7. Dutch(Netherlands)	295	1.1
8. Norwegian	180	0.7
9. Hungarian(Magyar)	140	0.5
10. Italian	135	0.5
Multiple responses	13,495	48.8

Northwest Territories	Number	%
Total population	57,435	100.0
Single responses	41,545	72.3
1. Aboriginal(3)	29,415	51.2
2. British(1)	5,885	10.2
3. French(2)	1,395	2.4
4. Canadian	1,035	1.8
5. German	885	1.5
6. Ukrainian	445	0.8
7. Dutch(Netherlands)	305	0.5
8. Chinese	270	0.5
9. Filipino	210	0.4
10. Italian	160	0.3
Multiple responses	15,890	27.7

Footnotes:
(1) "British" includes the single responses of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Other British, n.i.e..
(2) "French" includes the single responses of French, Acadian and Québécois.
(3) "Aboriginal" includes the single responses of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian.
(4) "Black" includes the single responses of Black, African Black, n.i.e. and Ghanaian.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

Note: These data refer to the total non-institutional population. See note on page 15.

Comparability of 1986 and 1991 Ethnic Origin Data

The ethnic origin question on the 1991 Census was similar to that asked on the last Census in 1986. In an effort to explain clearly that the purpose of the question was to measure the ancestral origins of the Canadian population, the wording of the 1991 question was changed slightly and a note was included on the questionnaire summarizing the purpose of the question. These changes should not affect the comparability of ethnic origin data between 1986 and 1991.

Nevertheless, caution must be exercised in making comparisons. Measures of ethnicity are complex, and can be affected by changes in the environment in which the questions are asked as well as by changes in respondents' understanding or views about the topic. Changes in such factors as awareness of family background or length of time since immigration can affect responses to the question, as can confusion with other concepts such as citizenship, nationality, language or cultural identity. In the case of the 1991 Census, public attention on Aboriginal issues in the year leading up to the Census may have contributed to increased reporting of Aboriginal origins; similarly, pre-census publicity calling for the reporting of Canadian as an expression of national identity may have contributed to a substantial increase in the number of persons providing this response and a decrease in other origins, especially British.

Data on Aboriginal origins/identity

The 1991 Census question on ethnic or cultural origins provided information on the number of persons who reported North American Indian, Métis or Inuit origins, either as a single response or in combination with other origins. The Census also collected information on the number of persons who were registered Indians as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and on their Band or First Nation affiliation.

Following the Census, a large-scale survey of a sample of persons who reported Aboriginal origins and/or who reported being registered under the Indian Act was conducted. This survey (the Aboriginal Peoples Survey) was developed in consultation with organizations representing Aboriginal peoples and was designed to provide a wide range of detailed information about employment, education, language, culture, housing and other characteristics of Aboriginal peoples.

The results of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey show that of the slightly over one million people who reported Aboriginal origins in the Census, approximately 626,000 reported that they identified with their Aboriginal origins, that is, that they considered themselves to be North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or were registered under the Indian Act.

Survey data for this population are being compiled with the first results scheduled for publication on March 30, 1993.

The 1991 Census question on Ethnic Origin

15. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors
■ belong?

Mark or specify as many as applicable

Note

While most people of Canada view themselves as Canadian, information about their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to reflect the changing composition of the Canadian population and is needed to ensure that everyone, regardless of his/her ethnic or cultural background has equal opportunity to share fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of Canada. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of this person's ancestors.

See Guide.

Examples of other ethnic or cultural groups are:
Portuguese, Greek, Indian from India, Pakistani, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese, Haitian, etc.

08 ○ French
09 ○ English
10 ○ German
11 ○ Scottish
12 ○ Italian
13 ○ Irish
14 ○ Ukrainian
15 ○ Chinese
16 ○ Dutch (Netherlands)
17 ○ Jewish
18 ○ Polish
19 ○ Black
20 ○ North American Indian
21 ○ Métis
22 ○ Inuit/Eskimo

Other ethnic or cultural group(s) – *specify*

23 ☐

24 ☐

Where we live –

Half of all occupied dwellings in Canada have been built after 1970

On Census day 1991, it was reported that almost one-half of all occupied dwellings in Canada had been built after 1970. The Northwest Territories had the highest proportion of newer homes, with 72 per cent of homes built in the previous 21 years, followed by the Yukon (63 per cent), Alberta (58 per cent) and British Columbia (54 per cent).

Among major urban centres, about one-in-four dwellings in the Ottawa-Hull and Vancouver metropolitan areas were built between 1981 and 1991. In Toronto, 22 per cent of dwellings were built during the same decade and in Montréal the proportion was 20 per cent. Older housing stock (that is, dwellings built before 1921), represented only about 8 per cent of all occupied dwellings across Canada. Some 20 per cent of dwellings in Prince Edward Island were built before 1921, compared with only 3 per cent in Alberta.

Most dwellings in good condition

Occupants of the majority of owner-occupied private dwellings in Canada reported that their dwellings required only regular maintenance or minor repairs such as replacing missing floor tiles, bricks or shingles, fixing defective steps, etc. Only 8.2 per cent of all households reported that their dwellings needed major repairs such as replacement of defective electrical wiring or plumbing or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. Among owner-occupied dwellings 7.5 per cent were reported as requiring major repair, compared with 9 per cent of tenant-occupied dwellings.

Among the largest census metropolitan areas, Montréal had the greatest proportion of dwellings requiring major repair – 7.3 per cent of all dwellings compared with 6.9 per cent in Toronto, 6.4 per cent in Ottawa-Hull and 6 per cent in Vancouver.

Of dwellings requiring major repair, Toronto had the largest proportion which were tenant-occupied (62 per cent), compared with 59 per cent in Montréal, 58 per cent in Ottawa-Hull and 54 per cent in Vancouver.

Home-owners occupy bigger dwellings

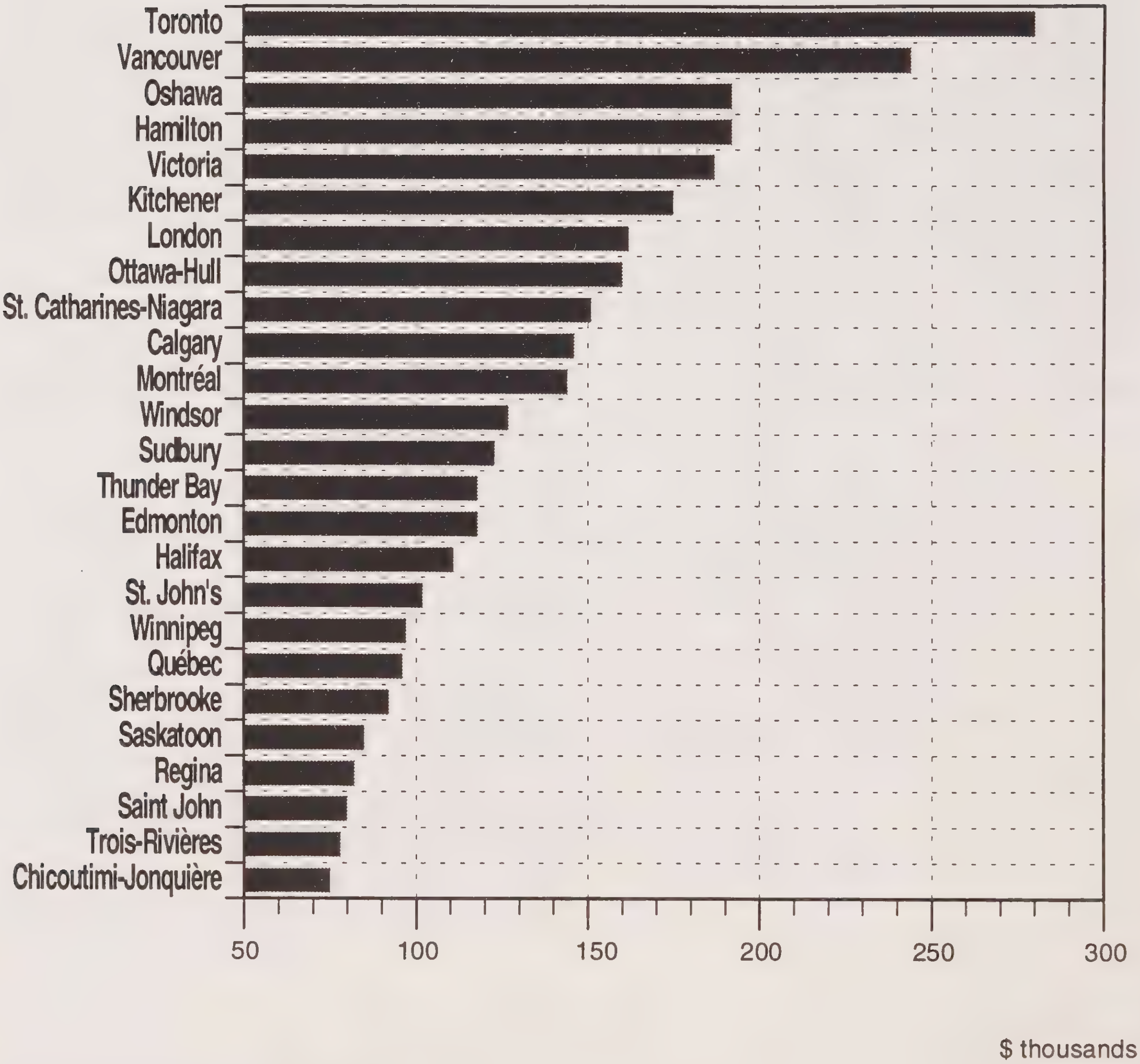
The average Canadian home in 1991 had six rooms, while the average household comprised 2.7 persons. This continued a trend to larger dwelling size at the same time that household size was decreasing. In 1986, when the average Canadian dwelling had 5.8 rooms, 2.8 persons lived in the average Canadian household. Home-owners tended to occupy bigger dwellings, with an average of seven rooms (including three bedrooms), while tenant-occupied dwellings had an average of 4.5 rooms, including two bedrooms.

Home values highest in Ontario

Home-owners in Ontario reported the highest average estimated value of dwellings ($197,967), an increase of $93,904 on the average value in 1986. British Columbia's home-owners reported the second highest values on average ($175,559), followed by those in Alberta ($114,548). This compared with 1986 values of $98,850 and $84,936, respectively. Values reported in the Census reflect the perceptions of the respondents themselves, and are not necessarily based on market-value or real estate sales.

Among the major urban centres, home-owners in the metropolitan Toronto area reported the highest estimated value on average ($280,390), an increase of $138,108 from 1986. Vancouver's dwellings ranked second in average estimated value at $244,539, followed by those in Victoria (valued at $187,149, on average) and Ottawa-Hull ($160,552).

Average Estimated Value, Owner-Occupied Private Dwellings*, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991



* reported for non-farm, non-reserve dwellings

Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. The data released today are affected by this change in the Census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

Upcoming Release Dates	***Information on***
March 2, 1993	Labour force activity, occupation and industry
March 30, 1993	Aboriginal data, by age and sex
April 13, 1993	Income
April 27, 1993	Social and economic characteristics of families, housing costs, educational attainment, school attendance and major field of study
May 11, 1993	Fertility, mobility, migration, place of work and religion

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Statistics Canada has started consultations on 1996 Census content and post-censal survey topics. For information write: 1996 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

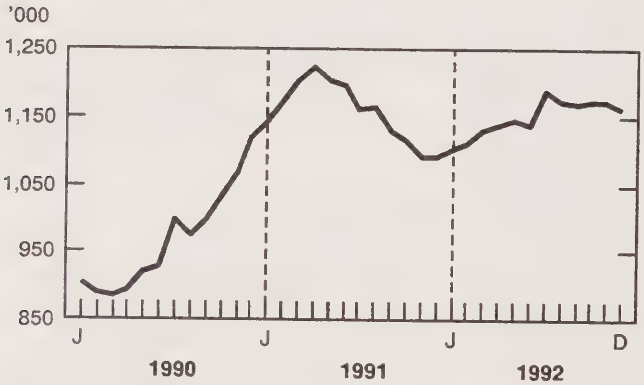
December 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended December 12, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled an estimated 1,160,000, down 1.0% from November.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between November and December 1992, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased 2.9% in the Yukon and 2.8% both in Ontario and Newfoundland. Increases were noted in the Northwest Territories (1.9%) and Nova Scotia (1.0%). The other provinces had changes of less than 1%.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In December 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,400,000, up 1.5% from December 1991. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries remained virtually the same at 793,000, but the number of female beneficiaries increased 3.1% to 607,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas th year-over-year percentage change in the numbe of beneficiaries exceeded ±10%:

	Beneficiaries December 1992	% Change December 1992/1991
Thunder Bay	5,760	18%
Calgary	31,690	17%
Quebec City	35,740	16%
Trois-Rivières	9,940	15%
Regina	5,840	12%
Toronto	143,040	12%
Sherbrooke	8,600	12%
Ottawa	18,740	11%
St. Catharines-Niagara	18,090	11%
Kitchener	12,020	-11%
London	11,430	-14%

- In December 1992, disbursements o unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] totalled $1. billion, up 16.3% from December 1991. (The increase was in part explained by the greate number of working days available in Decembe 1992 compared to December 1991.) In 1992, a total of $19.3 billion was disbursed, up 9.1% from 1991. Year-over-year for the same 12-month period, the average weekly payment rose 4.4% to $254.72 and the number of benefit weeks rose 3.3% to 73.8 million.

- A total of 388,000 claims[2] (applications) fo unemployment insurance benefits were received in December 1992, an increase of 5.0% from December 1991. During 1992, a total o 3,806,000 claims were received, down 1.8% compared to 1991.

---

[1] *The number of beneficiaries is a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. These estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

[3] *The unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (starting in February 1991) and funds made available to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The December 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will contain data for October, November and December 1992, and will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data **Regular Benefits**	December 1992	November 1992	October 1992	December 1991	% change December 1992/ November 1992
Beneficiaries (000)	1,160 p	1,171 p	1,173 r	1,090	-1.0
Amount paid ($000)	1,333,358	1,343,715	1,334,735	1,164,723	-0.8
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,182	5,215	5,187	4,645	-0.6

Unadjusted data	December 1992	November 1992	October 1992	December 1991	% change December 1992/ December 1991
Beneficiaries (000) – All	1,400 p	1,263 p	1,197 r	1,379	1.5
Beneficiaries (000) – Regular	1,166 p	1,050 p	984 r	1,119	4.2
Claims received (000)	388	393	338	369	5.0
Amount paid ($000)	1,642,919	1,440,072	1,303,193	1,412,509	16.3
Weeks of benefits (000)	6,049	5,353	5,024	5,282	14.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	260.33	256.53	252.97	253.93	2.5

Year-to-date	January to December		% change 1992/1991
	1992	1991	
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,386 p	1,365	1.5
Claims received (000)	3,806	3,877	-1.8
Amount paid ($000)	19,308,233	17,695,617	9.1
Weeks of benefits (000)	73,795	71,460	3.3
Average weekly benefit ($)	254.72	243.91	4.4

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
" All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

Wholesale Trade

December 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales totalled $16.4 billion in December, up 0.4% from the preceding month. December's increase, following a flat November, represented a return to the growth evident since March 1992.

- Six of the nine trade groups posted sales increases. The most significant monthly gain in dollar terms was recorded by distributors of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.7%). Also recording higher sales were wholesalers of lumber and building materials (+3.0%) and suppliers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (+3.7%).

- Lower sales were reported by distributors of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.2%), the second consecutive monthly decline for this group.

- Regionally, in dollar terms, British Columbia registered the greatest increase in sales, up 1.4% from November. Other notable sales increases were recorded in Manitoba (+2.8%) and Saskatchewan (+3.0%).

- For 1992, wholesale merchants' sales totalled $190.1 billion, up 7.8% from 1991. All nine trade groups recorded higher year-over-year sales. The largest increases in dollar terms were by distributors of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+11.0%) followed by suppliers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+9.5%).

Note to Users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In December, wholesale merchants' inventories amounted to $25.3 billion, up 1.0% from November.

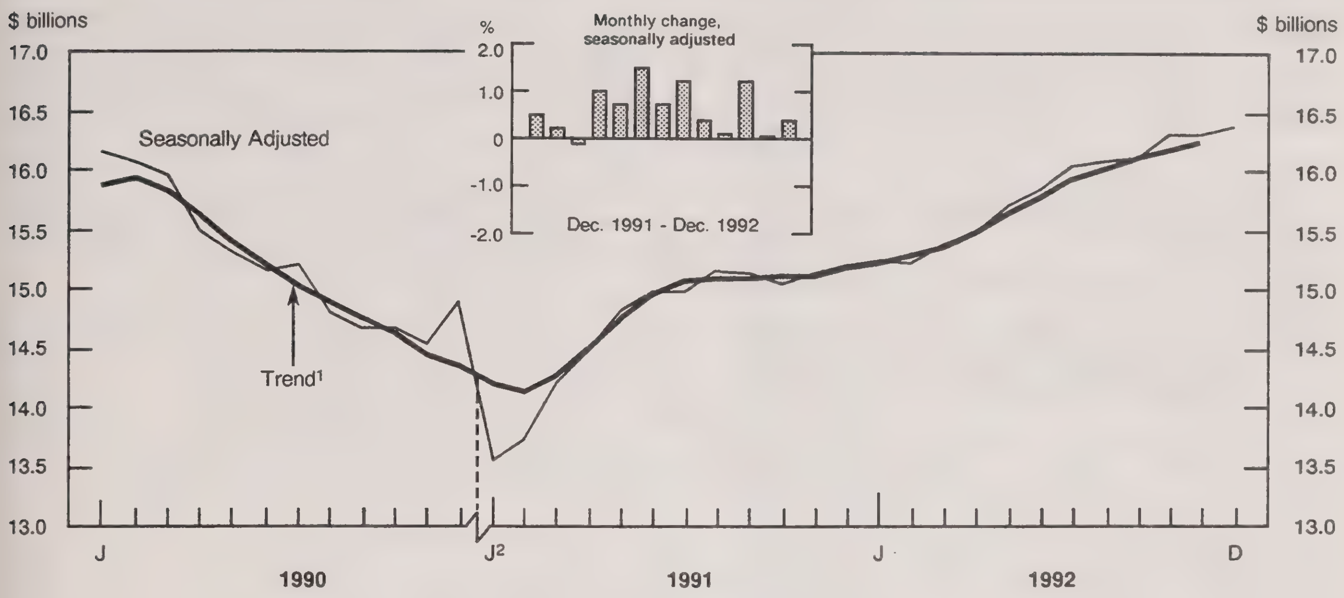
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of December rose slightly to 1.54:1 from 1.53:1 in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

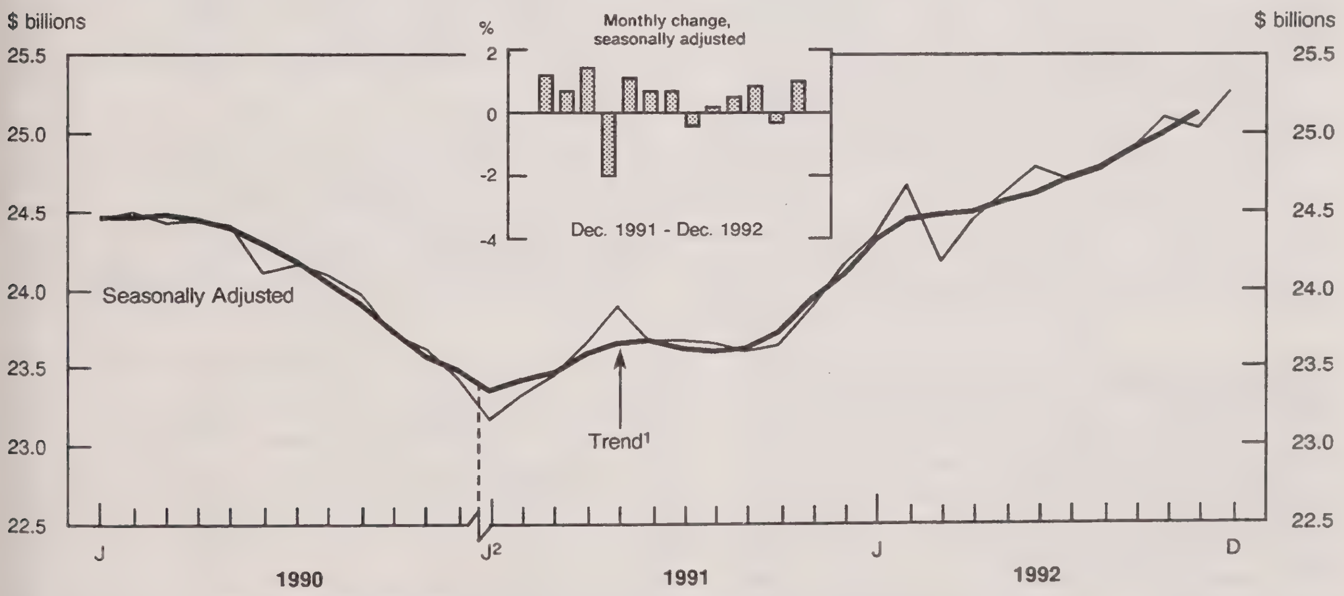
The December issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

December 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1992 r	Dec. 1992 p	Dec. 1992/ 1991	Dec. 1991	Sept. 1992 r	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992 r	Dec. 1992 p	Dec./ Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,830	4,312	4,492	17.3	3,854	4,232	4,302	4,308	4,379	1.7	13.6
Apparel and dry goods	214	358	265	23.8	367	393	406	423	426	0.6	16.2
Household goods	511	747	589	15.2	523	584	589	610	604	-0.9	15.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,376	1,727	1,472	6.9	1,692	1,750	1,718	1,723	1,760	2.2	4.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	891	1,154	993	11.4	1,062	1,127	1,135	1,121	1,163	3.7	9.5
Lumber and building materials	915	1,459	1,147	25.4	1,278	1,482	1,500	1,504	1,550	3.0	21.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	275	274	321	16.6	324	349	354	342	353	3.0	8.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,690	3,662	3,877	5.1	3,555	3,705	3,762	3,715	3,633	-2.2	2.2
Other products	2,422	2,562	2,459	1.5	2,539	2,485	2,537	2,565	2,507	-2.3	-1.3
Total, all trades	**14,126**	**16,255**	**15,614**	**10.5**	**15,194**	**16,107**	**16,303**	**16,311**	**16,375**	**0.4**	**7.8**
Regions											
Newfoundland	163	182	169	3.6	167	172	167	170	168	-0.6	0.8
Prince Edward Island	39	43	42	9.8	37	44	43	41	43	4.7	15.8
Nova Scotia	319	337	352	10.4	325	340	356	350	356	1.5	9.3
New Brunswick	215	234	229	6.9	223	231	240	231	235	2.0	5.6
Quebec	3,376	4,083	3,696	9.5	3,727	4,034	4,078	4,030	4,013	-0.4	7.7
Ontario	5,914	6,909	6,598	11.6	6,369	6,691	6,798	6,880	6,886	0.1	8.1
Manitoba	442	528	510	15.4	495	560	558	549	564	2.8	13.9
Saskatchewan	452	434	448	-0.8	488	481	465	448	461	3.0	-5.4
Alberta	1,310	1,413	1,422	8.6	1,374	1,447	1,451	1,455	1,461	0.4	6.3
British Columbia	1,881	2,073	2,127	13.1	1,968	2,081	2,123	2,134	2,165	1.4	10.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	17	19	20	20.7	20	26	24	23	22	-1.9	13.2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

December 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1992 r	Dec. 1992 p	Dec. 1992/ 1991	Dec. 1991	Sept. 1992 r	Oct. 1992 r	Nov. 1992 r	Dec. 1992 p	Dec./ Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,734	3,209	3,304	20.9	2,748	3,100	3,161	3,196	3,299	3.2	20.1
Apparel and dry goods	753	838	880	16.8	823	900	930	940	948	0.9	15.3
Household goods	1,128	1,177	1,122	-0.6	1,128	1,229	1,246	1,177	1,122	-4.7	-0.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,491	3,309	3,544	1.5	3,523	3,562	3,546	3,458	3,600	4.1	2.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,958	2,080	2,102	7.4	2,059	2,158	2,159	2,170	2,207	1.7	7.2
Lumber and building materials	2,150	2,245	2,308	7.4	2,271	2,403	2,410	2,428	2,458	1.2	8.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,380	1,173	1,192	-13.6	1,396	1,326	1,295	1,255	1,227	-2.2	-12.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,966	6,993	6,855	-1.6	7,175	7,067	7,119	7,112	7,086	-0.4	-1.2
Other products	2,958	3,247	3,276	10.8	3,042	3,149	3,229	3,289	3,325	1.1	9.3
Total, all trades	**23,516**	**24,270**	**24,582**	**4.5**	**24,164**	**24,895**	**25,095**	**25,024**	**25,272**	**1.0**	**4.6**

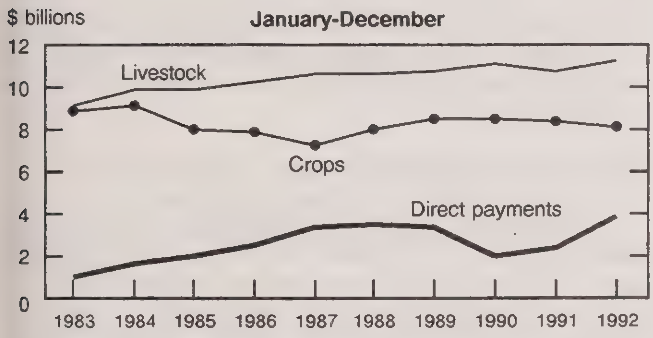
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Farm Cash Receipts

January-December 1992

Farm cash receipts in the January to December 1992 period reached a record $23.3 billion, 8.8% higher than the 1991 level of $21.4 billion. (The previous record of $22.5 billion was attained in 1989.) An increase of $1.5 billion (+64%) in direct program payments was mainly responsible for the rise in total receipts. The strong increase in direct payments combined with a 5.4% rise in livestock receipts more than offset a 2.3% decrease in crop receipts.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Provincially, Alberta (+17%) and Ontario (+11%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts in 1992. Higher direct payments were largely responsible. Alberta also benefited from higher cattle receipts, while Ontario experienced increases in cattle and wheat receipts. Cash receipts declined only in Prince Edward Island, where potato receipts fell 25%.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose sharply, from $2.3 billion in 1991 to a record $3.8 billion in 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and strong increases in both other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were mainly responsible.

- Payments for the 1991/92 and 1992/93 crop years under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan totalled $1.3 billion in 1992. During the same period, Net Income Stabilization Account payments based on producers' 1990 and 1991 incomes were $337 million. Payments under these two new safety net programs began in September 1991.

- Other (ad hoc) payments totalled $669 million in 1992, an increase of $432 million from the previous year. Most of these payments were delivered under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II program. The main thrust of this program was to provide emergency support to grain and oilseed producers during the international grain trade war between the United States and the European Community.

- Tripartite payments totalled $371 million in 1992 compared to $108 million in 1991. Lower market prices triggered larger payments on both hogs ($195 million) and slaughter cattle ($131 million).

Note to Users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E, $21/$42).

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts reached a record $11.3 billion in 1992, 5.4% above the year-earlier $10.8 billion. The increase was primarily due to higher cattle receipts, which were partially offset by lower dairy product and hog receipts.

- Cattle receipts in 1992 were a record $4.1 billion, 18% above the previous year's $3.5 billion. The increase resulted from a $463 million rise in the value of live animal exports. The number of animals exported was 1.3 million head, compared to 842,000 head in 1991. Export prices also rose (+11%). Both the value and the number of cattle exported reached record highs and were more than five times the 1986 levels.

- Receipts from the sale of dairy products fell for the first time since 1983, declining 3.2% in 1992 to $3.0 billion. A 5.1% drop in quantities delivered more than offset a 2.1% increase in price. The lower deliveries followed reductions in the Market Sharing Quota (MSQ), which reflected a declining demand for butterfat.

- Hog receipts fell 4.4% in 1992 to $1.76 billion, the lowest level since 1983. A 7.4% drop in prices more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output during 1992 put downward pressure on prices. Hog slaughter in 1992 was above year-earlier levels in both Canada (+3.8%) and the United States (+8.8%).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts in the January to December 1992 period totalled $8.1 billion, a drop of 2.3% from the previous year's $8.3 billion. Lower receipts for wheat and barley and fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts were partially offset by an increase in Canadian Wheat Board payments and canola receipts.

- Receipts fell from the sale of both wheat (-20%) and barley (-18%). Wheat receipts declined to $2.2 billion in 1992 from the year-earlier $2.7 billion. Strong export movement limited the drop in producer deliveries to 2.8%, but prices fell 18%. Barley receipts dropped to $384 million, the lowest level since 1977, as deliveries fell 21% in response to lower exports.

- Grain receipts liquidated in 1992 for grain marketed in 1991 were $326 million compared to $430 million the previous year. This was the lowest level of liquidations since 1974.

- Canadian Wheat Board payments were $482 million in 1992 compared to $332 million in 1991. Interim payments totalling $253 million were paid in November 1992 on all 1991/92 pool accounts. By contrast, producers received interim payments of just $11 million in November 1991 following the collapse of international grain prices at the beginning of the 1990/91 crop year.

- A surge in canola deliveries during the fourth quarter pushed calendar year 1992 deliveries up 12% and cash receipts up 17% compared to 1991 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-December 1992 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January - December
(Millions of Dollars)

	1991	1992	1992/1991
			%
Newfoundland	62.0	62.7	1.2
Prince Edward Island	239.6	222.9	-7.0
Nova Scotia	310.8	312.0	0.4
New Brunswick	253.6	261.3	3.0
Quebec	3,693.1	3,776.6	2.3
Ontario	5,413.6	6,028.0	11.3
Manitoba	1,949.8	2,086.4	7.0
Saskatchewan	4,058.4	4,303.6	6.0
Alberta	4,203.5	4,909.9	16.8
British Columbia	1,231.0	1,339.1	8.8
Canada	**21,415.2**	**23,302.5**	**8.8**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

January 1993

Manufacturers shipped 3 023 325 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January 1993, up 8.5% from the 2 785 277 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 16.7% from the 2 590 529 square metres shipped the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The January 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

December 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 26.9% to 1 863 856 cubic metres in December 1992, up from 1 468 456 cubic metres after revisions in December 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1992 totalled 2 460 489 cubic metres, a decrease of 12.5% compared to 2 811 669 cubic metres in December 1991.

Year-to-date production at the end of December 1992 amounted to 22 916 870 cubic metres, an increase of 10.9% compared to 20 661 100 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The December 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

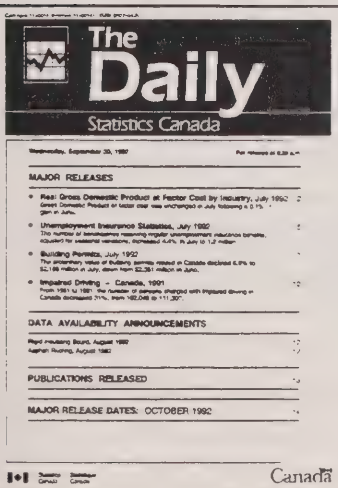
Pack of Processed Corn

1992

Data on the pack of processed corn for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Processed Corn (32-236, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, December 1992.
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Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, January 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, January 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, November 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, December 1992.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1992.
Catalogue number 71-220
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

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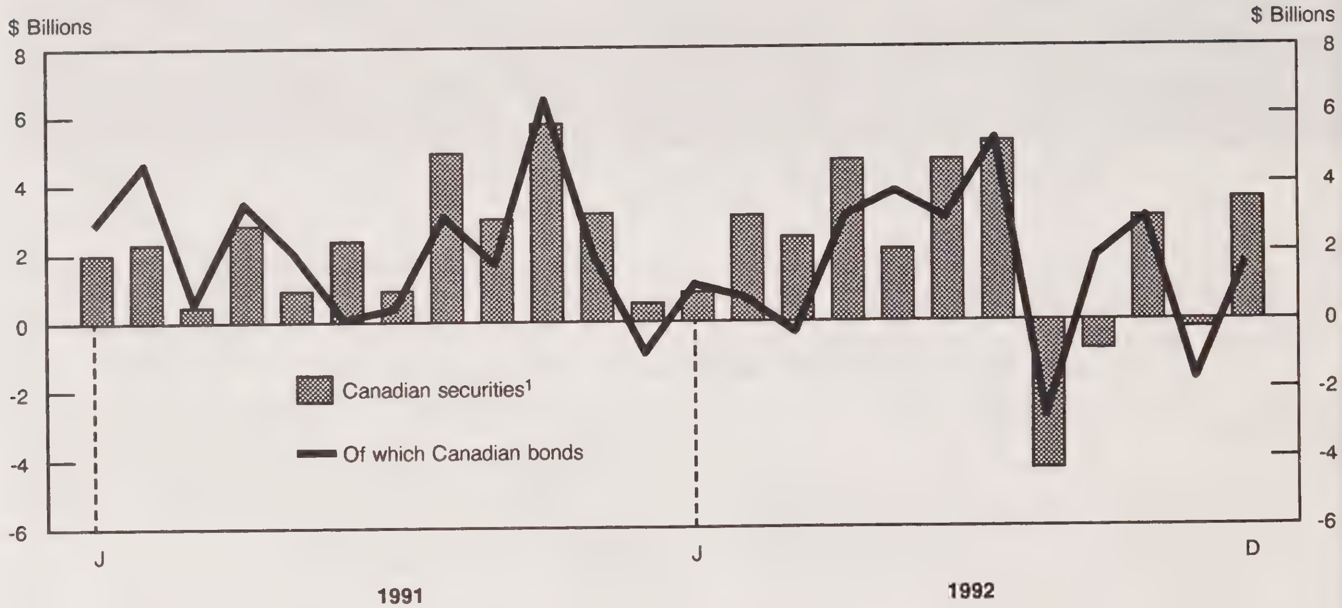
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



1 Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

December 1992

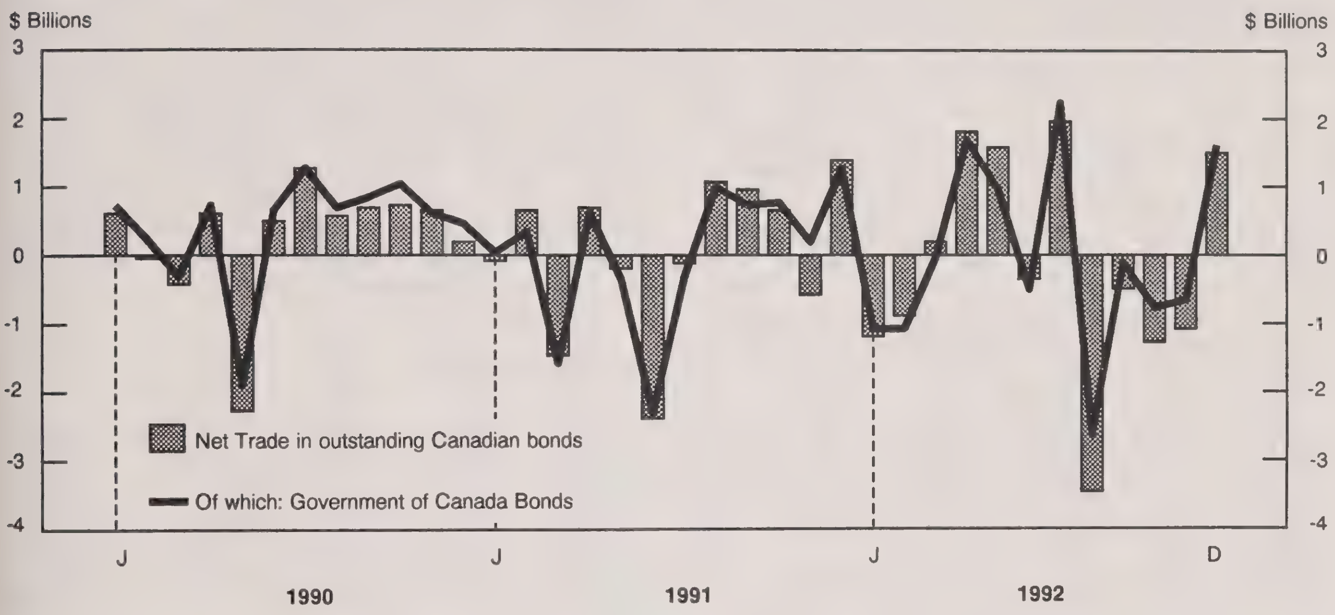
Canadian Securities

In December 1992, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, $3.6 billion of **Canadian securities**; added to the $3.0 billion acquired in October, it completely reversed their net disinvestment of recent months. (There was a small net reduction of $0.3 billion in November.) The December net foreign investment was spread over all Canadian securities, $1.7 billion to bonds, $1.4 billion to money market paper and $0.4 billion to equities. At the same time, Canadian residents made a $0.5 billion net investment in **foreign securities**, all in U.S. equities.

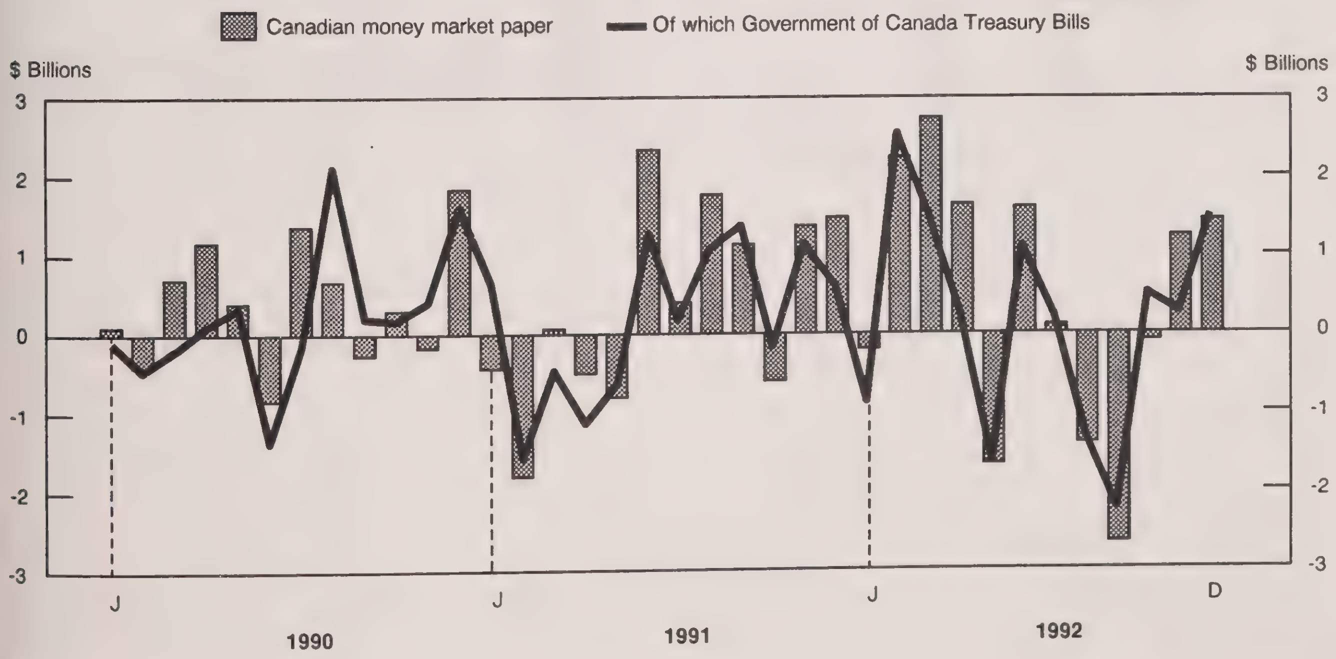
The foreign net investment of $1.7 billion in **Canadian bonds** reversed a $1.8 billion net disinvestment in November and resumed the pattern of monthly net foreign investments that prevailed for most of 1992. In December, non-residents purchased a net $1.5 billion in the secondary market, the first net investment in outstanding issues in five months. New bond sales to non-residents, which rebounded to $2.8 billion in December from an unusually low level in November, were largely offset by $2.6 billion of retirements, the highest level since June 1992.

In the secondary Canadian bond market, the December net investment of $1.5 billion came from the United States ($1.5 billion) and Europe ($0.6 billion) and was partially offset by net selling from Japan ($0.7 billion). Japanese investors, however, were net buyers for much of 1992, accumulating a net $1.7 billion of Canadian bonds for the year. The net investment by U.S investors in December represented three-quarters of their entire 1992 net investment of $2.0 billion, while the Europeans were net sellers of $5.9 billion of bonds for the year. The net investment in December was more than accounted for by federal issues ($1.6 billion) that partially reversed a four-month selloff of $4.2 billion of these bonds. Continued net selling of provincial enterprise issues by non-residents during December brought their total net disinvestment to $2.4 billion for the year. Non-resident gross trading in the Canadian secondary market fell by one-third to $29 billion in December,

Non-resident Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds



Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



the fifth consecutive decline from the record $60 billion in July 1992. Declines of roughly 25 basis points in both U.S. and Canadian long-term bond interest rates in December resulted in an unchanged differential in favour of investment in Canada.

In December, the bulk of the $2.8 billion in new issues was corporate bonds ($1.3 billion) and domestically-issued Government of Canada issues ($1.0 billion). Taking into account the $2.6 billion of retirements, corporations raised a net $0.5 billion of additional funds abroad, whereas Canadian governments redeemed a net $0.3 billion. This contrasts with the first 11 months of 1992, when Canadian governments (led by the provinces) raised a net $16.9 billion abroad and the private sector raised $3.0 billion.

The $1.4 billion foreign net purchase in the **Canadian money market** was strong for the second consecutive month. The net investment in December was entirely in Government of Canada treasury bills, contrary to November when the net investment was directed primarily to all other paper. During December, residents of the United States and the United Kingdom each invested some $0.9 billion, whereas Japan and other European Community countries pulled back a net $0.3 billion. Gross trading in all money market paper amounted to $31 billion, the same as in November and 20% below the average of the preceding five months. Holdings of Canadian money market paper by non-residents at the end of December 1992 stood at $36 billion.

Non-resident net buying of **Canadian stocks** of $445 million in December represented the highest monthly net investment in three years. The investment, which was directed almost entirely to outstanding equities, came solely from the United States as other foreign investors were small net sellers. This followed the pattern of the first 11 months of 1992 when U.S. investors purchased a net $615 million of Canadian equities while other non-residents were marginal net sellers. The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose a further 8% to $3.1 billion in December. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index rose 2.1% in December.

Foreign Securities

The net acquisition of $461 million of **foreign securities** brought total Canadian net purchases to $4.4 billion for all of 1992. In December, residents continued to add to holdings of foreign equities ($566 million), of which three-quarters were U.S. equities. By contrast, they reduced holdings of foreign bonds in December (-$106 million), the fourth consecutive reduction that totalled $1.5 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The December issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

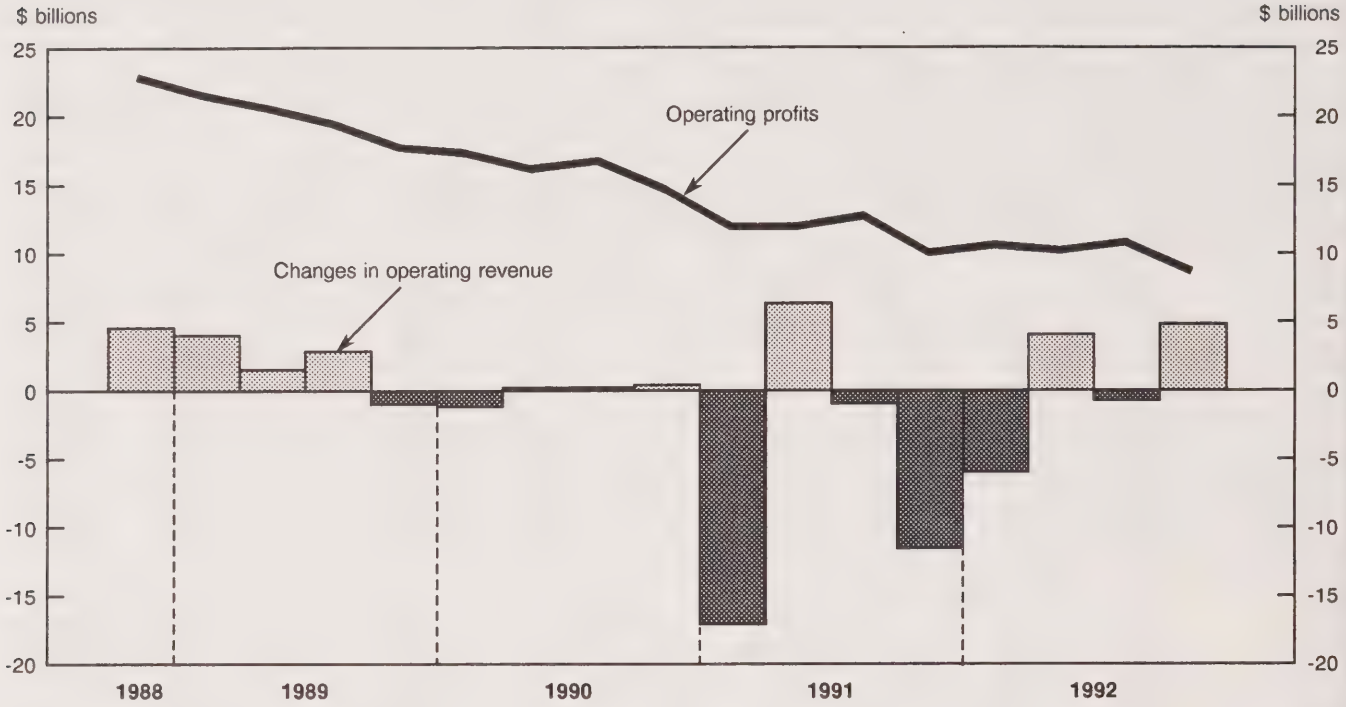
For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
Year										
1991	654	45,399	-20,224	25,829	4,428	-990	**29,267**	-1,128	-5,710	**-6,837**
1992	-1,698	42,601	-22,680	18,224	4,986	1,034	**24,244**	-537	-4,887	**-5,424**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,196	3,356	-1,113	1,046	-199	-2	**846**	-392	-642	**-1,033**
February	-892	3,079	-1,552	634	2,245	163	**3,042**	169	-793	**-624**
March	192	1,737	-2,270	-341	2,730	101	**2,490**	-708	-726	**-1,435**
April	1,825	2,302	-1,099	3,028	1,630	13	**4,670**	-165	-655	**-819**
May	1,559	3,889	-1,666	3,782	-1,664	-27	**2,092**	-454	-327	**-782**
June	-337	7,398	-4,083	2,978	1,606	76	**4,660**	-755	-326	**-1,081**
July	1,978	5,602	-2,310	5,271	104	-160	**5,215**	321	-287	**34**
August	-3,445	2,467	-1,889	-2,867	-1,404	-20	**-4,291**	-65	-27	**-92**
September	-517	3,418	-1,084	1,817	-2,662	-22	**-867**	777	-255	**522**
October	-1,287	6,133	-1,899	2,947	-97	163	**3,013**	598	-24	**575**
November	-1,089	438	-1,104	-1,755	1,248	239	**-268**	38	-158	**-120**
December	1,485	2,785	-2,611	1,659	1,449	445	**3,553**	106	-566	**-461**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue of Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
(seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Fourth Quarter 1992

Profits Summary
(Seasonally Adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises fell 19% to $8.6 billion. (Profits averaged $10.5 billion over the first three quarters of 1992.) Most of the fourth quarter's profit decline was due to provisions for non-performing loans of chartered banks and other deposit-accepting intermediaries, and real estate writedowns.

The financial industries' operating profits tumbled to $0.9 billion from $3.0 billion in the third quarter. In addition to chartered banks, significant profit declines were also registered by life insurers, trust companies and by property and casualty insurers.

Operating profits of non-financial industries remained unchanged at $7.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. Profits bottomed at $6.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991, after peaking at $18 billion in 1988. Some of the largest profit increases were in wood and paper, electronics and computers, and in the petroleum and natural gas industries. Significant declines were registered for real estate developers, builders and operators, and the motor vehicles, parts and tires industry.

Industry Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Operating profits declined to $21 million in the fourth quarter of 1992 from $1.1 billion in the third quarter. The decline was mainly due to provisions for non-performing loans, totalling $2.3 billion in the fourth quarter compared to $1.1 billion in the third quarter and $2.4 billion in the second quarter. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, operating profits averaged $1.2 billion.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits declined $164 million in the fourth quarter to $163 million, following a slight decrease in the previous quarter. Operating profits averaged $303 million in 1992 and $311 million in 1991.

Trust Companies: Operating losses were $354 million in the fourth quarter compared to losses of $51 million in the third quarter. The increase in operating losses reflected large provisions for non-performing loans. Profits were recorded in the earlier quarters of 1992 when loan loss provisions were lower.

Non-financial Industries

Real Estate Developers, Builders and Operators: Operating profits fell to $396 million from $1.1 billion in the third quarter. The fourth-quarter profit levels were the lowest in several years due partly to significant writedowns of real estate assets.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits were down $365 million to a loss of $2 million in the fourth quarter. In the first two quarters of 1992, quarterly profits averaged $550 million. Fourth-quarter profits were affected by operating costs associated with plant closures and the restructuring of operations.

Wood and Paper: Operating profits totalled $161 million in the fourth quarter compared to operating losses of $133 million in the third quarter and losses in each of the seven preceding quarters. Higher prices and increased demand both domestically and abroad for lumber products improved the fourth-quarter results.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits rose to $1.2 billion in the fourth quarter from $1.0 billion in the third quarter. Extensive cost-cutting programs were reflected in the improved fourth-quarter profit margins.

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

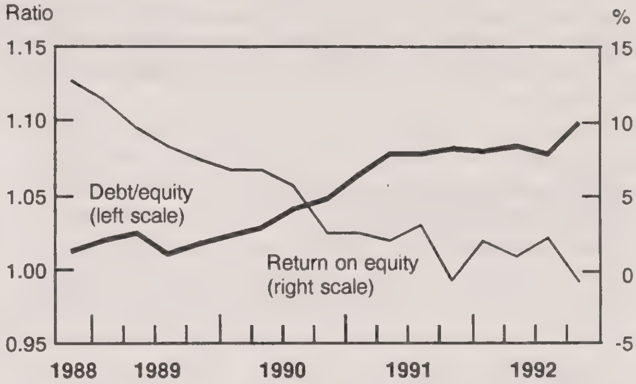
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

This statement provides information about the operating, financing and investing activities of enterprises, and the effects of those activities on cash resources.

Non-financial Industries

Operating activities generated $15.0 billion in cash in the fourth quarter compared to $10.2 billion in the third quarter and $11.1 billion in the second quarter. Financing activities generated only $0.5 billion in cash, down from $1.1 billion in the third quarter and $7.4 billion in the second quarter. For 1992, operating activities generated 80% of total cash, reflecting the low levels of external financing activities.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Cash applied to purchase fixed assets dropped to $7.1 billion from $8.4 billion in the third quarter and $9.2 billion in the second quarter. For 1992, cash applied to fixed assets accounted for almost 60% of the total applications of cash. In the fourth quarter, dividend payouts totalled $5.1 billion, up from $4.1 billion in the preceding quarter. Cash applied to investment activities totalled $2.2 billion, compared to -$0.9 billion in the third quarter and $3.4 billion in the second quarter.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, dropped to -0.9% in the fourth quarter from 2.1% in the third quarter and an average of 1.4% in the preceding two quarters. In the final quarter of 1991, this indicator stood at -0.8%. The fourth quarter weakness in this profitability indicator was due to reduced operating profits coupled with high asset writeoffs and revaluations.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose to 1.10 in the fourth quarter from 1.08 in the previous six quarters. This ratio averaged 1.03 during the 1988-1991 period.

Summary for 1992

Annual operating profits fell 13% to $40.0 billion in 1992 from $46.1 billion in 1991. This was the fourth consecutive annual decline since profits reached $85.3 billion in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Selected Financial Statistics
Fourth Quarter 1992

	4th Quarter 1992	3rd Quarter 1992	2nd Quarter 1992	1st Quarter 1992
		($ Billions)		
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	82.2	82.4	77.9	73.9
Accounts Receivable	131.7	129.2	129.1	124.3
Inventories	122.6	123.3	124.2	124.6
Investments	438.2	438.3	431.5	417.6
Loans	635.9	636.3	628.5	628.9
Capital Assets	443.1	446.5	447.4	447.5
All Other Assets	151.7	150.9	148.6	146.5
Total Assets	**2,005.4**	**2,006.9**	**1,987.2**	**1,963.3**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	605.9	604.9	594.1	585.6
Accounts Payable	172.1	171.9	165.3	163.0
Borrowing	466.9	466.9	469.9	466.9
All Other Liabilities	335.8	329.1	323.6	314.6
Total Liabilities	**1,580.7**	**1,572.8**	**1,552.9**	**1,530.1**
Share Capital	231.5	231.1	229.0	225.2
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	193.2	203.0	205.3	208.0
Total Equity	**424.7**	**434.1**	**434.3**	**433.2**
Statement of Changes in Financial Position				
Financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6
Cash from Financing Activities	1.3	9.7	9.9	7.5
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	0.6	14.4	11.8	16.6
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Cash Applied to Dividends	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Non-Financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	15.0	10.2	11.1	6.3
Cash from Financing Activities	0.5	1.1	7.4	2.0
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	2.2	-0.9	3.4	-1.3
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	7.1	8.4	9.2	5.7
Cash Applied to Dividends	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.6
		Seasonnally Adjusted		
Income Statements				
Operating Revenue	269.0	264.2	264.9	260.8
Operating Profit	8.6	10.7	10.1	10.6
Profit Before Extraordinary Gains	-0.9	2.3	0.9	2.1
Net Profit	**-1.1**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**2.1**

■

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1993

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose 0.4% to 111.4 in January 1993 from December's level of 111.0. Fifteen of the 21 major groups of products registered increases in their indices while five decreased and one did not change. The bulk of the increase in the IPPI was due to the 6.4% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index. Primary metal products (0.8%) and automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (0.3%) were among the other contributors to the IPPI increase. Price declines with notable offsetting effects occurred in petroleum and coal products (-1.5%) and paper and paper products (-1.1%).

During January, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 0.4% against the Canadian dollar, raising the value of export prices denominated in U.S. dollars. In January 1993, the U.S. dollar was 10.9% higher against the Canadian dollar than in January 1992.

Compared to January 1992, the IPPI was 3.9% higher. The most important price increases over the last 12 months were in autos, trucks, and other transport equipment (7.9%) and in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (23.6%). There were also increases of over 4% in meat, fish, and dairy products (5.6%) and in tobacco and tobacco products (4.6%). Two declines occurred, both under -1.0%, with the larger in rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (-0.6%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was 4.1%.

The first-stage intermediate goods price index recorded a 0.4% decline from December, but the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.8%. The finished foods and feeds, capital equipment, and all other finished goods price indices all recorded 0.2% increases over December. These five indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from finished foods and feeds at 2.5% to capital equipment at 4.9%. During the last 13 months, the year-to-year price changes for both second-stage intermediate goods and finished goods tended to rise. The year-to-year changes rose from -3.6% and -0.4%, respectively, in January 1992 to 4.3% and 3.9%, respectively, in January 1993.

Highlights

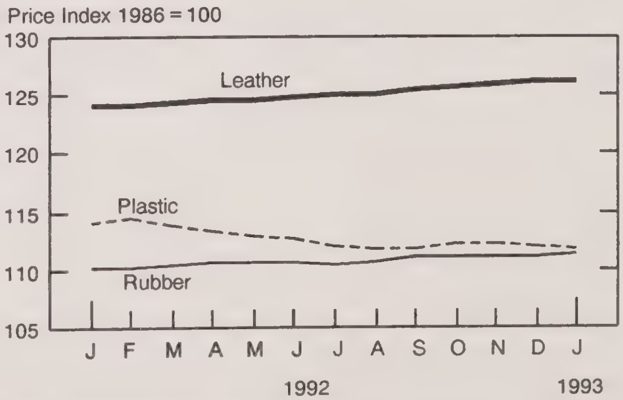
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased 6.4% in January 1993 and stood 23.6% higher than in January 1992. Contributing to the rapid growth in softwood prices, particularly in the last three months, were housing starts, pent-up demand together with lower interest rates, and supply restrictions in the United States. These conditions were reinforced by the lower Canadian dollar.

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 0.3% in January and stood 7.9% higher than a year before. These increases were mostly due to the effect of the change in the value of the Canadian dollar on the price of exports, although there were also smaller price increases on domestic vehicles on a year-to-year basis.

- The primary metal products index increased by 0.8% in January and stood 2.0% higher than a year ago. Price increases for aluminum products contributed significantly to both the monthly and the year-to-year increases. Nickel products were the other main contributor to the monthly increase while copper products were the other main contributor to the year-to-year increase. Declines in iron and steel prices have tended to reduce both the monthly and the year-to-year change and nickel prices were 15.8% below the January 1992 level.

- The paper and paper products decline was due to a 5.7% decline in the price index for pulp. Nevertheless, the pulp price index was still 7.8% higher than in January 1992.

Rubber, Leather, and Plastic Fabricated Products



The Rubber, Leather and Plastic Fabricated Products Price Index

The Rubber, Leather and Plastic Fabricated Products Price Index tracks the price movements of 25 rubber product commodities, 17 leather product commodities, and 24 plastic product commodities. The overall index changed little in the last year and in January 1993 stood 0.6% lower than in January 1992. The movement of its three basic elements was, however, quite different. As can be seen from the graph, there was very little movement in the prices of rubber products. Rubber tube and tire prices rose slightly, but prices of other rubber fabricated products edged downward. Since January 1992, leather and leather products, following increases in their input prices, rose slowly in price and stood 0.3% higher in January 1993. Prices for plastic fabricated products tended to decline, with occasional rallies, throughout the 1990s. The price index for plastic fabricated products stood 1.2% lower in January 1993 than in January 1992 and 6.4% lower than in January 1989. This price decline was caused by declining input costs in some areas as well as by excess capacity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index January 1993 [2]	January 1993/ December 1992	January 1993/ January 1992
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**111.4**	**0.4**	**3.9**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**112.8**	**0.5**	**4.1**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**109.6**	**0.6**	**4.2**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.1	-0.4	3.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	111.1	0.8	4.3
Finished goods	**39.6**	**114.3**	**0.2**	**3.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.2	0.2	2.5
Capital equipment	10.4	115.0	0.2	4.9
All other finished goods	19.3	112.4	0.2	4.0
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	113.3	0.4	5.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.4	0.3	2.0
Beverages	2.0	122.7	0.1	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.5	-0.1	4.6
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.5	-0.2	-0.6
Textile products	2.2	109.5	0.2	0.6
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.8	0.2	-0.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	131.6	6.4	23.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.3	0.3	0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.9	-1.1	2.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.0	0.0	1.3
Primary metal products	7.7	100.7	0.8	2.0
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.3	0.1	0.5
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.3	0.1	1.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.8	0.3	7.9
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.3	-0.1	1.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.6	0.3	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	91.8	-1.5	3.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.4	0.2	1.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.6	0.3	1.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.7	1.5	19.0

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

January 1993

Preliminary data show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) at 108.3 for January 1993, down 1.7% from the December level of 110.2. Most components of the RMPI increased. Higher prices were recorded in the indexes for wood (1.9%), vegetable products (1.4%) and ferrous materials (2.2%). However, these gains were more than offset by a 7.2% decline in prices for mineral fuels. The animal and animal products index contributed as well to the overall decrease with a 0.5% drop. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 0.6% from the previous month.

The RMPI increased 10.4% over the January 1992 level, mainly because of higher prices for wood (22.2%), mineral fuels (8.0%), animal and animal products (7.7%) and non-ferrous metals (9.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 11.4% over the year.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index was down 7.2% in January 1993 as a result of lower prices for crude mineral oil (-7.8%). The coal index (1.7%) registered its sixth increase in as many months. The mineral fuels index rose 8.0% from January 1992, due primarily to an 8.4% increase in the index of crude mineral oil, although prices for crude mineral oil declined by 13.1% since November 1992.

- The animal and animal products index posted a 0.5% decrease in January. The major contributors to this decline were hogs for slaughter (-4.5%) and fish (-4.9%). These declines were partially offset by the cattle for slaughter index, which recorded its fifth consecutive monthly increase (2.7%). On a year-over-year basis, the animal and animal products index increased 7.7% as a result of higher prices of cattle for slaughter (22.9%) and for hogs for slaughter (20.1%).

- The wood index was up 1.9% in January, primarily due to a 2.4% increase in logs and bolts prices. This was the twelfth increase in a row. On a year-to-year basis, the wood index increased 22.2%, mainly due to higher prices for logs and bolts (31.0%).

- The vegetable products index increased 1.4% in January 1993, reflecting higher prices for tobacco (12.1%) and wheat (3.0%). The vegetable products index was up 8.9% from its January 1992 level as a result of higher prices for rapeseed (29.6%), potatoes (22.4%), natural rubber and allied gums (28.2%) and wheat (6.6%).

- The ferrous materials index was up 2.2% in January, mainly due to an increase of 4.6% in the iron and steel scrap index. Compared to January 1992, the ferrous materials index rose 6.7%, due to higher prices for iron ore (8.4%) and for iron and steel scrap (4.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index January 1993 [1]	January 1993/ December 1992	January 1993/ January 1992
			% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**108.3**	**-1.7**	**10.4**
Mineral fuels	32	100.8	-7.2	8.0
Vegetable products	10	95.6	1.4	8.9
Animal and animal products	26	107.8	-0.5	7.7
Wood	13	151.8	1.9	22.2
Ferrous materials	4	95.8	2.2	6.7
Non-ferrous metals	13	99.1	0.6	9.7
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.5	-0.8	1.8
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	111.7	0.6	11.4

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 20, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended February 20, 1993 totalled 283 104 tonnes, a 2.2% increase from the preceding week's total of 277 021 tonnes and up 13.7% from the year-earlier 248 892 tonnes. The cumulative total at February 20, 1993 was 1 948 511 tonnes, a 6.0% increase from 1 838 036 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.7% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 3.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of February 14, 1993 decreased 9.1% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

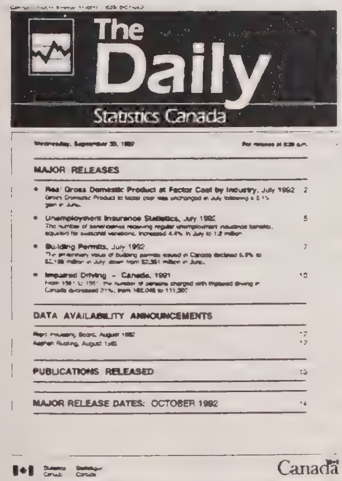
Fourth Quarter 1992

For the quarter ending December 31 1992, shipments of office furniture products totalled $190.9 million, an increase of 6.9% compared to $178.6^r (revised) million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1992 are now available. Province of destination and export data are also available.

The December 1992 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

The Sugar Situation, January 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Selected Fruits (excluding apples), 1992.
Catalogue number 32-234
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Pack of Processed Vegetables, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-240
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Construction Type Plywood, December 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended December 1992.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Industry Price Indexes, December 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1992 (Regression Method), Vol. 8.
Catalogue number 91-211
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

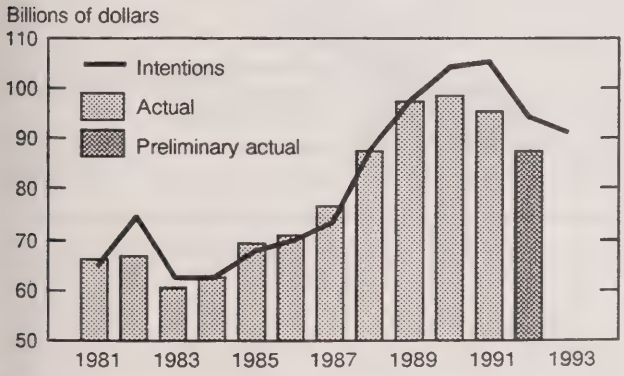
Private and Public Investment
Intentions 1993

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1993 are estimated to be $125.8 billion, an increase of 3.9% over the estimate for actual expenditures in 1992 ($121.1 billion). The 1992 estimate, however, is 7.7% below the corresponding intentions released one year ago, the third year for which intentions exceeded the realized expenditures (see Chart 1). Machinery and equipment investment is expected to increase at 4.5% in 1993, while the growth in construction investment is expected to be 3.6%.

Government capital expenditures are expected to increase in 1993 to $15.1 billion (up 11.9%). Investment in residential construction should reach $34.6 billion (up 3.9%). Business sector investment is expected to increase by 2.5% (up $1.7 billion), following decreases of 10.4% (down $8 billion) in 1992 and 3.7% (down $3 billion) in 1991.

Chart 1

Capital Expenditures
Excluding Expenditures on Housing



Highlights

Business Sector

- The business sector expects capital spending of $70.9 billion in 1993, an increase of 2.5% from 1992.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November and early February. All values are expressed in current dollars. Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in Chart 1.*

- Manufacturing investment will increase 4.8% to $15.3 billion. Twelve of 20 industries are expecting increases, led by transportation (up $267 million), but declines are expected in primary metals (down $253 million) and petroleum and coal (down $185 million).

- Petroleum and mining expenditures are expected to increase to $6.8 billion (up 14.7%), with the largest part of the increase originating in the petroleum and gas industry (up $776 million).

- A decline of 2.1% is expected in utilities due to decreases in telephones (down $657 million) and electric power (down $405 million), which will be partially offset by increases in urban transit (up $407 million) and rail transport (up $158 million).

- The financial industries are expected to decline to $6.4 billion (-4.8%).

Governments and Institutions

- All levels of government plan increased spending: municipal up 15.1% to $7.1 billion, federal up 12.6% to $3.5 billion and provincial up 6.6% to $4.5 billion.

- The institutions group expects an increase of 2.4% (up to $5.3 billion) due to increased investment in hospitals and universities.

Housing

- Investment in residential construction is expected to reach $34.6 billion in 1993, up 3.9% over 1992. This compares to a growth of 7.6% in 1992 over 1991.

Provincial Data

- Six of the 12 provinces and territories are expected to experience growth in 1993, although eight will perform below the Canada average (see Chart 3).

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents

- The investment pattern for a panel of large businesses shows decreased spending of $1.3 billion in 1993, following a drop of $4.2 billion between 1991 and 1992. By contrast, small businesses have increased spending expectations by $1.4 billion in 1993, following a decline of $1.9 billion in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327 (additional data for the provinces, by industry and by private or public categories).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1993 (61-205, $30), with feature article "Capital Expenditures in the Electric Power Industry in Canada (1978-1993)", will be available by mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional Reference Centres may also be contacted.

1993 Investment Intentions Compared to 1992

Chart 2 By Sector

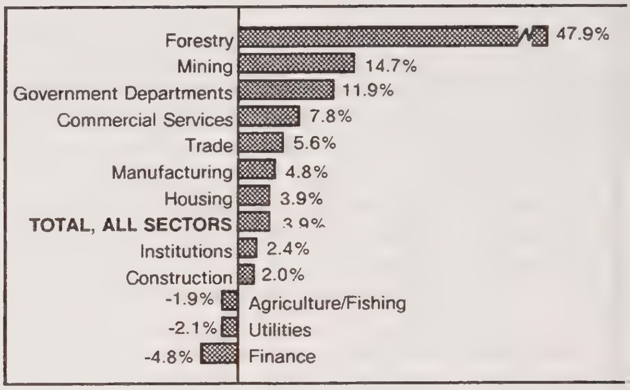
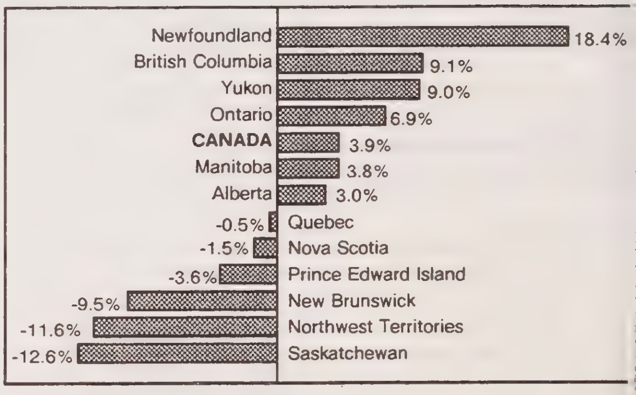


Chart 3 By Province



Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents

Business Sector

	Large			Small			
	millions of dollars						
Period of Investment[1]							
1991	44,901			13,097			
1992	40,706			11,176			
1993	39,440			12,578			
	$	Number		$	Number		
		Up	Down		Up	Down	No Change
Year-over-year Change							
1992/1991	-4,195	224	274	-1,921	3,363	4,273	1,493
1993/1992	-1,266	270	223	1,402	3,655	3,177	2,297

1 *Actual expenditures 1991, preliminary actual 1992, intentions 1993.*

Total Business Investment

	Published	New[2] Respondents	Regular Respondents
	millions of dollars		
Period of Investment			
1991	77,213	390	76,823
1992	69,166	644	68,522
1993	70,880	1,512	69,368

2 *New respondents are largely made up of new projects.*

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

Sectors	Total Capital Expenditures 1991 Actual	1992 Preliminary	1993 Intentions	Preliminary 1992/ Actual 1991	Intentions 1993/ Preliminary 1992
	(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	2,577	2,765	2,713	7.3	-1.9
Forestry	121	144	213	18.7	47.9
Mining	7,935	5,898	6,766	-25.7	14.7
Construction	1,693	1,790	1,826	5.7	2.0
Manufacturing	18,184	14,601	15,299	-19.7	4.8
Utilities	24,662	24,402	23,887	-1.0	-2.1
Trade	3,203	2,821	2,980	-11.9	5.6
Finance	9,098	6,773	6,447	-25.6	-4.8
Commercial	9,739	9,971	10,749	2.4	7.8
Sub-total Business	**77,213**	**69,166**	**70,880**	**-10.4**	**2.5**
Institutions	5,169	5,165	5,291	-0.1	2.4
Government departments	13,307	13,480	15,079	1.3	11.9
Sub-total Social	**18,476**	**18,644**	**20,370**	**0.9**	**9.2**
Housing	30,904	33,246	34,553	7.6	3.9
Grand Total	**126,593**	**121,056**	**125,803**	**-4.4**	**3.9**

***Note:** Figures may not add due to rounding.*

Summary of Provinces and Territories

1991 to 1993[1]

Province/Territory		Capital Expenditures				
		Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total	Preliminary 1992/ Actual 1991	Intentions 1993/ Preliminary 1992
		(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Newfoundland	1991	1,551	552	2,103		
	1992	1,636	459	2,095	-0.4	18.4
	1993	2,033	446	2,480		
Prince Edward Island	1991	298	154	453		
	1992	286	108	394	-12.9	-3.6
	1993	265	115	380		
Nova Scotia	1991	2,023	1,245	3,268		
	1992	1,694	1,098	2,792	-14.6	-1.5
	1993	1,675	1,075	2,750		
New Brunswick	1991	1,706	904	2,611		
	1992	1,794	632	2,427	-7.0	-9.5
	1993	1,386	810	2,196		
Quebec	1991	16,922	10,835	27,758		
	1992	16,604	10,258	26,862	-3.2	-0.5
	1993	17,128	9,593	26,721		
Ontario	1991	28,814	20,385	49,200		
	1992	26,688	19,642	46,331	-5.8	6.9
	1993	27,649	21,888	49,537		
Manitoba	1991	2,057	1,351	3,408		
	1992	2,018	1,359	3,377	-0.9	3.8
	1993	2,030	1,475	3,504		
Saskatchewan	1991	2,863	1,771	4,634		
	1992	2,366	1,650	4,016	-13.3	-12.6
	1993	2,037	1,472	3,509		
Alberta	1991	10,994	4,511	15,505		
	1992	10,496	4,697	15,193	-2.0	3.0
	1993	10,660	4,993	15,653		
British Columbia	1991	11,205	5,754	16,959		
	1992	11,951	4,921	16,871	-0.5	9.1
	1993	13,397	5,006	18,403		
Yukon	1991	170	78	247		
	1992	209	50	258	4.5	9.0
	1993	227	55	282		
Northwest Territories	1991	333	115	448		
	1992	322	117	440	-1.8	-11.6
	1993	280	109	389		
Canada	1991	78,938	47,654	126,593		
	1992	76,065	44,991	121,056	-4.4	3.9
	1993	78,767	47,037	125,803		

1 Actual 1991, followed by Preliminary Actual 1992, and then Intentions 1993.
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

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International Travel Account

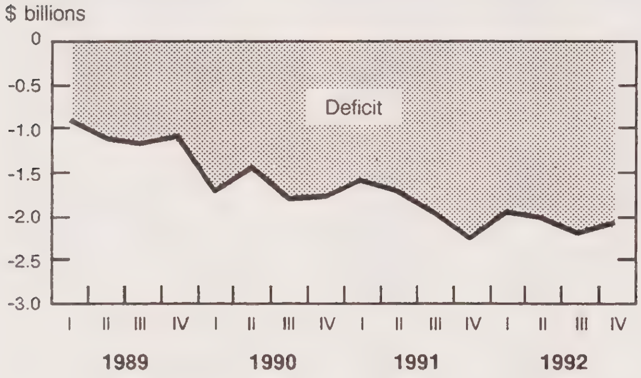
Fourth Quarter 1992 and Annual 1992

Highlights – Fourth Quarter 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a deficit of $2.1 billion in current dollars in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 6.0% decrease from the preceding quarter.

Travel Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- Receipts from the United States increased by 0.4% to $1.2 billion compared to the third quarter, while receipts from all other countries increased marginally (0.2%) to $862 million.

- Total payments decreased as expenditures in the United States by Canadian residents dropped 3.8% from the third quarter to $2.8 billion, while payments to all other countries decreased 1.0% to $1.3 billion.

Unadjusted Data

- Canada's international travel account in current dollars showed a deficit of $2.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The travel balance with the United States improved compared to the fourth quarter of 1991, posting a deficit of $1.6 billion. Meanwhile, a deficit of $549 million was registered with all other countries.

Highlights – Annual 1992

- Both total payments and total receipts reached record levels in 1992. However, the strong rise in expenditures by Canadian residents in overseas countries contributed to the 9.6% expansion in the international travel account deficit, which amounted to a record $8.3 billion.

- Expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States increased 4.1% in 1992 to a record $11.2 billion. Meanwhile, payments to all other countries increased 12.1% to $5.1 billion.

- In 1992, receipts from the United States rose 2.6% to $4.6 billion and receipts from all other countries rose 4.6% to $3.4 billion.

The October-December 1992 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in April 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments
(Millions of $)

	1991p					1992p				
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total
	Seasonally Adjusted*									
United States										
Receipts	1,114	1,159	1,134	1,112	4,519	1,170	1,170	1,146	1,151	4,637
Payments	2,462	2,593	2,784	2,965	10,804	2,742	2,731	2,945	2,832	11,250
Balance	-1,348	-1,434	-1,650	-1,853	-6,285	-1,572	-1,561	-1,799	-1,681	-6,613
All other countries										
Receipts	873	808	810	792	3,283	869	844	860	862	3,435
Payments	1,144	1,094	1,120	1,202	4,561	1,269	1,299	1,280	1,267	5,114
Balance	-271	-286	-310	-410	-1,278	-400	-455	-419	-405	-1,679
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,987	1,967	1,944	1,904	7,802	2,039	2,014	2,006	2,013	8,072
Payments	3,606	3,687	3,904	4,167	15,365	4,011	4,030	4,225	4,099	16,364
Balance	-1,619	-1,720	-1,961	-2,263	-7,563	-1,972	-2,016	-2,219	-2,086	-8,292

	1991p					1992p				
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total
	Unadjusted									
United States										
Receipts	554	1,190	2,071	704	4,519	578	1,227	2,101	731	4,637
Payments	2,746	2,822	2,801	2,435	10,804	3,054	2,871	3,005	2,320	11,250
Balance	-2,192	-1,632	-730	-1,731	-6,285	-2,476	-1,644	-904	-1,589	-6,613
All other countries										
Receipts	468	879	1,440	496	3,283	474	913	1,516	532	3,435
Payments	1,250	1,014	1,267	1,030	4,561	1,385	1,207	1,441	1,081	5,114
Balance	-782	-135	173	-534	-1,278	-911	-294	75	-549	-1,679
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,022	2,069	3,511	1,200	7,802	1,052	2,140	3,617	1,263	8,072
Payments	3,996	3,836	4,068	3,465	15,365	4,439	4,078	4,446	3,401	16,364
Balance	-2,974	-1,767	-557	-2,265	-7,563	-3,387	-1,938	-829	-2,138	-8,292

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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Employment, Earnings and Hours

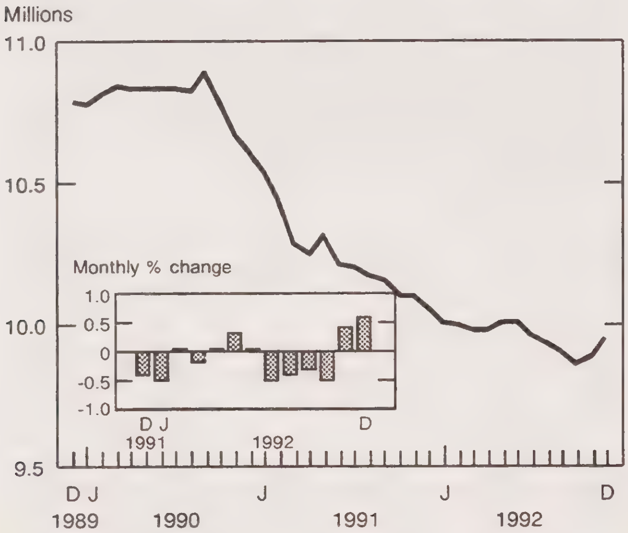
December 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Payroll employment for December was estimated at 9,949,000, up for the second consecutive month following five months of decline. The decline in annual average industrial aggregate[1] payroll employment was smaller in 1992 (-280,000) than in 1991 (-561,000).

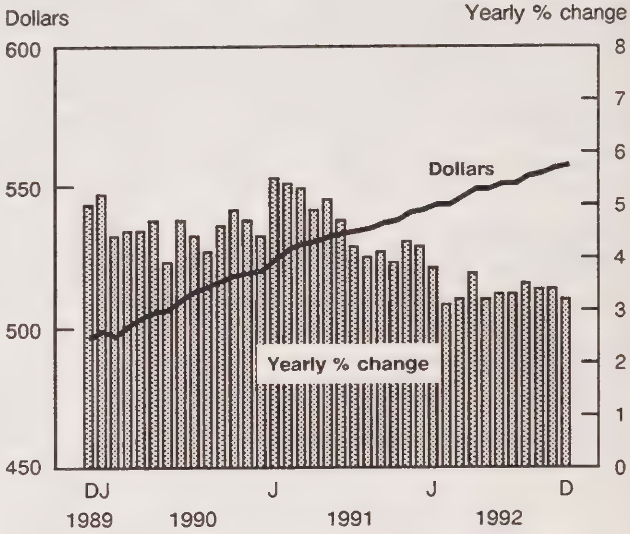
SEPH Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, December 1992



- Increases in payroll employment in December were concentrated in the service-producing industries, except for health and social services and public administration.

- Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings[2] were $557.89 in December, an increase of 3.2% from December 1991. The growth rate in earnings during 1992 was lower than in previous years.

SEPH Average Weekly Earnings, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, December 1992



- For the ninth consecutive month, industrial aggregate average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees remained unchanged at 30.5 hours.

Unadjusted Data

- Unadjusted payroll employment totalled 9,805,000, a year-over-year decline of 1.0%. Despite the decline in total payroll employment in December, 42% of all industries reported employment gains. A year earlier, only 24% of industries reported similar gains.

- Firms with less than 200 employees recorded a year-over-year employment decline of 0.3%, a significant improvement from the previous month, whereas firms with more than 200 employees reported a drop of 1.5%.

- The fixed-weighted average hourly earnings index for hourly paid employees rose 3.2% from December 1991, the smallest increase in 1992.

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1 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

2 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

- In manufacturing and in finance, insurance and real estate, a shift toward higher paying industries occurred in total paid hours. This led to higher year-over-year growth rates for the current average hourly earnings series compared to fixed-weighted average hourly earnings .

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9440-9452 and 9639-9898.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), introduced in 1983, delivers current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific SEPH variable, showing the percentage of industries that reported increases for that variable. For example, between September 1991 and September 1992, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 246,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 131 experienced employment declines, while 83 experienced increases. The diffusion index for September 1992 was therefore 83/214 = 0.39.

Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces/territories, and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the current average earnings series.

□

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada
December 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	December 1992 p	November 1992 r	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992
	Thousands					
Industrial aggregate	**9,949**	**9,887**	**9,852**	**9,898**	**9,925**	**9,960**
	63	35	-46	-27	-35	-46
Goods-producing industries	**2,290**	**2,297**	**2,293**	**2,306**	**2,314**	**2,326**
	-7	4	-13	-8	-12	-12
Logging and forestry	60	56	54	55	55	57
	4	1	-1	-1	-1	1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	123	125	126	124	126	128
	-1	-1	1	-2	-2	-2
Manufacturing	1,578	1,574	1,568	1,573	1,571	1,580
	4	6	-5	2	-9	6
Construction	396	413	414	415	424	422
	-17	0	-1	-9	3	-6
Service-producing industries	**7,647**	**7,581**	**7,573**	**7,594**	**7,620**	**7,642**
	65	8	-20	-26	-22	-29
Transportation, communication and other utilities	817	808	804	815	826	825
	9	4	-11	-11	1	-2
Wholesale trade	575	573	567	574	573	585
	2	6	-7	1	-12	-2
Retail trade	1,285	1,284	1,275	1,273	1,277	1,277
	0	10	2	-4	0	-13
Finance, insurance and real estate	658	651	647	652	658	659
	8	4	-5	-6	-2	-9
Business services	493	492	491	497	493	492
	1	1	-6	4	1	-2
Education related services	931	925	920	910	904	893
	6	4	10	6	12	-4
Health and social services	1,118	1,126	1,120	1,125	1,136	1,144
	-8	5	-5	-10	-8	1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	682	657	659	663	688	678
	25	-2	-4	-25	10	6
Miscellaneous services	499	490	499	501	512	517
	9	-9	-3	-11	-5	1
Public administration	718	719	720	718	709	712
	-1	-1	2	8	-3	-5
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	137	137	137	137	135	136
	0	0	0	2	-1	-2
Prince Edward Island	39	39	39	39	39	38
	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nova Scotia	284	278	279	278	276	280
	5	0	0	2	-3	-3
New Brunswick	225	224	221	226	226	225
	1	2	-5	0	1	0
Quebec	2,382	2,382	2,394	2,395	2,400	2,404
	0	-12	0	-6	-4	-22
Ontario	3,976	3,973	3,930	3,954	3,987	4,022
	2	43	-24	-33	-36	-14
Manitoba	374	373	374	375	374	374
	1	-1	-2	2	0	0
Saskatchewan	296	294	294	296	295	297
	1	0	-3	2	-3	-1
Alberta	971	968	961	966	965	966
	2	7	-5	1	-1	-6
British Columbia	1,220	1,208	1,203	1,195	1,189	1,192
	12	5	8	6	-3	2
Yukon	12	12	12	12	12	11
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	20	20	20
	0	0	0	0	0	-1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada
December 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	December 1992p	November 1992r	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992
	Dollars					
Industrial aggregate	**557.89**	**556.38**	**554.92**	**553.80**	**551.34**	**550.99**
	1.51	1.46	1.12	2.46	0.35	2.15
Goods-producing industries	**693.15**	**689.15**	**687.61**	**686.25**	**685.57**	**683.64**
	4.00	1.54	1.36	0.68	1.93	1.69
Logging and forestry	706.42	722.12	711.02	711.08	706.97	702.01
	-15.70	11.10	-0.06	4.11	4.96	-3.74
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	951.72	942.85	946.99	947.22	932.74	924.47
	8.87	-4.14	-0.23	14.48	8.27	-5.01
Manufacturing	666.35	661.31	660.40	659.35	659.66	658.23
	5.04	0.91	1.05	-0.31	1.43	2.87
Construction	635.44	635.35	636.98	637.06	640.08	638.27
	0.09	-1.63	-0.08	-3.02	1.81	2.24
Service-producing industries	**517.08**	**516.26**	**514.86**	**513.54**	**510.54**	**510.51**
	0.82	1.40	1.32	3.00	0.03	2.13
Transportation, communication and other utilities	708.37	711.06	713.55	713.70	706.99	703.87
	-2.69	-2.49	-0.15	6.71	3.12	1.93
Wholesale trade	594.75	593.84	591.51	589.29	583.77	581.64
	0.91	2.33	2.22	5.52	2.13	4.24
Retail trade	327.47	326.59	324.55	319.30	318.82	320.60
	0.88	2.04	5.25	0.48	-1.78	0.69
Finance, insurance and real estate	618.14	613.67	606.81	599.17	588.64	592.47
	4.47	6.86	7.64	10.53	-3.83	1.48
Business services	585.01	586.30	587.61	585.75	587.75	586.63
	-1.29	-1.31	1.86	-2.00	1.12	-4.90
Education related services	666.77	668.08	669.87	669.68	679.36	683.56
	-1.31	-1.79	0.19	-9.68	-4.20	4.60
Health and social services	500.44	496.10	493.40	495.19	488.93	486.05
	4.34	2.70	-1.79	6.26	2.88	4.94
Accommodation, food and beverage services	218.02	216.93	215.97	215.13	212.74	211.84
	1.09	0.96	0.84	2.39	0.90	0.24
Miscellaneous services	375.56	372.91	375.01	369.76	359.43	357.21
	2.65	-2.10	5.25	10.33	2.22	-0.29
Public administration	730.80	728.36	726.69	731.85	731.83	734.22
	2.44	1.67	-5.16	0.02	-2.39	10.01
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	520.10	514.43	516.04	520.00	514.95	509.11
	5.67	-1.61	-3.96	5.05	5.84	1.42
Prince Edward Island	454.41	451.22	447.33	447.77	446.32	446.11
	3.19	3.89	-0.44	1.45	0.21	-0.33
Nova Scotia	486.48	490.03	493.31	494.93	500.75	495.65
	-3.55	-3.28	-1.62	-5.82	5.10	3.92
New Brunswick	504.29	503.00	502.90	495.84	490.10	493.37
	1.29	0.10	7.06	5.74	-3.27	3.10
Quebec	545.87	545.05	546.31	544.70	540.64	539.46
	0.82	-1.26	1.61	4.06	1.18	0.99
Ontario	586.36	584.78	584.31	583.07	580.87	578.76
	1.58	0.47	1.24	2.20	2.11	1.27
Manitoba	495.14	494.15	491.34	486.94	487.79	489.17
	0.99	2.81	4.40	-0.85	-1.38	0.91
Saskatchewan	474.67	469.94	469.34	469.83	472.09	473.07
	4.73	0.60	-0.49	-2.26	-0.98	-0.59
Alberta	555.26	552.66	549.86	550.90	548.26	546.53
	2.60	2.80	-1.04	2.64	1.73	3.27
British Columbia	555.41	553.55	552.04	549.62	545.82	549.12
	1.86	1.51	2.42	3.80	-3.30	2.28
Yukon	668.14	692.79	706.86	682.94	660.26	673.91
	-24.65	-14.07	23.92	22.68	-13.65	-8.99
Northwest Territories	712.33	710.07	721.14	721.38	712.45	711.23
	2.26	-11.07	-0.24	8.93	1.22	4.84

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December, 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	December 1992p	November 1992r	December 1991	November 1991	December 1992/1991	November 1992/1991
	Number of employees, Unadjusted					
	Thousands				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**9,805**	**10,002**	**9,905**	**10,196**	**-1.0**	**-1.9**
Goods-producing industries	**2,208**	**2,303**	**2,287**	**2,384**	**-3.5**	**-3.4**
Logging and forestry	53	56	48	55	10.4	1.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	118	122	131	135	-9.9	-9.6
Manufacturing	1,545	1,568	1,589	1,622	-2.8	-3.3
Construction	358	422	386	436	-7.3	-3.2
Service-producing industries	**7,598**	**7,700**	**7,618**	**7,812**	**-0.3**	**-1.4**
Transportation communication and other utilities	813	815	811	829	0.2	-1.7
Wholesale trade	566	576	560	574	1.1	0.3
Retail trade	1,329	1,317	1,369	1,383	-2.9	-4.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	655	656	663	679	-1.2	-3.4
Business services	483	495	501	497	-3.6	-0.4
Education related services	924	998	899	982	2.8	1.6
Health and social services	1,114	1,131	1,102	1,116	1.1	1.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	670	656	657	674	2.0	-2.7
Miscellaneous services	479	486	492	512	-2.6	-5.1
Public administration	697	704	698	702	-0.1	0.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	131	138	136	143	-3.7	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	37	39	37	38	0.0	2.6
Nova Scotia	277	280	275	285	0.7	-1.8
New Brunswick	215	224	221	231	-2.7	-3.0
Quebec	2,332	2,390	2,384	2,493	-2.2	-4.1
Ontario	3,950	4,020	4,026	4,087	-1.9	-1.6
Manitoba	371	378	369	377	0.5	0.3
Saskatchewan	291	299	295	302	-1.4	-1.0
Alberta	957	976	945	977	1.3	-0.1
British Columbia	1,214	1,228	1,189	1,233	2.1	-0.4
Yukon	11	12	10	11	10.0	9.1
Northwest Territories	19	20	20	20	-5.0	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December, 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	December 1992p	November 1992r	December 1991	November 1991	December 1992/1991	November 1992/1991
	Average weekly earnings*, Unadjusted					
	Dollars				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**555.79**	**554.81**	**539.02**	**536.83**	**3.1**	**3.3**
Goods-producing industries	**685.37**	**692.49**	**667.60**	**674.55**	**2.7**	**2.7**
Logging and forestry	687.21	728.76	666.56	687.18	3.1	6.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	951.84	949.34	932.95	933.68	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing	661.95	664.88	638.06	643.02	3.7	3.4
Construction	610.54	640.03	623.33	636.11	-2.1	0.6
Service-producing industries	**518.13**	**513.63**	**500.42**	**494.80**	**3.5**	**3.8**
Transportation communication and other utilities	704.88	710.88	697.52	695.43	1.1	2.2
Wholesale trade	593.17	594.42	568.85	570.74	4.3	4.1
Retail trade	333.45	324.80	323.36	316.95	3.1	2.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	614.48	608.62	564.55	563.62	8.8	8.0
Business services	585.01	586.30	572.25	573.84	2.2	2.2
Education related services	676.00	643.14	669.74	631.29	0.9	1.9
Health and social services	496.60	492.79	476.99	477.16	4.1	3.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	218.52	216.39	208.53	207.21	4.8	4.4
Miscellaneous services	375.05	374.81	363.52	366.33	3.2	2.3
Public administration	743.03	735.26	715.42	711.54	3.9	3.3
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	520.16	512.46	501.08	500.59	3.8	2.4
Prince Edward Island	457.74	451.49	425.31	427.20	7.6	5.7
Nova Scotia	486.48	490.03	483.64	484.72	0.6	1.1
New Brunswick	504.29	503.00	484.16	484.99	4.2	3.7
Quebec	545.87	545.05	523.59	521.87	4.3	4.4
Ontario	583.25	583.24	564.76	563.18	3.3	3.6
Manitoba	494.71	490.73	484.33	480.33	2.1	2.2
Saskatchewan	476.59	468.39	473.39	469.53	0.7	-0.2
Alberta	552.09	549.25	540.54	535.63	2.1	2.5
British Columbia	554.28	554.30	541.63	539.71	2.3	2.7
Yukon	668.14	692.79	657.01	655.08	1.7	5.8
Northwest Territories	712.33	710.07	720.89	721.76	-1.2	-1.6

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees, including overtime.*

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Sales of Refined Petroleum Products
January 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres in January 1993, an increase of 0.9% from December 1992.

- In January, sales increased for diesel fuel oil (5.1%) and "all other refined products" (includes propane, butane, asphalt, etc.) (4.7%). These increases were partly offset by decreased sales of heavy fuel oil (-5.6%), motor gasoline (-1.0%) and light fuel oil (-0.5%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased by 7.5% from January 1992, to 6.1 million cubic metres. Sales of three of the four main products decreased: heavy fuel oil (-26.4%), light fuel oil (-6.1%) and motor gasoline (-5.8%). Diesel fuel oil sales increased by 0.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	October 1992 r	November 1992 r	December 1992 r	January 1993p	January 1993/ December 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 637.3**	**6 818.4**	**6 642.0**	**6 704.0**	**0.9**
Motor Gasoline	2 767.7	2 807.6	2 816.4	2 788.2	-1.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 327.7	1 331.9	1 314.7	1 382.2	5.1
Light Fuel Oil	489.8	521.5	480.3	477.8	-0.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	617.0	708.3	681.8	643.8	-5.6
All Other Refined Products	**1 435.1**	**1 449.1**	**1 348.8**	**1 412.0**	**4.7**
	January 1991	January 1992	January 1993p	January 1992/ January 1991	January 1993/ January 1992
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)			%	%
Total, All Products	**6 460.3**	**6 646.8**	**6 148.9**	**2.9**	**-7.5**
Motor Gasoline	2 516.3	2 558.9	2 409.5	1.7	-5.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 114.1	1 099.8	1 102.5	-1.3	0.3
Light Fuel Oil	920.0	920.8	864.6	0.1	-6.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	697.6	883.7	650.1	26.7	-26.4
All Other Refined Products	**1 212.3**	**1 183.6**	**1 122.2**	**-2.4**	**-5.2**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Correctional Services in Canada

1991-92

Highlights

- In 1991-92, custodial admissions increased by 8% from the previous year. This trend was evident in all jurisdictions except Prince Edward Island (-1%), Manitoba (-21%) and the Yukon (-20%).

- Non-sentenced admissions (remand and temporary detention) increased by 7% over the previous year. Manitoba (-17%) was the only jurisdiction where non-sentenced admissions decreased in 1991-92.

- On average, 25,712 inmates were serving a custodial sentence during 1991-92. Provincial inmates accounted for 54% (13,929) of the total count, while federal inmates accounted for the remaining 46% (11,783).

- The number of persons receiving a term of probation in 1991-92 increased by 10% over the previous year. All jurisdictions reported increases in probation intakes. The average number of offenders on probation also increased (12%) over the previous year to reach 93,070; all jurisdictions followed this trend.

- The number of inmates granted full parole by the National Parole Board and the three provincial boards of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia during 1991-92 was 8,796. This was a 9% increase over the previous year.

- Total operating expenditures on adult correctional services amounted to $1.885 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 5% over the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701 and 00180703 to 00180706.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1991-92, Vol. 13, No. 3 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available.

These highlights are also available in the annual report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, 1991-92 (85-211, $39). A general reference document, this report focuses on custodial and community supervision services and on financial expenditures and staff resources for adults across Canada. The 1991-92 report is the final edition of this series. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023) or call toll-free in Canada (1-800-387-2231). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Finance: Assets and Liabilities – Financial Management System (FMS)

March 31, 1992

At March 31, 1992, the federal government's net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached $419.9 billion, an increase of $34.9 billion (9.1%) over March 31, 1991. The financial assets stood at $55.7 billion, while total liabilities reached $475.6 billion.

Based on available revenue and expenditure data (FMS basis), the federal government's deficit for 1992/93 is estimated to total $28.9 billion. If this estimate is realized, the net debt will total $448.8 billion at March 31, 1993.

The federal government debt series back to 1867 and the federal government balance sheet (FMS basis) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3199 (federal government debt) and 3200 (federal government balance sheet).

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1835), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Survey of Work Arrangements

November 1991

Data from the Survey of Work Arrangements are now available. This survey was conducted as a supplement of the Labour Force Survey in November 1991. It gathered comprehensive data on topics such as the weekly, daily and hourly work routines of the paid workforce in Canada (e.g., the incidence of shift work, flextime and on-call work). Data on the prevalence of and the reasons for working from home and holding multiple jobs were also collected. Other data were gathered on union membership, rates of pay, paid overtime work, and temporary employment.

A microdata file of the survey's results is also available for $500. To order the file, please contact Mike Sivyer (613-951-4598, fax: 613-951-0562).

For more information about the survey, please contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Livestock Statistics

January 1, 1993

Pigs numbered 10,592,000 head in Canada on January 1, 1993, a 1% increase from the year before. However, the quarter-to-quarter herd building that began on July 1, 1990, stopped. Compared to a year earlier, farrowings are expected to decrease by 2% in the first quarter of 1993, but then to increase by 1% in the second quarter.

Cattle and calves in Canada numbered 11,732,200 head at January 1, 1993, a slight increase from the year-earlier level and a continuation of the herd expansion that began in 1987. Compared to a year earlier, the number of beef cows increased 1% in the East and 3% in the West. By contrast, dairy cow numbers dropped 3% during the same period, continuing a decline that began in the early 1980s.

Sheep and lambs numbered 688,200 head in Canada at January 1, 1993, up 4% from a year earlier and a continuation of the herd expansion that began in 1987.

Intercensal Revisions: Livestock estimates for the 1986 to 1991 period were revised to reflect results of the 1991 Census of Agriculture.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645, 9500-9510.

New Publication

The January 1, 1993 livestock estimates and historical data back to 1976 on livestock, fur, wool and stocks of frozen meat products will be available in mid-April in *Livestock Statistics* (23-603, $90). See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
January 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 554 484 metric bundles in January 1993, a 17.7% decrease from the 1 887 801ʳ (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The January 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
January 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 921 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1993, an increase of 30.1% compared to 1 477 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The January 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
November 1992

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net loss of $2.3 million in November 1992. Operating revenues of $528.0 million were down $70.6 million or 11.8% from November 1991.

In November 1992, revenue freight tonne-kilometres fell 13.5% from November 1991. Freight train-kilometres decreased 8.7% and freight car-kilometres decreased 12.3% for the same period.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
February 1, 1993

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1, 1993 amounted to 27 670 tonnes compared to 27 680 tonnes last month and 32 080 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, February 1993. Vol. 25, No. 2.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1991-92. Vol. 13, No. 3.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 85-211
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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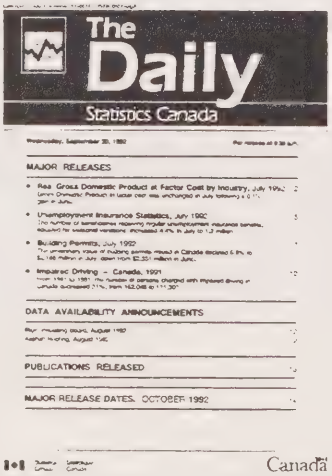

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MARCH 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
1	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1992
1	Canadian Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1992
1	Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1992
1	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1992
2	Census of Population: Labour Force Activity, Occupation and Industry	1991
3	Building Permits	December 1992
3	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Fourth Quarter 1992
4	Perspectives on Labour and Income	Spring 1993
5	Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds	Third Quarter 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1993
9	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1992
9	Short-term Expectations Survey	
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	January 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1993
12	Labour Force Survey	February 1993
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1993
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1993
17	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1993
17	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	February 1993
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	January 1993
18	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1993
19	Consumer Price Index	February 1993
22	Retail Trade	January 1993
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1993
23	Wholesale Trade	January 1993
25	Building Permits	January 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1993
26	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1993
26	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1993
26	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1993
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1993
30	Census of Population : Aboriginal Data	1991
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1993
31	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1993
31	Major Release Dates	April 1993

The April 1993 release schedule will be published on March 31, 1993. **User note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 1, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Labour Force Activity, Occupation and Industry

1991 Census

Tommorow, *The Daily* will be dedicated to labour force activity, industry and occupation data from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Four publications will accompany this data release: *Labour Force Activity* (93-324, $40), *Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children* (93-325, $40), *Industry and Class of Worker* (93-326, $40) and *Occupation* (93-327, $40). These publications present data, based on a 20% sample of households, for Canada, the provinces and territories.

The March 30, 1993 issue of *The Daily* will be dedicated to data on aboriginal peoples by age and sex.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

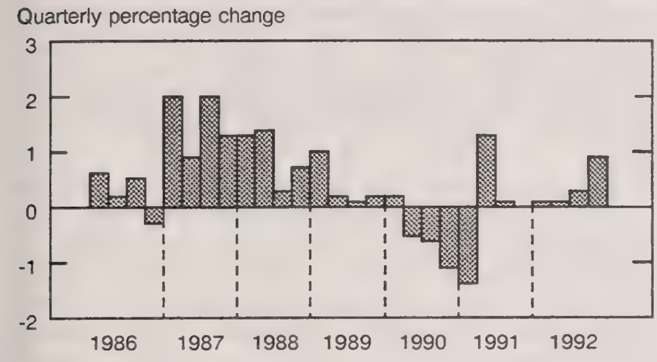
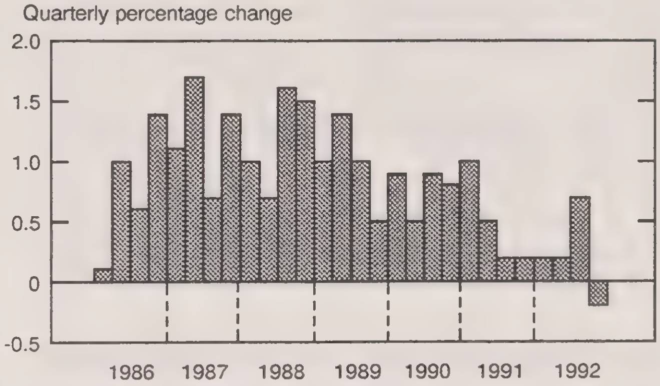


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



National Income And Expenditure Accounts

Fourth Quarter 1992 and
Annual 1992 (Preliminary)

Gross Domestic Product at market prices grew 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 1992 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $694 billion. GDP at 1986 prices advanced 0.9% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 3.5%), while the implicit price index decreased 0.2% (see Charts 1 and 2).

In calendar year 1992, Gross Domestic Product at market prices grew 1.9% to $687 billion. After adjusting for inflation, GDP at 1986 prices rose 0.9%. Economic activity remained flat in the first half of the year before picking up in the second half. The GDP implicit price index rose 1.0% in 1992, down from 2.7% in 1991.

Highlights – Fourth Quarter 1992

The economy grew more robustly in the fourth quarter, as real GDP jumped 0.9% following a 0.3% rise the previous quarter. With the fourth-quarter pickup, real GDP remained 1.0% below the peak reached in the first quarter of 1990. The fourth-quarter advance was entirely attributable to net exports, which rose by the equivalent of 1.2% of GDP. Final domestic demand at 1986 prices dropped slightly, as business investment was cut back and consumer expenditure remained unchanged. An accumulation of inventories at the retail level was more than offset by a reduction of stocks at the manufacturing level. Corporation profits were flat but labour income grew 0.8% as paid hours worked rose 0.4%. The GDP implicit price index declined 0.2%, although import prices shot up 3.4%, due principally to a 5.0% depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

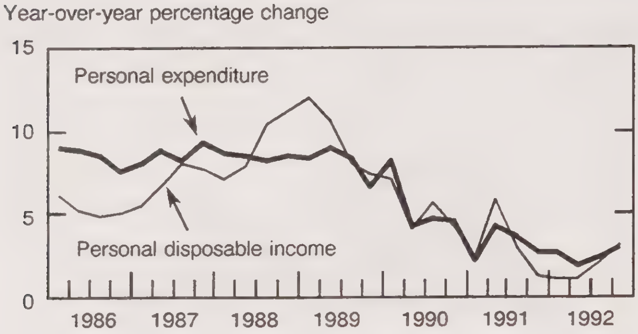
Components of Demand

Real consumer spending was unchanged in the fourth quarter. Sales were strong in October, flat in November and weak in December. The pickup in consumer confidence building since the start of the year halted in the fourth quarter as interest rates rose, monthly unemployment climbed to an 11.8% peak and political uncertainties reached an apex with the October 26th constitutional referendum. In current dollars, consumer expenditure rose 2.9% on a year-over-year basis while personal disposable income grew 3.0% (see Chart 3).

The flat consumption picture reflected higher spending on durable and non-durable goods offset by declines in spending on semi-durable goods and on services. Spending on furniture and household

Chart 3

Personal Expenditure and Personal Disposable Income at Current Prices



appliances increased 0.9%, but outlays on clothing and footwear fell 1.0%. Among non-durable goods, expenditures were up for natural gas, household supplies and food and down for alcoholic beverages and tobacco. Service expenditures decreased 0.3% as increases for rent, restaurants and hotels were more than offset by a decrease in cross-border shopping in tandem with the depreciated Canadian dollar.

Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices
Fourth Quarter 1992
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	At 1986 Prices	At 1992 Q3 Prices*
Personal expenditure	0.0	0.0
Durable goods	0.8	0.7
Semi-durable goods	-0.2	-0.3
Non-durable goods	0.4	0.0
Services	-0.3	-0.2
Government current expenditure	0.3	0.3
Government investment expenditure	-0.2	-1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	-1.4	-2.7
Residential construction	0.0	-0.4
Non-residential construction	-7.2	-7.2
Machinery and equipment	0.5	-2.3
Final domestic demand	-0.2	-0.4
Exports of goods and services	1.3	1.1
Merchandise	1.5	1.3
Non-merchandise	-0.3	-0.3

* *This is the chain volume index.*

Investment in residential construction was essentially unchanged in volume terms during the quarter, although it remained 4.1% above its level of four quarters earlier. Reduced activity in the resale market was counterbalanced by growth in new construction (1.8%) and in alterations and improvements to existing dwellings (1.1%). Housing starts remained unchanged in the quarter at 168,500, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, before dropping to 142,600 in January. Starts of single-unit homes increased but those of multiple-unit dwellings declined. Activity increased in the Prairie provinces, decreased in Quebec and was little changed in other region.

Business investment in plant and equipment fell 2.1% in real terms during the quarter. Non-residential construction plunged 7.2% but purchases of machinery and equipment rose 0.5%. Non-residential construction outlays dropped substantially for the sixth consecutive quarter as weaker engineering construction on such projects as electric power plants, pipelines and oil and gas facilities added to continuing declines in commercial and industrial building construction. The weak growth in machinery and equipment investment followed a large 4.8% gain in the third quarter. There was a further strong advance in purchases of computers, bringing real outlays on this type of capital to a level almost twice that of just two years earlier.

Non-farm inventories were drawn down substantially despite weak domestic demand. The cutback in stocks was concentrated at the manufacturing level and was mirrored in lower merchandise imports. The reductions by manufacturers affected both raw materials and finished goods. Gold inventories also fell sharply. Retail inventories were built up, reflecting weak consumer buying.

The deficit on trade in goods and services shrank markedly in the fourth quarter, to $0.4 billion from $5.9 billion in the third quarter (in current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates). The swing was so large that it was sufficient to account for all of the growth in real GDP during the quarter. Exports increased 1.3% and imports fell 2.2%, both expressed in real terms (see Chart 4). Two major factors that helped account for the swing in the trade balance were the depreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar and the 0.9% increase in U.S. real GDP (at quarterly rates) during the fourth quarter.

Chart 4

Exports and Imports at 1986 Prices

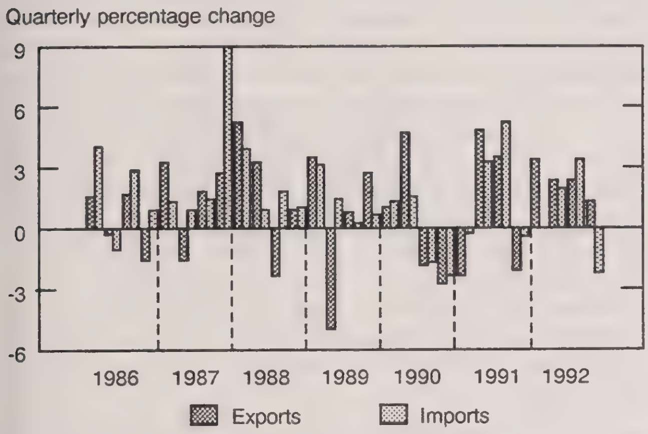
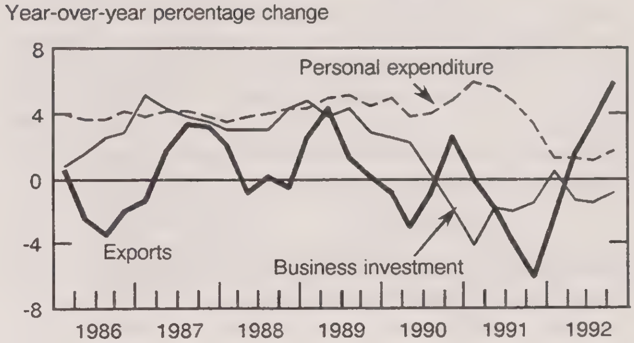


Chart 5

Implicit Price Indexes



The increase in merchandise exports was especially evident for office machines and equipment, lumber, wood pulp, newsprint, precious metals and motor vehicle parts. There were notable declines for exports of wheat and natural gas. For merchandise imports, the drop was accounted for mostly by crude petroleum, industrial machinery and communications equipment. Service exports fell slightly, reflecting lower spending in Canada by foreign visitors and reduced freight and shipping receipts from abroad. Imports of services were lower as well, mainly due to a drop in expenditures by Canadian travellers abroad.

Price Indexes

Reflecting the generally weak demand picture, less rapid growth in wage rates and rising productivity, inflation slowed markedly in 1992. In the fourth quarter, the GDP implicit price index decreased 0.2%. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, which provides a better indication of underlying price movements, rose a slight 0.1% from the third-quarter level. The largest price increases in the fourth quarter occurred in exports and machinery and equipment investment, both of which were affected by sharply higher import prices. The rise in export prices was also attributable to an upturn in world prices for lumber and some other commodities. On a year-over-year basis, the implicit price index for consumer expenditure rose 1.6%, that for business investment fell 1.0% and that for exports rose 5.8% (see Chart 5).

Quarterly Price Indexes in 1992
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Implicit Price Indexes				
Gross domestic product				
At factor cost	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	-0.9	3.2	0.6	0.3
At market prices	0.2	0.2	0.7	-0.2
Personal expenditure				
At factor cost	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	-0.7	1.4	0.2	0.6
At market prices	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Chain Price Indexes				
Personal expenditure	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Government current expenditure	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.1
Residential construction	-0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Non-residential construction	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Machinery and equipment	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.7
Final domestic demand	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Exports	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.9
Less: imports	2.5	1.2	0.9	4.2
Gross domestic product*	-0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes				
Gross domestic product*	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2
Personal expenditure	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Consumer price index	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Net price index (net of taxes and subsidies)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
Net price index (net of taxes only)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2

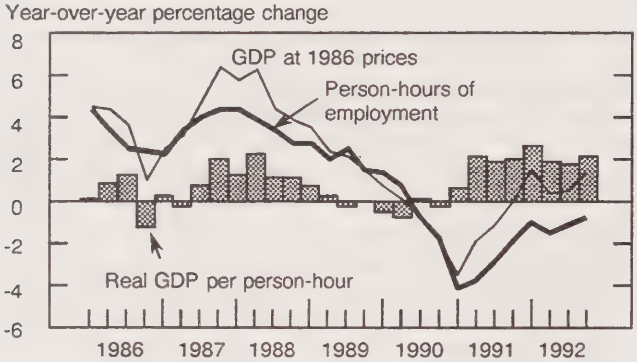
* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 0.8% in the fourth quarter. The increase occurred in the services-producing industries – trade, finance, commercial services and federal and local government administration in particular. Labour income increased marginally in the goods-producing industries. Paid hours-worked increased 0.4%, following a 0.2% increase in the third quarter. Real GDP per person-hour rose 0.5% (see Chart 6) and unit labour costs were essentially unchanged.

Chart 6

Employment and Output



Corporation profits before taxes grew 0.4% in the fourth quarter. Increases were widespread among non-financial industries, although the motor vehicles, non-ferrous metals and primary metals products and real estate industries were important exceptions. There were substantial declines in the financial sector. In contrast, net business profits as reported in the quarterly survey of industrial corporations declined sharply, the difference was mainly attributable to loan loss provisions and revaluations that are treated differently in the national accounts. Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 0.3%. Farm income fell in the fourth quarter due to the reduced crop and lower average harvested grain quality in 1992, lower subsidies, and the drop in earnings from grain exports. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business increased 0.9%, with construction and business services accounting for much of the increase.

Personal income grew $3.1 billion or 0.5% in the quarter. The advance was mainly attributable to higher labour income. Transfer payments from governments to persons dropped slightly, due to a decline in the number of Canadians collecting unemployment insurance benefits. Personal disposable (after-tax) income was unchanged during the quarter as income tax payments were higher.

Total government sector spending fell 0.4% in the quarter, with most of the decline accounted for by lower transfers to persons and to business. Total government sector revenue grew 1.0%, with direct taxes on persons and on corporate and government business enterprises rising substantially. On a national accounts basis, the federal deficit remained essentially unchanged at $28.5 billion while the aggregate provincial government deficit decreased from $26.1 billion to $19.7 billion, due to lower subsidies and reduced transfers to local governments.

Output by Industry

From an industry perspective, goods production gained 0.5% after a flat third quarter, but growth in services slowed to 0.3% following a 0.7% advance in the third quarter.

Manufacturing was the stalwart in the goods sector, with output soaring 2.4% in the fourth quarter following a gain of 0.3% in the second quarter and 0.6% in the third quarter. Goods production excluding manufacturing fell 1.5% as substantial declines were recorded in mining and construction.

The slowdown in services was mainly due to lower production by the finance, insurance and real estate industry and to a drop in transportation services. Activity by securities brokers and real estate agents tumbled in the fourth quarter when interest rates jumped near the time of the referendum on October 26th. By the end of the quarter, interest rates returned to pre-referendum levels and production by securities brokers rebounded in December. Real estate sales, however, remained weak right to the end of the year. Substantial drops in air transport and in pipeline throughput of natural gas led a 1.3% decline in transportation and storage services.

Highlights – Calendar Year 1992

Gross domestic product rebounded 0.9% in volume terms in 1992 after falling 1.7% in 1991 (see Chart 7). Inflation, gauged by the GDP implicit price index, declined to 1.0% from 2.7% the previous year (see Chart 8). Expressed on a per capita basis, real GDP decreased 0.6% in 1992 while person-hours worked decreased 1.1% (see Chart 9).

Chart 7
GDP at 1986 Prices

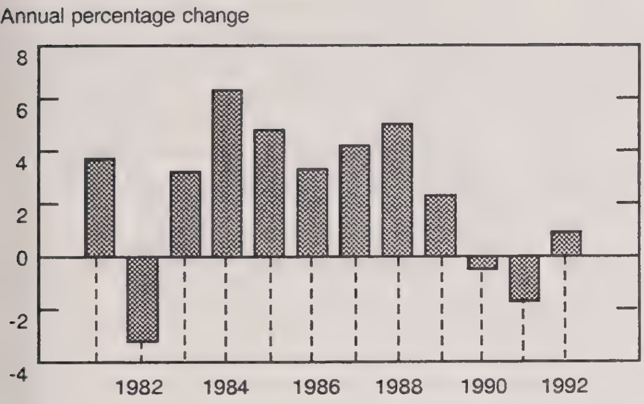


Chart 8
GDP Implicit Price Index

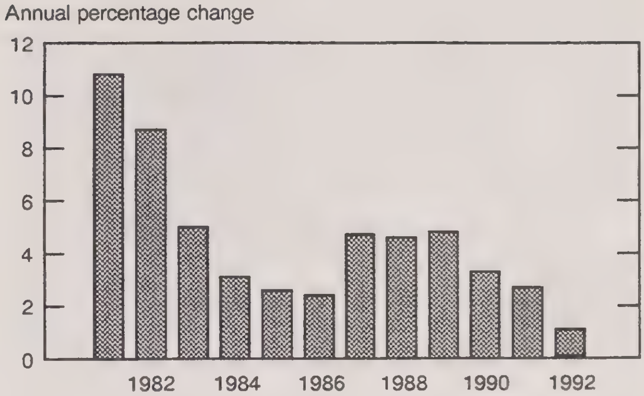


Chart 9
Real GDP Per Capita and Person-hours of Employment

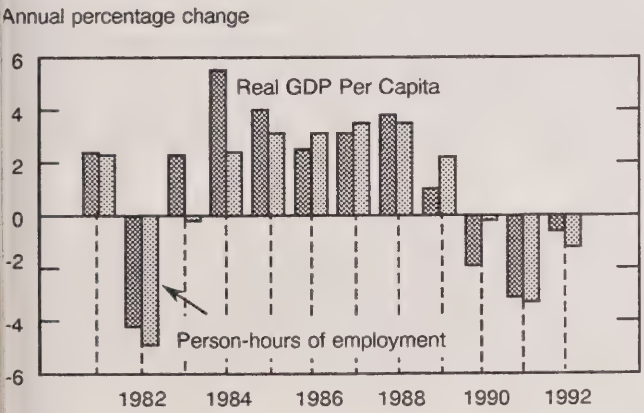


Chart 10
Consumer Expenditure at 1986 Prices

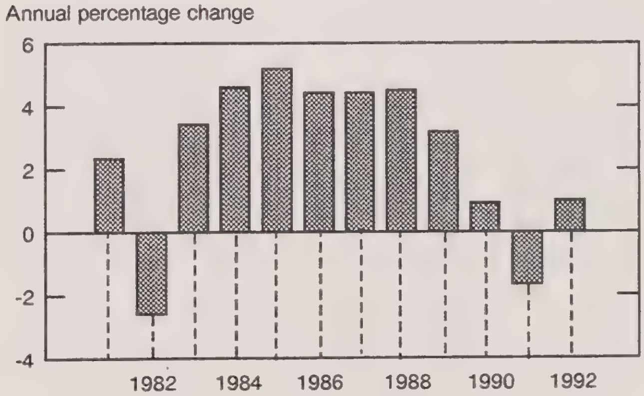


Chart 11
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services at 1986 Prices

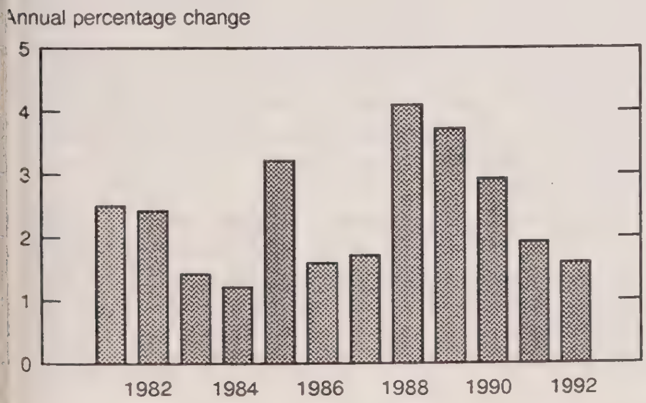
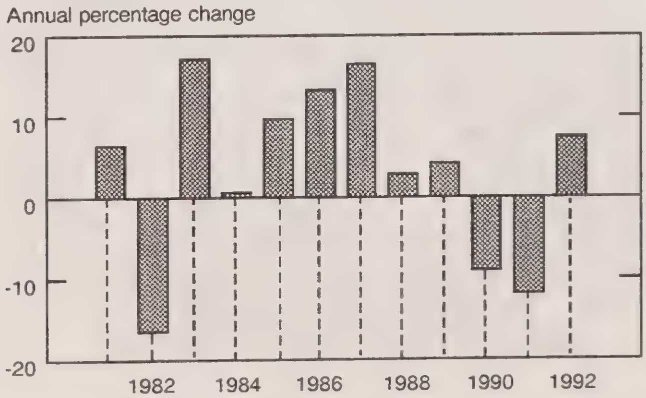


Chart 12
Residential Construction at 1986 Prices



Final domestic demand recovered 0.8% during 1992, led by a surge in residential construction. Low interest rates and various government assistance programs were key factors in the strength of housing investment. Consumer expenditure and government current expenditure on goods and services also rose, although their advance was modest after allowing for inflation. Business continued to cut investment spending and inventory levels in response to the drop in both aggregate demand and profits during the recession.

Net exports picked up in 1992 by an amount equivalent to 0.7% of real GDP, reversing a drop of similar magnitude in 1991. Real exports jumped 8.2% and real imports rose 5.5%. Export sales were stimulated by a 5.5% depreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar and by the emerging recovery in the U.S. economy. There was a deterioration in the terms of trade as import prices rose 1.4% more rapidly than export prices, based on the fixed-weight price index.

Components of Demand

Residential construction activity expanded by 7.4% in 1992 (see Chart 12). Housing starts recovered to 168,300 from 156,200 in 1991 and the volume of new construction work-put-in-place increased 9.7%. The pickup in building activity affected both single- and multiple-unit dwellings. The home resale market also strengthened, continuing the upturn that began in 1991. Real spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings grew a more modest 2.8%. The housing market was revived by a steep decline in nominal mortgage interest rates as the typical one-year mortgage from the chartered banks averaged just 7.87%, down from 10.08% in 1991 and 13.40% in 1990. Federal and provincial government assistance programs also supported housing demand.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services increased 1.0% in real terms during 1992 (see Chart 10), relatively slow growth in comparison to the 2.6% annual average of the previous 10 years. The modest upturn followed a decline of 1.7% in 1991. Personal disposable income grew 1.7% in nominal terms (see Chart 17), somewhat more rapidly than consumer prices, which rose 1.2%. Other factors restraining consumer buying included a relatively heavy debt burden, perceived reductions in personal wealth due to lower real estate values and uncertainty due to rising unemployment.

Consumer purchases of goods rose 0.7% and spending on services advanced 1.4%, both in volume terms. There were substantial increases in outlays for furniture and appliances, food, motor fuels and lubricants, electricity, gas and other fuels, and gross rent. These gains were partly offset by small declines in outlays for motor vehicles, clothing and footwear, restaurants and hotels, and net expenditure abroad. New motor vehicle sales, a consumer demand bellwether, totalled 1,227,335 units, the lowest yearly sales level since 1983.

Government current expenditure on goods and services grew 1.6% in real terms during 1992 (see Chart 11), somewhat slower than the 2.4% average annual growth rate of the previous 10 years. In current dollars, the changes were 1.0% for the federal government, 4.4% for the provincial governments, 4.9% for the local governments and 5.6% for the rest of the government sector (consisting of hospitals and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans). Higher medicare and hospital costs were an important factor behind the increases. Pay increases were another important element, as fixed-weighted average hourly earnings in public administration rose 3.3% during the year. Government investment in fixed capital continued to expand at the more modest pace set in 1991, which followed very strong growth in 1989 and 1990.

Real business capital spending, which had propelled the economy between 1984 and 1989, decreased for a third consecutive year in 1992 (see Chart 13). Weak domestic demand, low profits and high corporate debt burdens were important explanatory factors. By industry, the drop was deepest in the manufacturing, finance and mining industries. By type of investment, it was most evident in non-residential construction, which plunged 15.7% in real terms. Commercial building reached a very low level, reflecting the huge oversupply of office space in urban centres. Engineering construction also waned. Machinery and equipment investment fared much better, rising 2.2% in real terms as business demand for computer and telecommunications equipment continued to grow. Looking ahead to 1993, Statistics Canada's survey of business investment spending intentions indicates a rebound of 2.5%, expressed in current dollars.

In aggregate, businesses reduced inventory levels again in 1992, for the third straight year. Manufacturers and wholesalers both cut stocks while retailers built up stocks. Farm inventories, which had accumulated slightly in volume terms the previous year, dropped notably in 1992 due to a smaller crop.

Chart 13
Plant and Equipment Investment at 1986 Prices

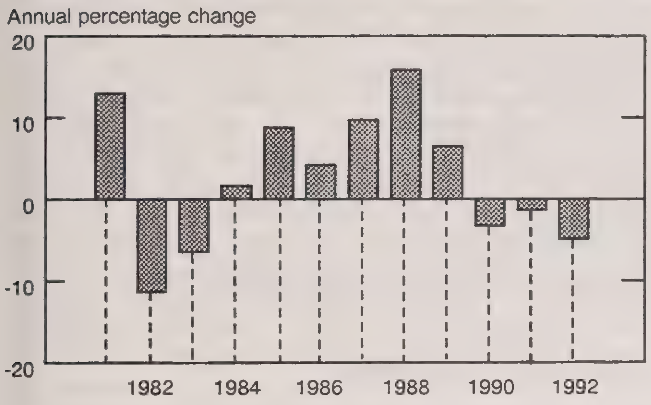


Chart 14
Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

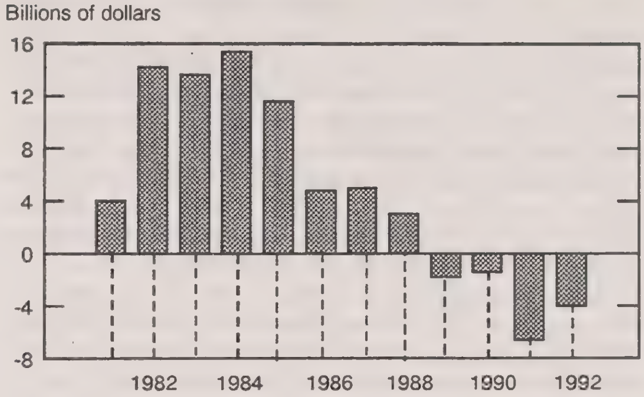


Chart 15
Labour Income

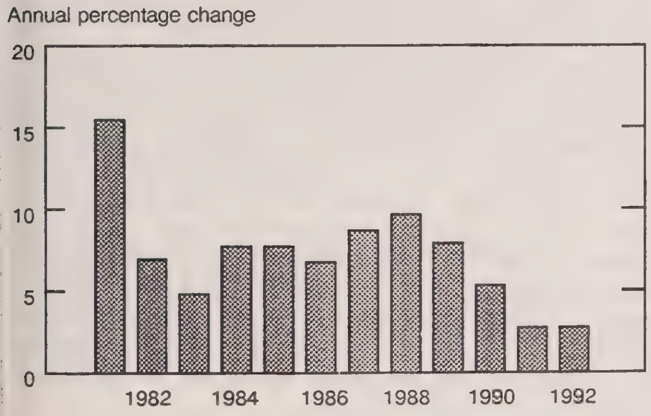


Chart 16
Corporation Profits Before Taxes

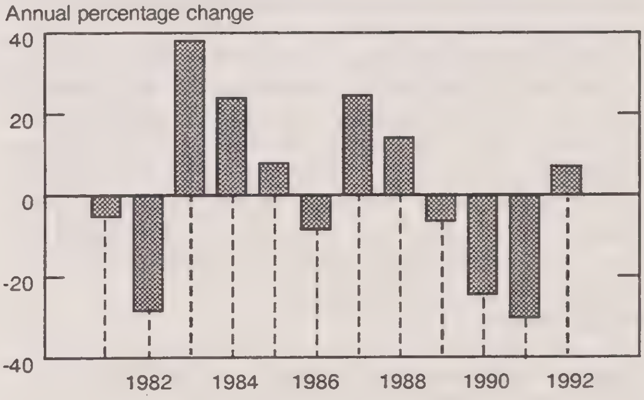


Chart 17
Personal Disposable Income

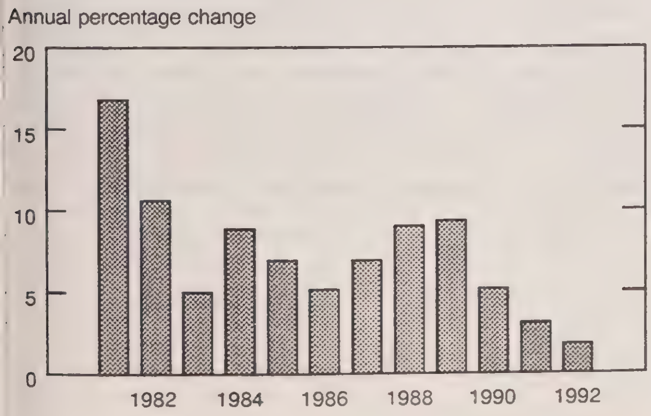
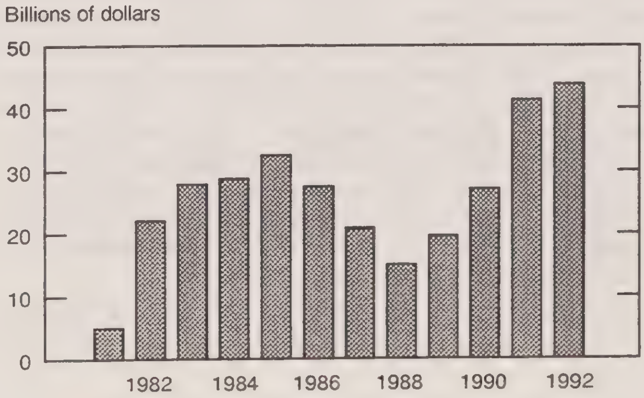


Chart 18
Total Government Sector Deficit



Canada's real exports shot up 8.2%, reflecting both the intensifying recovery in the U.S. (their economy grew 2.1% in 1992) and a marked improvement in the competitiveness of Canadian industry. Exports of merchandise grew 8.9% following a 1.0% advance the previous year. The rise was accounted for by a wide range of commodities including trucks, passenger cars, motor vehicle parts, machinery and equipment, and lumber. Non-merchandise exports advanced 3.2% after a drop of similar magnitude in 1991, reflecting increased revenue from the sale of business services and higher expenditure by foreign visitors in Canada.

Imports recorded a 5.5% volume increase in 1992, continuing several years of consecutive and substantial growth. Merchandise imports rose 6.9%, with growth concentrated in industrial goods, machinery and equipment, motor vehicle parts, and consumer goods. Imports of services fell 0.3%, due mainly to a decrease in cross-border shopping. After five years of double-digit increases, same-day automobile trips to the United States decreased 3.5% in 1992 to 57 million trips.

The deficit on trade in goods and services, expressed at 1986 prices, shrank by the equivalent of 0.7% of GDP. In current dollars, the deficit shrank from $6.5 billion in 1991 to $3.9 billion in 1992 (see Chart 14). As a result, the total balance of payments deficit on current account, which also includes investment income flows and transfers, fell marginally from $29.2 billion in 1991 to $28.6 billion in 1992.

Price indexes

The rate of inflation, as measured by the GDP implicit price index was 1.0% in 1992, down from 2.7% in 1991. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, which provides a better measure of pure price change, increased 0.9% in 1992 following a 2.9% rise in 1991. With considerable slack in labour and product markets and strong productivity gains in manufacturing industries, price increases were held to a minimum. Import prices, conspicuously higher after depreciation of the Canadian dollar, were the main source of inflationary pressure. They contributed to the price increases that were evident for consumer goods, machinery and equipment, and exports. Price increases were notably lower for construction. The chain price index for total personal expenditure rose just 1.4% after a 5.1% rise in 1991.

Chain Price Indexes in 1992
(Percentage change)

	1992
Personal expenditure	1.4
Government current expenditure	2.4
Residential construction	0.0
Non-residential construction	0.4
Machinery and equipment	1.1
Final domestic demand	1.5
Exports	2.7
Less: imports	4.5
Gross Domestic Product*	0.9

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Components of Income

Labour income rose 2.7% in 1992 (see Chart 15) as wages and salaries increased 2.0% and supplementary labour income grew 8.6%. The latter was boosted by higher employer contributions to employee pension plans, necessitated (in many cases) by declining investment income in those plans and by an unemployment insurance contribution rate increase on January 1, 1992. The increase in wages and salaries was due to the combined effect of a 3.4% increase in the services-producing industries and a 1.5% drop in the goods-producing industries. Total paid-hours of employment fell 1.1% and compensation per hour rose 3.7%. The fixed-weight index of average hourly earnings rose 3.6%, with the largest increases in the Maritime provinces and British Columbia. Wages and salaries grew at a moderately increasing pace through the year, with employment picking up in the second half.

Corporation profits before taxes edged up 6.7% in 1992 to $33.9 billion (see Chart 16). However, they remained far below their peak of $64.7 billion attained in 1988. Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell for a second consecutive year, by 4.3%, reflecting the plunge in interest rates. The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production was essentially unchanged in 1992 after a 9.9% drop in 1991. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business rose 2.1% as rental income rose 2.9% and other unincorporated business income grew just 1.7%.

The total government sector deficit on a national accounts basis, down to $15.1 billion in 1988, reached $41.1 billion in 1991 and $43.9 billion in 1992 (see Chart 18). The federal deficit was $25.7 billion, the aggregate provincial government deficit was $22.8 billion and the combined position of the local governments, hospitals and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans was a $4.7 billion surplus. Total government current expenditure rose 3.8% in 1992, mainly due to increases in transfers to persons and in expenditure on goods and services. Because of the drop in interest rates, service outlays on the public debt were essentially unchanged during the year despite the huge increase in debt. Transfers to business declined. Government revenues grew 3.2%, due to higher indirect tax and personal income tax revenues.

Available on CANSIM: (seasonally adjusted estimates) matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80), which contains 33 statistical tables, is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

A computer printout containing 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription.

Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1992	IV 1992/ III 1992	1992/ 1991
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	% Change at Annual Rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	389,376	391,972	394,712	397,736	393,449	0.8	2.7
Corporation profits before taxes	33,372	36,128	33,016	33,164	33,920	0.4	6.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,488	51,348	51,684	51,824	52,586	0.3	-4.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,132	3,692	2,900	2,536	3,315	-12.6	-0.5
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	37,036	37,160	37,452	37,796	37,361	0.9	2.1
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,172	-3,548	-3,108	-4,712	-3,635	-1,604[2]	-5,724[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	516,232	516,752	516,656	518,344	516,996	0.3	1.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	82,728	84,384	86,992	89,996	86,025	3.5	5.5
Capital consumption allowances	80,824	81,592	82,324	83,160	81,975	1.0	3.6
Statistical discrepancy	2,112	924	3,504	2,812	2,338	-692[2]	474[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**681,896**	**683,652**	**689,476**	**694,312**	**687,334**	**0.7**	**1.9**

[1] *Includes military pay and allowances*
[2] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1992	IV 1992/ III 1992	1992/ 1991
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	% Change at Annual Rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	414,064	417,804	422,732	424,808	419,852	0.5	2.3
Durable goods	53,120	53,576	54,360	54,560	53,904	0.4	0.3
Semi-durable goods	37,180	37,356	38,228	38,252	37,754	0.1	1.2
Non-durable goods	109,760	110,656	111,072	112,140	110,907	1.0	1.4
Services	214,004	216,216	219,072	219,856	217,287	0.4	3.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	143,956	144,976	147,696	148,192	146,205	0.3	4.0
Government investment in fixed capital	16,452	16,376	16,780	16,648	16,564	-0.8	0.5
Government investment in inventories	164	-12	76	-20	52	-96[1]	89[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	115,148	113,180	113,520	111,440	113,322	-1.8	-2.2
Residential	43,824	44,620	46,232	46,388	45,266	0.3	9.2
Non-residential construction	32,688	30,244	28,280	26,284	29,374	-7.1	-15.6
Machinery and equipment	38,636	38,316	39,008	38,768	38,682	-0.6	-2.5
Business investment in inventories	-1,276	-2,932	-1,932	-3,520	-2,415	-1,588[1]	-1,803[1]
Non-farm	-276	-2,976	820	-2,780	-1,303	-3,600[1]	-729[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-1,000	44	-2,752	-740	-1,112	2,012[1]	-1,074[1]
Exports of goods and services	173,500	179,112	184,296	191,892	182,200	4.1	10.4
Merchandise	149,188	154,800	159,340	166,868	157,549	4.7	11.2
Non-merchandise	24,312	24,312	24,956	25,024	24,651	0.3	5.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	177,996	183,928	190,192	192,316	186,108	1.1	8.5
Merchandise	141,216	146,468	151,348	153,220	148,063	1.2	8.9
Non-merchandise	36,780	37,460	38,844	39,096	38,045	0.6	6.9
Statistical discrepancy	-2,116	-924	-3,500	-2,812	-2,338	688[1]	-475[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**681,896**	**683,652**	**689,476**	**694,312**	**687,334**	**0.7**	**1.9**
Final Domestic Demand	689,620	692,336	700,728	701,088	695,943	0.1	1.8
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	333,476	335,028	337,384	337,396	335,821	0.0	1.0
Durable goods	47,184	47,264	48,068	48,436	47,738	0.8	0.1
Semi-durable goods	29,096	29,312	29,884	29,812	29,526	-0.2	0.7
Non-durable goods	86,780	87,272	87,016	87,324	87,098	0.4	1.0
Services	170,416	171,180	172,416	171,824	171,459	-0.3	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,668	116,496	117,672	117,992	117,207	0.3	1.6
Government investment in fixed capital	16,188	16,196	16,828	16,800	16,503	-0.2	3.7
Government investment in inventories	144	-12	68	-16	46	-84[1]	78[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	105,316	103,752	105,096	103,600	104,441	-1.4	-1.3
Residential	32,224	32,772	33,692	33,680	33,092	0.0	7.4
Non-residential construction	27,848	25,704	23,948	22,232	24,933	-7.2	-15.7
Machinery and equipment	45,244	45,276	47,456	47,688	46,416	0.5	2.2
Business investment in inventories	-1,844	-2,728	-2,600	-3,752	-2,731	-1,152[1]	-2,986[1]
Non-farm	-720	-2,564	740	-2,792	-1,334	-3,532[1]	-1,284[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-1,124	-164	-3,340	-960	-1,397	2,380[1]	-1,702[1]
Exports of goods and services	173,028	177,164	181,440	183,864	178,874	1.3	8.2
Merchandise	153,308	157,568	161,396	163,872	159,036	1.5	8.9
Non-merchandise	19,720	19,596	20,044	19,992	19,838	-0.3	3.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	185,164	188,592	195,048	190,740	189,886	-2.2	5.5
Merchandise	150,048	153,436	159,144	156,360	154,747	-1.7	6.9
Non-merchandise	35,116	35,156	35,904	34,380	35,139	-4.2	-0.3
Statistical discrepancy	-1,732	-760	-2,836	-2,284	-1,903	552[1]	-380[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**556,080**	**556,544**	**558,004**	**562,860**	**558,372**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Final Domestic Demand	571,648	571,472	576,980	575,788	573,972	-0.2	0.8
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	124.2	124.7	125.3	125.9	125.0	0.5	1.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	123.4	124.4	125.5	125.6	124.7	0.1	2.3
Government investment in fixed capital	101.6	101.1	99.7	99.1	100.4	-0.6	-3.1
Business investment in fixed capital	109.3	109.1	108.0	107.6	108.5	-0.4	-0.9
Exports of goods and services	100.3	101.1	101.6	104.4	101.9	2.8	2.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	96.1	97.5	97.5	100.8	98.0	3.4	2.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**122.6**	**122.8**	**123.6**	**123.4**	**123.1**	**-0.2**	**1.0**
Final Domestic Demand	120.6	121.1	121.4	121.8	121.3	0.3	1.1

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

■

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
December 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost rebounded 0.4% in December after slumping 0.1% in November, when interest rates surged following the October 26th referendum. Fallout from the increase in rates was limited mainly to the finance and real estate industries, and began to wane as rates eased in December and services production rose 0.3%. Goods producers boosted output 0.6% in December as manufacturing production soared following substantial growth in preceding months.

Goods-producing Industries

A 1.7% jump in manufacturing output led the gain in the goods sector. Goods production excluding manufacturing fell 0.6% as substantial declines were recorded in mining and utilities. Agriculture, fishing, and construction posted modest gains but forestry output edged down.

Sizeable gains in output of electrical products, motor vehicles and parts, and lumber and plywood were standouts in manufacturing. Moderate gains were widespread elsewhere as 11 of 21 major manufacturing groups recorded higher output.

Production of electrical products soared 9.0% in December, led by large gains in the output of office, store and business machines (mainly computers), and electrical equipment (especially telecommunications equipment). The December gains continued a trend of rising output evident in these industries for several months. Output of office, store and business machines was almost 50% ahead of December 1991 output, while production of telecommunications equipment advanced 18% over the same period. Exports of electrical and electronic products jumped 18.3% in December and gained almost 36% since December 1991, while investment spending on these products firmed in the last half of 1992. In addition, prices for these products rose 0.9% in the fourth quarter following several quarters of little or no gain.

Manufacturers of motor vehicles boosted production 3.6% in December following a 10.3% jump in November. As a result output rose 5.5% in the fourth quarter, its first quarterly increase since the first quarter of 1992. Exports were down 1.2% for the fourth quarter, but sales by motor vehicle dealers edged ahead 0.6%. Nevertheless, as well as the gain in output, employment rose 2.7% in the fourth quarter, by far its largest increase for several quarters. Output of motor vehicle parts rose 4.6% in December and 6.9% in the fourth quarter, when exports advanced 12.2%.

Production of wood products advanced 3.5% in December, mainly due to higher output of lumber and plywood. Exports of lumber and other fabricated wood products soared 9.6% in the fourth quarter, spurred by increased demand for housing in the United States, where housing starts rose 5.3% in the fourth quarter compared with a drop of 4.1% in Canada. Prices of lumber and wood products soared as environmental constraints on production reinforced the effect on prices of increased demand and a lower exchange rate.

Mining output fell 1.5% in December, its third consecutive decline, which left output 5.4% below its September level. The December drop was concentrated in metal mines other than gold mines and in lower production of crude oil and natural gas. Lower royalty charges in Alberta continued to stimulate drilling activity, which increased 3.1% in December for a gain of over 30% since September.

Output by utilities fell 1.1% mainly due to lower production of electric power. The decline followed an increase of a similar magnitude in November.

Services-producing Industries

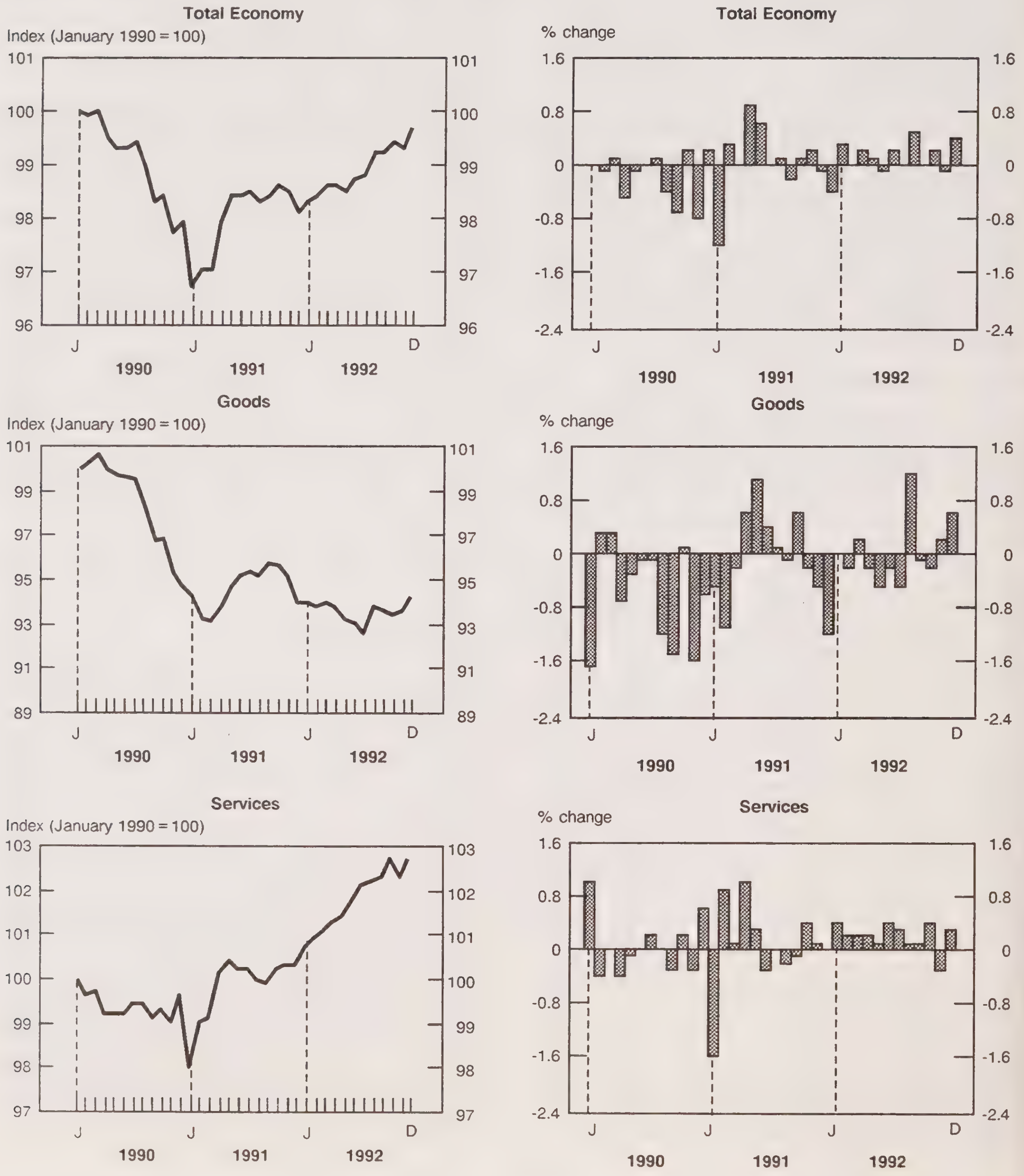
Services production rebounded 0.3% in December following a 0.3% drop in November. Moderate gains were widespread, with retail trade being the only major service industry to produce less in December than in November. The largest gain was a 0.8% increase in community, personal and business services.

A 3.7% increase in hotel services led the gain in community, business and personal services. Increased occupancy rates, especially in the western provinces, accounted for the rise.

Finance, insurance and real estate edged ahead 0.2% following a 1.3% tumble in November (when interest rates surged after the referendum and when activity by rate-sensitive participants such as real-estate agents, security brokers and investment companies plunged). With rates easing in December, activity by security brokers and investment companies rebounded. Real estate sales continued to be depressed, however, and real estate agents recorded a second consecutive drop in output.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Transportation and storage services edged ahead 0.5% in December as a 4.3% gain in air transport was mostly offset by a 4.1% drop in pipeline throughput. The gain in air transport followed three consecutive monthly declines totalling almost 9%, which reflected the recent difficulties in this industry. A jump in the number of U.S and other international residents coming to Canada by plane accounted for most of the December gain. Most of the drop in pipeline output was due to lower throughput of natural gas. Exports of natural gas fell 1.7% in December and 13.8% in the fourth quarter.

Annual Overview

Real GDP at Factor Cost edged ahead 0.9% in 1992 following losses of 0.2% in 1990 and 1.1% in 1991. Services output advanced 2.0% after gaining 1.1% in 1990 and 0.4% in 1991. Goods production fell for a third consecutive year, but the decline slowed to -1.1% from -2.5% in 1990 and -3.9% in 1991.

Finance, insurance and real estate rose 3.5% and, along with a 7.3% increase in wholesale trade, accounted for most of the gain in services. Smaller advances in transportation and storage, communications, retail trade, and non-business services also contributed to the gain. These increases were partly offset by a decline in community, business and personal services.

Transportation and storage services advanced 2.6% following declines in the three previous years. Higher throughput of natural gas paced pipeline transport to a 15.4% increase and accounted for about 86% of the gain. Advances in air and truck transport were partly offset by lower rail transport. With poorer crops, the growth in storage and warehousing slowed to 2.1% from 8.5% in 1991.

Community, business and personal services fell 0.9% following a 3.4% decline in 1991. A 7.9% drop in professional services and a 4.6% decline in personal and household services accounted for most of the losses. A 0.3% increase in restaurant services left accommodation and food services flat following an 11.3% decline in 1991. Health services rose 2.4% to partly offset the losses.

Elsewhere in services, growth in communications output slowed to 2.4% from 4.0% in 1991. Telecommunication carriers accounted for most of the increase, although their growth slowed to 2.8% from 5.8% in 1991. Retail trade advanced 1.5% following a 1.5% drop in 1990 and a 3.8% drop in 1991, when activity was influenced by the introduction of the GST.

Growth in non-business services slowed to 0.9% from 1.3% in 1991. Led by a 3.2% increase in local government services, total government services advanced 1.4%. Educational services advanced 1.9%, also contributing to the gain.

Among goods producers, cutbacks in construction were the largest. Poor weather conditions and the moratorium on cod, however, also curtailed agricultural and fishing output, which dropped 7.0% and 7.1%, respectively. Manufacturing advanced 0.5% following declines of 5.1% in 1990 and 6.6% in 1991. Elsewhere, utilities, mining and logging all advanced in 1992.

The decline in construction accelerated from 4.4% in 1991 to 6.5% in 1992. Non-residential construction, down in the previous two years, dropped a further 16.1% in 1992. Engineering construction fell 8.0% following a 4.3% advance in 1991. Residential construction gained 5.9% following a 15.4% loss in 1991.

The small advance in manufacturing was accompanied by gains for 10 of 21 major producers, compared with only one in 1991. Led by export demand, producers of transportation equipment, wood products and electrical and electronic equipment accounted for most of the gains. A 7.4% increase by manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts led a 4.6% gain in transportation equipment. As new housing markets strengthened in Canada and the United States, sawmill operators and veneer and plywood producers increased output 8.0% to lead an 8.3% increase in output of wood products, which followed a 10.1% loss in 1991. Production of office, store and business machines surged 16.4% and, along with a 2.1% gain in electronic equipment, led the electrical and electronic products industry to a 3.9% advance.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, several producers recorded substantial slowdowns in their rates of decline in 1992 compared with 1991, as foreign demand firmed. Output of machinery dropped 3.7% compared to a 19.4% plunge in 1991. A slowdown in the rate of decline of stamped, pressed and coated metals curbed the drop in fabricated metal products to 6.8% compared with 11.9% in 1991. Production of non-metallic mineral products declined 5.5% compared with 15.8% in 1991.

Output in mining, quarrying and oil wells advanced 1.3% following a 0.9% gain in 1991 and losses in the two previous years. Growth in the output of crude petroleum and natural gas jumped to 6.9% from 2.9% in 1991. The growth in 1992 was partly offset by declines in coal mines (-17.9%), services related to mineral extraction (-13.5%) and gold mines (-8.8%).

A 2.1% increase in the generation of electric power paced utility output to a 2.2% gain, down from the 4.6% advance recorded in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The December 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in March.

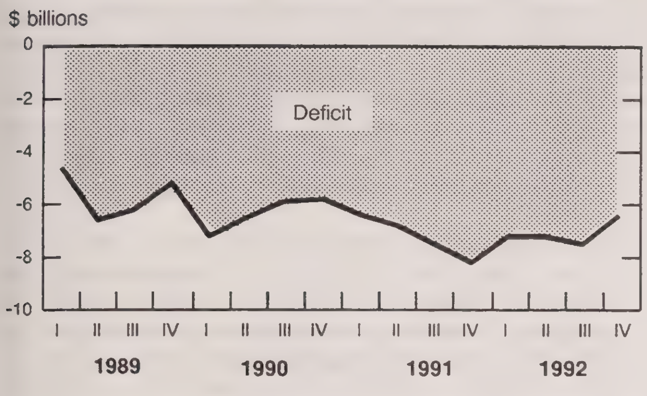
For further information, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

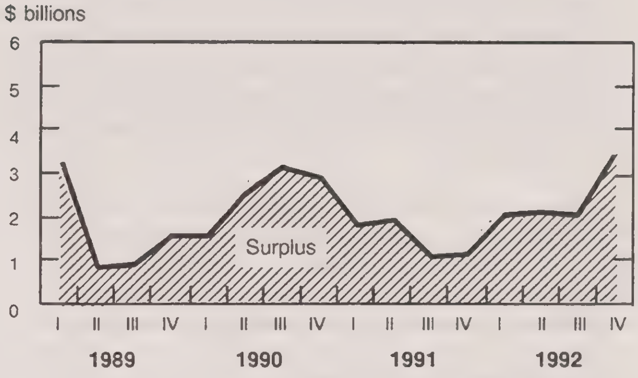
	1991	1992			
	December	September	October	November	December
Total Economy	**497,669.0**	**503,664.1**	**504,572.9**	**503,858.6**	**505,982.9**
Business Sector:	**405,752.3**	**411,183.0**	**411,903.3**	**410,950.4**	**412,878.9**
Goods:	**165,338.0**	**164,702.1**	**164,383.5**	**164,791.6**	**165,834.6**
Agriculture	11,236.2	10,306.0	10,337.6	10,174.3	10,223.1
Fishing and Trapping	956.0	883.3	872.4	861.6	863.9
Logging Industry	2,423.7	2,529.7	2,554.9	2,683.6	2,634.2
Mining Industries	19,972.2	20,907.2	20,334.7	20,089.2	19,782.6
Manufacturing Industries	83,510.2	85,513.0	86,134.9	86,923.5	88,420.7
Construction Industries	31,317.3	28,221.4	27,736.0	27,503.6	27,534.4
Other Utility Industries	15,922.4	16,341.5	16,413.0	16,555.8	16,375.7
Services:	**240,414.3**	**246,480.9**	**247,519.8**	**246,158.8**	**247,044.3**
Transportation and Storage	21,372.7	21,949.2	21,834.6	21,670.8	21,785.4
Communication Industries	19,233.9	19,289.4	19,523.0	19,492.9	19,598.7
Wholesale Trade	28,417.5	29,946.0	30,164.1	30,184.8	30,320.2
Retail Trade	29,898.4	30,280.6	30,447.1	30,477.6	30,340.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	81,919.7	84,345.8	84,747.5	83,625.0	83,776.9
Community, Business and Personal Services	59,572.1	60,669.9	60,803.5	60,707.7	61,222.7
Non-business Sector:	**91,916.7**	**92,481.1**	**92,669.6**	**92,908.2**	**93,104.0**
Goods:	**923.4**	**943.5**	**931.5**	**918.3**	**930.4**
Services:	**90,993.3**	**91,537.6**	**91,738.1**	**91,989.9**	**92,173.6**
Government Service Industry	34,008.5	34,204.2	34,300.0	34,391.2	34,435.6
Community and Personal Services	53,547.4	53,889.0	53,966.0	54,078.8	54,213.2
Other Services	3,437.4	3,444.4	3,472.1	3,519.9	3,524.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	166,261.4	165,645.6	165,315.0	165,709.9	166,765.0
Services-producing Industries	331,407.6	338,018.5	339,257.9	338,148.7	339,217.9
Industrial Production	120,328.2	123,705.2	123,814.1	124,486.8	125,509.4
Non-durable Manufacturing	38,899.4	39,357.4	39,991.6	39,709.2	39,803.6
Durable Manufacturing	44,610.8	46,155.6	46,143.3	47,214.3	48,617.1

■

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Balance of International Payments

Fourth Quarter 1992 and
Annual 1992 (Preliminary)

Highlights – Fourth Quarter 1992

Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit narrowed from the substantial levels of recent quarters, falling $1.0 billion to $6.5 billion. This reflected a sizeable $1.4 billion increase in the merchandise trade surplus to $3.4 billion, as exports outpaced imports. The higher merchandise surplus was partially offset by a $0.5 billion fall in interest and dividend receipts.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, foreign investment in Canadian portfolio securities re-emerged quite strongly following an unusually low net investment in the third quarter. The foreign net investment was widely spread with $3.0 billion in Canadian bonds, $2.6 billion in short-term money market paper and $0.9 billion in Canadian stocks. Net quarterly investment in stocks was at its highest in three years. Among financial assets, Canada's international reserves decreased for the fifth consecutive quarter as the Canadian dollar continued to depreciate against the U.S. dollar, reaching a five-year low in November 1992.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The $6.5 billion current account deficit consisted of a $3.4 billion surplus on merchandise trade, accompanied by a $9.9 billion deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

- Canadian exports of goods advanced for the fourth consecutive quarter to reach $41.7 billion, 4.7% above third quarter sales. Forest and auto products, machinery and equipment, together with industrial materials, led the advance; the main reduction occurred in wheat.

- Merchandise imports also increased for the fourth consecutive quarter, edging up 1.2% to $38.3 billion in the current quarter. Import gains were spread among commodities and were small except for a larger rise in auto parts. Imports of machinery and crude petroleum declined.

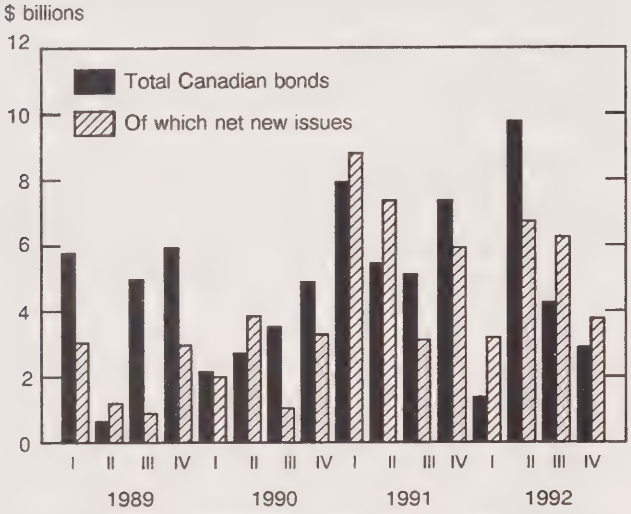
- The deficit on investment income grew by $0.5 billion to $6.4 billion, largely as a result of lower receipts, though payments of dividends were at the lowest level in nearly 10 years. Interest earnings on international reserves decreased sharply, reflecting shrinking reserve assets; dividend receipts also fell following losses in the financial sector on direct investment abroad.

- Net travel payments declined from a near-record $2.2 billion to $2.1 billion, mostly due to reduced travel outlays by Canadian residents in the United States. With offsetting changes in business services, the deficit for services as a whole remained unchanged at $3.5 billion.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit, at $6.4 billion, was $1.9 billion lower than in the fourth quarter of 1991. This reflected a notable rise in the merchandise trade surplus, which more than offset higher net payments on nonmerchandise transactions, particularly interest paid on Canadian bonds.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds



- Among **financial liabilities**, non-residents continued to buy heavily into new Canadian bond issues, channelling (net of retirements) almost $4 billion of capital. This total was down, however, from the over $6 billion net foreign financing in each of the previous two quarters. Non-residents again reduced their holdings of outstanding issues by selling off, on a net basis, $0.9 billion of provincial enterprise issues.

- Non-residents resumed their investment in Canadian money market paper, purchasing a net $2.6 billion, after a net disinvestment of $4.0 billion in the third quarter. About 90% of fourth-quarter investment was in Government of Canada treasury bills by investors located in the United States and the United Kingdom.

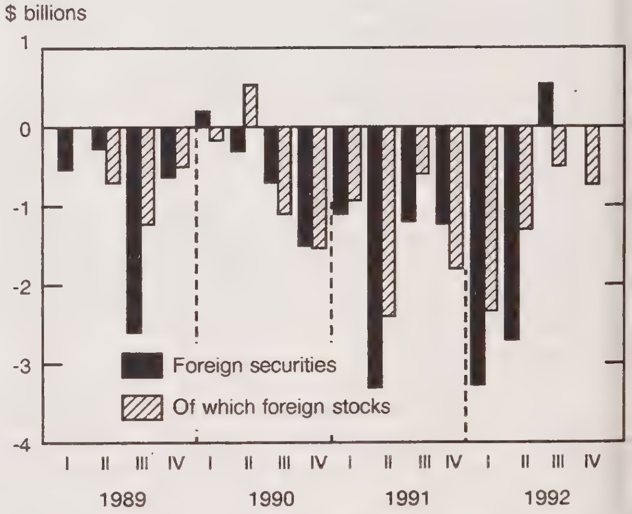
- Canadian stocks attracted the largest quarterly foreign investment in three years ($0.9 billion), with most of the net buying in outstanding shares by U.S. investors.

- Among **financial assets**, Canada's international reserves dropped by $0.9 billion to $15.1 billion, the fifth consecutive quarterly decline.

- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $3.4 billion.

- The Canadian dollar declined further in the fourth quarter to a low of 77.29 U.S. cents in November, before closing 1992 at 78.68 U.S. cents. The Canadian dollar gained, however, in excess of 10% against major European currencies.

Canadian Investment in Foreign Securities



Highlights – 1992 Calendar Year

The current account deficit declined to $28.6 billion from a high of $29.2 billion in 1991, breaking the string of increases that prevailed since 1985. The change resulted from an upswing in the merchandise trade surplus with the United States. Merchandise deficits with other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries narrowed somewhat, but merchandise deficits widened with the rest of the world. Among non-merchandise transactions, the deficit on investment income reached $24.9 billion, a new high.

In the capital account, foreign investment in portfolio Canadian securities ($24.2 billion) remained high by historical standards but lower than the record $29.3 billion of 1991. Net investment in 1992 moved largely into net new issues of Canadian bonds, with funds also channelled into short-term paper and Canadian stocks. The financial markets were very volatile during 1992 as witnessed by record volumes of trading, especially in the secondary bond market. The sharp decline of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart led to the largest ever annual decline in reserves.

Current Account

- The current account deficit of $28.6 billion comprised a merchandise surplus of $9.5 billion and a non-merchandise deficit of $38.1 billion. Exports and imports grew strongly to record levels.

- Growth in the merchandise trade surplus was led by trucks, cars and forestry products. Agricultural and energy goods also showed a higher surplus, while that for industrial materials narrowed. Deficits widened over a range of consumer goods, in auto parts and, to a lesser extent, in machinery and equipment.

- Exports increased $15.8 billion to $157.5 billion, a rise of 11.2%. The largest gains were in auto products, machinery and equipment, agricultural and forestry products.

- Imports reached $148.1 billion, increasing by $12.1 billion or 8.9%. Leading the growth were machinery and equipment, industrial materials and auto products.

- Most of the higher deficit in non-merchandise trade arose from a sharp drop in receipts of interest and dividends, which fell to the lowest level since 1986. Payments showed only a relatively small advance as the record interest payments on Canadian bonds were partly offset by dividends, which were at their lowest level in nine years.

- The travel deficit reached a new record of $8.3 billion, but the advance was not as strong as in the previous three years. Since 1987, much of the deficit has been with the United States; in 1992, for the first time in recent years, the increase in the travel deficit was mainly with other countries.

Capital Account

- Among **financial liabilities**, over 80% of the $18.2 billion foreign investment in Canadian bonds went into net new issues of the provinces and their enterprises. Investment through the secondary market saw the first-ever significant net sell-off ($1.7 billion), following a gradual decline of foreign investment into that market from highs that exceeded $8 billion in 1988 and again in 1989.

- Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian money market paper in 1992 by $5.0 billion, as U.S. investors bought $7.2 billion and residents of all other foreign countries sold $2.2 billion. The investment was directed to Government of Canada treasury bills, finance company paper and short-term paper issued by the provinces.

- Foreign investment of $1.0 billion flowed into Canadian stocks in 1992. This was the second net annual foreign investment into Canadian stocks since 1987, when the October crash abruptly reversed the trend of massive investments that had prevailed since 1982.

- The net inflow from foreign direct investment in Canada, which peaked in 1990 at $6.8 billion, fell by roughly $1 billion in each of 1991 and 1992. The $4.7 billion net investment in 1992 closely followed the pattern of 1991, with most of the investment coming from the United States into the manufacturing sector.

- Among **financial assets**, residents purchased a net $4.9 billion of foreign stocks (the second highest on record) and $0.5 billion of foreign bonds in 1992. The trend of net acquisitions of foreign portfolio securities has been uninterrupted since 1979. In 1990, it was further encouraged by a budget proposal, which became law in 1991, that permitted increases in the foreign investment limits of Canadian pension funds.

- Canadian direct investment abroad further increased in 1992, resulting in a net outflow of $3.3 billion. The net outflow abroad had steadily fallen from its 1987 peak of $9.4 billion.

- Canada's international reserves were reduced in 1992 by a record $7.0 billion following a $2.8 billion drop in 1991.

- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net credit of $1.3 billion.

- The Canadian dollar depreciated against the U.S. dollar during 1992 to close the year at U.S. 77.29 cents, sharply lower than the U.S. 86.11 cents of year-end 1991. In 1992, the Canadian dollar also depreciated against most overseas currencies except the British pound.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 1369, 1370, 2323-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of Canada's *Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/ $110) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1991	1992				1991	1992
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
	(millions of dollars)						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,174	36,819	40,489	37,957	42,284	141,728	157,549
Non-merchandise:							
Services	5,143	5,005	6,312	7,840	5,494	23,305	24,651
Investment income[1]	2,584	2,231	1,974	1,863	1,655	9,714	7,723
Transfers	848	1,123	1,070	1,048	962	3,575	4,203
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,575	8,358	9,355	10,750	8,112	36,594	36,576
Total receipts	44,749	45,177	49,844	48,707	50,397	178,322	194,125
Payments							
Merchandise imports	34,658	35,739	37,865	36,232	38,226	135,948	148,063
Non-merchandise:							
Services	8,734	9,453	9,512	9,872	9,207	35,588	38,045
Investment income[1]	8,576	8,410	8,152	7,635	8,417	32,099	32,614
Transfers	1,042	1,148	831	1,038	949	3,937	3,967
Total non-merchandise payments	18,352	19,011	18,496	18,545	18,573	71,623	74,626
Total payments	53,010	54,751	56,361	54,777	56,800	207,571	222,689
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,516	+ 1,079	+ 2,624	+ 1,725	+ 4,058	+ 5,780	+ 9,487
Non-merchandise	- 9,778	- 10,653	- 9,141	- 7,795	- 10,461	- 35,030	- 38,050
Total current account	- 8,261	- 9,574	- 6,517	- 6,070	- 6,403	- 29,249	- 28,563
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 758	- 932	- 907	- 873	- 623	- 4,400	- 3,336
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	+ 554	- 934	- 1,374	+ 1,032	+ 739	- 1,128	- 537
Foreign stocks	- 1,791	- 2,330	- 1,315	- 496	- 745	- 5,710	- 4,887
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 2,919	+ 1,734	+ 689	+ 3,611	+ 945	+ 2,830	+ 6,978
Loans and subscriptions	- 684	- 735	- 217	- 431	- 342	- 1,781	- 1,725
Non-bank deposits abroad	+ 522	+ 93	+ 1,003	- 756	+ 1,187	- 439	+ 1,527
Other claims	+ 299	+ 124	- 1,534	+ 1,237	+ 867	+ 2,610	+ 693
Total Canadian claims, net flow	+ 1,061	- 2,981	- 3,655	+ 3,324	+ 2,026	- 8,018	- 1,286
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 1,405	+ 841	+ 527	+ 1,513	+ 1,835	+ 5,890	+ 4,717
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 7,377	+ 1,335	+ 9,798	+ 4,223	+ 2,868	+ 25,829	+ 18,224
Canadian stocks	- 92	+ 296	+ 65	- 190	+ 863	- 990	+ 1,034
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+ 1,360	+ 2,089	- 1,580	- 4,091	+ 29	+ 4,957	- 3,553
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 1,560	+ 3,231	- 278	- 3,330	+ 2,292	+ 2,288	+ 1,915
Other paper	+ 664	+ 1,545	+ 1,851	- 633	+ 308	+ 2,140	+ 3,071
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 1,340	+ 2,162	+ 1,529	- 102	- 400	+ 2,948	+ 3,188
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 13,614	+ 11,499	+ 11,911	- 2,610	+ 7,795	+ 43,062	+ 28,595
Total capital account, net flow	+ 14,675	+ 8,518	+ 8,256	+ 714	+ 9,821	+ 35,044	+ 27,309
Statistical Discrepancy	**- 6,414**	**+ 1,056**	**- 1,740**	**+ 5,356**	**- 3,418**	**- 5,795**	**+ 1,254**

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, the series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1991	1992				1991	1992
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
	(millions of dollars)						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	35,416	37,298	38,700	39,835	41,717	141,728	157,550
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,904	2,039	2,014	2,006	2,013	7,802	8,072
Freight and shipping	1,369	1,430	1,434	1,483	1,465	5,443	5,812
Business services	2,143	2,153	2,179	2,280	2,312	8,303	8,924
Government transactions	216	227	218	215	222	854	883
Other services	235	229	233	254	244	903	960
Total services	5,868	6,079	6,078	6,238	6,256	23,305	24,651
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,194	1,088	983	912	798	5,008	3,780
Dividends	1,056	1,184	963	1,079	716	4,706	3,942
Total investment income	2,250	2,272	1,946	1,990	1,514	9,714	7,723
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	309	458	458	392	476	1,341	1,784
Personal and institutional remittances	241	253	255	256	253	968	1,018
Canadian withholding tax	310	506	354	265	276	1,267	1,402
Total transfers	859	1,218	1,067	913	1,005	3,575	4,203
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,977	9,568	9,091	9,141	8,776	36,594	36,576
Total receipts	44,393	46,866	47,791	48,976	50,493	178,322	194,126
Payments							
Merchandise imports	34,304	35,303	36,617	37,837	38,305	135,948	148,062
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	4,167	4,011	4,030	4,225	4,099	15,365	16,364
Freight and shipping	1,434	1,404	1,437	1,461	1,542	5,403	5,844
Business services	3,163	3,190	3,302	3,396	3,513	12,507	13,401
Government transactions	428	415	424	431	438	1,633	1,708
Other services	176	176	172	197	182	680	728
Total services	9,368	9,195	9,365	9,711	9,773	35,588	38,044
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,844	7,363	6,981	6,909	7,051	27,338	28,304
Dividends	1,088	1,147	1,234	1,040	890	4,760	4,310
Total investment income	7,932	8,511	8,214	7,949	7,940	32,099	32,614
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	68	70	71	73	73	269	287
Personal and institutional remittances	272	284	285	285	286	1,079	1,139
Official contributions	676	675	404	612	564	2,272	2,255
Foreign withholding tax	82	74	76	72	65	317	286
Total transfers	1,098	1,102	836	1,041	988	3,937	3,967
Total non-merchandise payments	18,399	18,808	18,416	18,701	18,702	71,623	74,626
Total payments	52,702	54,111	55,033	56,538	57,007	207,571	222,688
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,112	+ 1,995	+ 2,083	+ 1,998	+ 3,412	+ 5,780	+ 9,488
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 3,500	- 3,116	- 3,287	- 3,473	- 3,517	- 12,283	- 13,394
Investment income[1]	- 5,683	- 6,239	- 6,268	- 5,958	- 6,426	- 22,385	- 24,892
Transfers	- 239	+ 116	+ 231	- 129	+ 18	- 362	+ 235
Total non-merchandise	- 9,422	- 9,240	- 9,324	- 9,560	- 9,926	- 35,030	- 38,050
Total current account	- 8,310	- 7,245	- 7,241	- 7,562	- 6,514	- 29,249	- 28,562

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

■

Financial Flow Accounts

Fourth Quarter and
Annual 1992 (Preliminary)

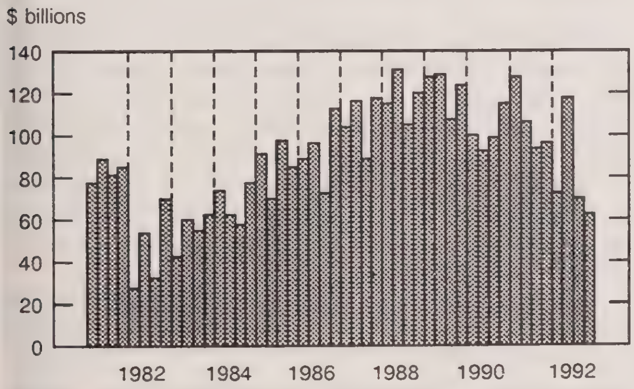
Highlights – Fourth Quarter 1992

Total funds raised by **domestic non-financial sectors** on credit and equity markets amounted to $67.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, seasonally adjusted at annual rates (see Chart 1). This represented a moderate fall from the already weakened demand for funds in the previous quarter. In contrast to the considerable strength in borrowing in the second quarter, when financing by governments accounted for most of the growth, the demand for funds in the third and fourth quarters was weak in most of the major sectors of the economy. Governments accounted for over 50% of all funds raised in the economy.

Chart 1

Total Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Among the more important financial developments during the quarter were the following: an abrupt end to the downward trend in interest rates, as the prime rate rose two percentage points in the first few days of the quarter; a drop in the demand for borrowed funds by non-financial private corporations; a decrease in the federal government's demand for funds; and a pickup in provincial government borrowing.

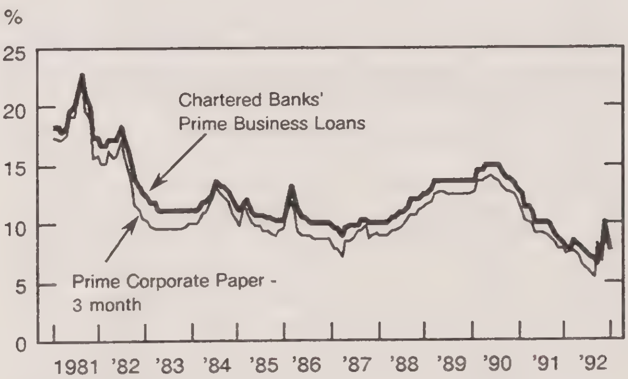
Note to Users

For the first time, the full financial flow accounts are available today on CANSIM, in conjunction with the other system of national accounts components. Previously only a subset of the financial flows data, covering funds raised in principal sectors, was available on the national accounts release day, with the remainder being released about a week later.

The long-term slide in interest rates that began in the closing months of 1990 was reversed in the fourth quarter of 1992 (see Chart 2). This occurred on the heels of a significant drop in the exchange rate and a period of turmoil on international financial markets in September. While the Bank Rate reacted with a lag to the drop in the dollar's value over the month of September, Canadian money market rates reacted immediately and sharply to pronounced increases in interest rates in Europe near the end of the month. Other rates, particularly rates on negotiated loans, soon followed suit. The prime rate rose from 6.25% on September 30th to a high of 9.75% by the end of November, reaching its highest level in 16 months. Monetary conditions eased somewhat in December as the dollar stabilized at about 78.5 cents U.S., down from an average of about 84.0 cents U.S. in August.

Chart 2

Selected Canadian Interest Rates

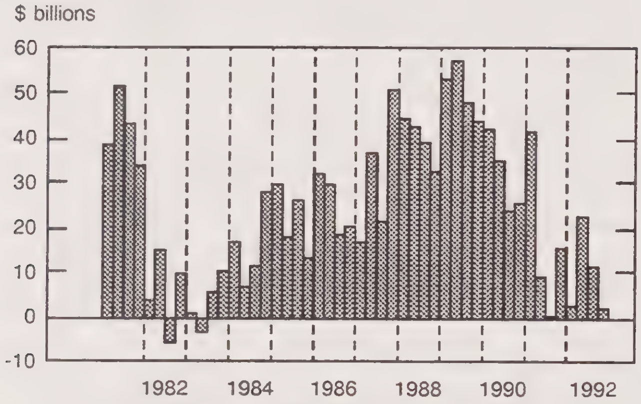


Source: Bank of Canada.

Chart 3

Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

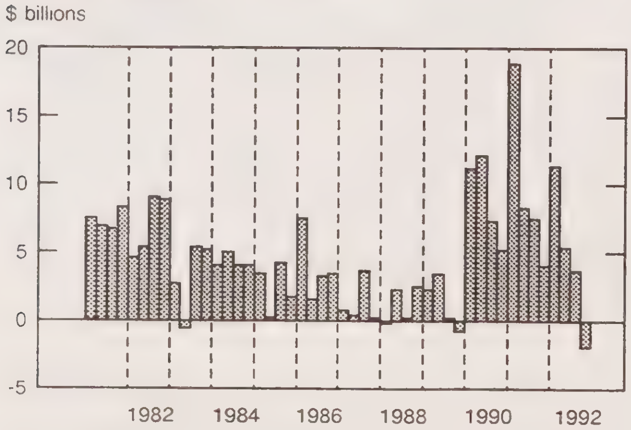


Funds raised by **non-financial private corporations** were down markedly from the third quarter, resulting in a net redemption of credit-market debt (see Chart 3). Short-term paper outstanding was sharply reduced, by almost 25%, as yield differentials narrowed in favour of bank loans. Funds raised through bonds and loans showed strength. Share issues decreased somewhat, although they remained comparatively strong for the fourth consecutive quarter.

Chart 4

Funds Raised by Non-financial Government Enterprises

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

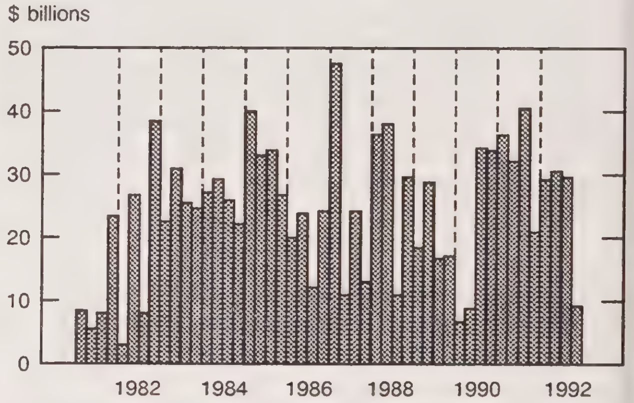


The outstanding credit-market debt of **non-financial government business enterprises** was also reduced on a net basis in the fourth quarter (see Chart 4). Most of the decline was attributable to provincial enterprises and it followed substantial net borrowing earlier in the year.

Chart 5

Funds Raised by the Federal Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Borrowing by the **federal government** was down from the third quarter, despite a slight widening in the deficit (see Chart 5). Most of the financing was accomplished through marketable bonds rather than treasury bills, as money market rates rose sharply in the fourth quarter whereas rates on longer-term instruments were little changed. About 40% of new federal issues had terms to maturity in excess of 10 years.

The demand for funds by **other levels of government** was up in the fourth quarter, although the consolidated fiscal deficit of the sector declined (see Chart 6). The rise in borrowing was attributable to provincial governments. Following the trend in other sectors, provincial governments' principal source of finance was long-term marketable debt issues. However, there were significant issues of provincial short-term paper as well, perhaps in anticipation of further declines in interest rates.

Personal sector demand for funds firmed up during the fourth quarter. Mortgage finance, which began to recover in the spring of 1991, showed moderate strengh over the last four quarters (see Chart 7). A relatively high level of activity in the mortgage market during the fourth quarter occurred against a backdrop of rising interest rates; rates on

Chart 6

Total Funds Raised by Other Levels of Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions

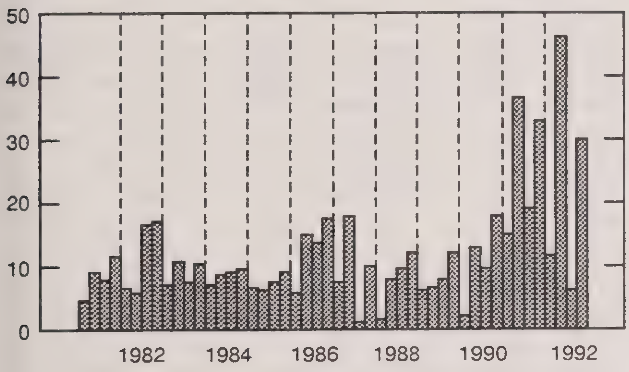
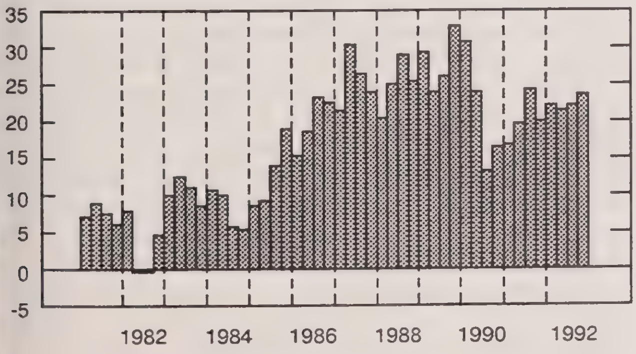


Chart 7

Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



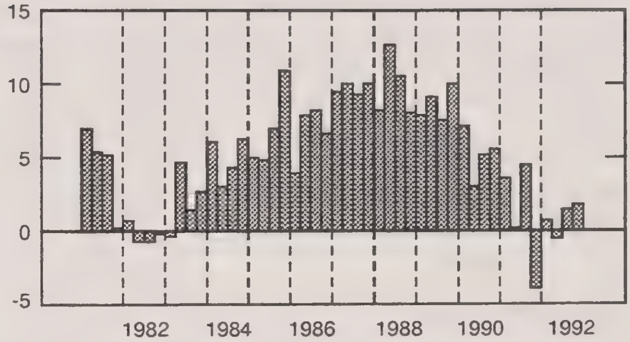
five-year mortgages rose approximately 100 basis points to 9.50%, but remained well below the 12.50% peak attained at the end of 1990. Borrowing in the form of consumer credit grew in the second half of 1992, reflecting modest strength in the demand for automobiles in the third quarter and in the demand for other consumer durable goods in the fourth quarter (see Chart 8). The growth in borrowing outpaced gains in after-tax income, causing the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income to increase to 86.0%, a new historical high.

Chart 8

Consumer Credit Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



Highlights – Calendar Year 1992

For 1992 as a whole, there was further weakening in the demand for funds by **domestic non-financial sectors**. Total funds raised on financial markets amounted to about 80% of the 1991 level, their lowest levels since 1986. Much of the activity in credit markets in 1992 involved the refinancing of debt.

The softness in the overall demand for funds reflected the very slow pace of economic recovery in 1992. Governments accounted for the largest share of net new borrowings during the year, while demand by non-financial corporations continued to weaken, as in the previous two years. Personal sector borrowing, which fell in 1990 and 1991, showed signs of an upturn in 1992.

The pronounced drop in interest rates and the expansion of the monetary aggregates that was evident through 1991 extended into 1992. The yield curve took on a more normal shape, with short-term rates reaching their lowest point since the late 1970s. By January 1992, interest rates were down substantially right across the maturity spectrum. This easing of monetary conditions was partly due to the relatively strong performance of the Canadian dollar in 1991. Nominal interest rates continued their prolonged decline for three quarters in 1992, with the rate on prime business loans reaching a low of 6.25% in September, more than seven percentage points lower than it was 24 months earlier.

Debt-to-income Ratios

	1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	($ billions)							
Persons and Unincorporated Business*								
Debt								
Consumer Credit	99.0	99.0	100.1	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.5	100.0
Mortgages	273.6	278.7	284.9	290.0	295.5	300.8	306.4	312.2
Total	372.6	377.7	385.0	389.1	394.8	400.0	405.9	412.1
Personal Disposable Income	463.3	470.0	470.1	465.2	467.4	474.7	479.1	479.0
Debt-to-income Ratio (%)	80.4	80.4	81.9	83.6	84.5	84.3	84.7	86.0
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	56.1	55.9	56.8	57.3	57.9	58.5	58.9	59.4
Federal Government**								
Debt	324.3	331.9	341.8	346.7	353.9	361.5	369.0	371.2
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	48.8	49.1	50.4	51.0	51.9	52.9	53.5	53.5
Other Levels of Government								
Debt	167.2	176.5	181.3	189.6	192.5	204.0	205.6	213.1
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	25.2	26.1	26.7	27.9	28.2	29.8	29.8	30.7
Non-financial Private Corporations								
Debt	343.3	343.9	342.3	343.5	344.2	350.0	352.9	353.5
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	51.7	50.9	50.5	50.6	50.5	51.2	51.2	50.9
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**664.1**	**675.8**	**678.2**	**679.4**	**681.9**	**683.7**	**689.5**	**694.3**

* *Consumer credit and mortgages only.*
** *National Accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts.*

Funds Raised on Financial Markets by Non-financial Sectors

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	18.6	15.2	15.7	12.4
Sectoral shares (% of total)				
Personal sector	34.2	28.8	20.0	27.3
Non-financial private corporations	42.0	31.5	15.9	11.6
Non-financial government business enterprises	1.1	8.8	9.1	5.4
Federal Government	15.9	20.5	30.5	28.5
Other levels of government	6.8	10.4	24.6	27.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The Bank Rate ended 1992 at about 7.25%, roughly the same level as at the beginning of the year. However, there were significant movements in the official rate throughout the year. Narrowing interest rate differentials between Canadian and U.S. short-term securities left the dollar in a more vulnerable position in January and in September. In both periods, declines in the value of the currency prompted a reaction from the monetary authorities so that interest rates rose. The decline in the dollar was far more pronounced in September, as a depreciation of almost three cents vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar took place. This was explained partly by the fact that the differential between the Bank Rate and the U.S. Federal Funds Rate narrowed to 174 basis points early in the month. Canada's rate was under 5% in this period, for the first time since 1973. Despite the pressure on the currency, only modest upward adjustments in the Bank Rate occurred during the last half of September, and financial institutions' rates on loans and deposits did not move. However, in the closing days of the third quarter and the opening days of the fourth, money market rates rose sharply – by as much as three full percentage points at the short end of the market. Interest rates rose in the rest of October and in November before easing somewhat in December, as the Canadian dollar stabilized.

The low level of economic activity in 1992 did little to encourage corporate demand for funds. Borrowing by **non-financial private corporations** remained quite weak in comparison with previous years. These corporations reduced debt in the first and fourth quarters of 1992. Except for the third quarter of 1991, a net repayment of credit-market instruments had not occurred since 1983, when the economy was emerging from the 1981-82 recession. Sharp declines in capital expenditure and falling inventory levels were principal causes for this reduced demand for funds. Financial activity was largely confined to restructuring balance sheets in the sector, as shorter-term debt was replaced with longer-term debt and equity. Share issues remained relatively strong in 1992, as in the previous year, further reducing the debt-to-equity ratio. In 1992, though share prices as a whole remained flat, they rose substantially relative to earnings.

Non-financial government business enterprise borrowing was down in 1992, returning to levels more consistent with their financing activity prior to 1990 (see Chart 4). Issues of bonds were the main financing vehicle for these corporations.

Total funds raised by the **federal government** in 1992 were about 75% of funds raised in 1991, reflecting the reduced borrowing requirement. In the face of the lowest bond yields in over a decade, the Government of Canada raised in excess of 55% of its funds through issues of marketable bonds, with longer terms to maturity than had been typical in recent years. The balance of the financing took place through issues of treasury and Canada bills.

Borrowing by **other levels of government** was also down from the previous year, despite higher provincial government deficits. Instead of raising additional borrowed funds, financial assets that had been built up in earlier periods were drawn down throughout the year. About 80% of the funds the provincial government sector did raise came from bond issues.

Net new borrowing in the **personal sector** edged back up in 1992, after declining in 1990 and 1991. Nevertheless, it remained at just 58% of the level in 1989. Borrowing to finance the purchase of consumer goods and services was down somewhat from 1991. Interest-sensitive mortgage demand was up, although the long-term decline in mortgage rates did not appear to have much impact on the underlying trend in demand for net new mortgage credit. Total household debt continued to grow at a faster pace than personal disposable income, and the ratio of the former to the latter rose to 86.0% in late 1992 from 79.1% at the end of 1990. The elevated debt-to-income ratio was one reason for the slowness of the recovery in consumer demand during 1992. On the other hand, interest payments declined substantially relative to income over this same period, as mortgages were refinanced at lower rates and this had a somewhat mitigating effect.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743, 750.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, $12.50/$50), which contains an overview of the quarter plus 40 analytical and statistical tables, is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 per year. Users can purchase the financial flows data on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $300 per quarter or $1,200 per year. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $60 per quarter or $240 per year.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1991	1992			
	IV	I	II	III	IV
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised:	22,872	22,552	20,356	23,688	27,676
Consumer Credit	-3,584	664	-496	1,408	1,760
Bank Loans	-1,616	264	120	1,156	244
Other Loans	8,264	-208	-756	-1,044	2,720
Mortgages	19,912	22,004	21,316	22,160	23,156
Bonds	-104	-172	172	8	-204
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised:	15,676	2,808	23,020	11,628	2,416
Bank Loans	-6,424	28,152	-14,576	1,620	6,040
Other Loans	796	-7,912	4,604	928	5,232
Other Short-term Paper	-5,384	-33,800	9,556	-7,324	-31,492
Mortgages	8,400	11,516	5,088	4,860	8,628
Bonds	7,856	-4,660	8,044	4,424	8,464
Shares	10,432	9,512	10,304	7,120	5,544
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised:	4,048	11,272	5,448	3,716	-1,956
Bank Loans	-1,080	-1,360	-696	-1,808	1,208
Other Loans	-700	24	-2,020	548	228
Other Short-term Paper	864	2,460	396	264	2,508
Mortgages	-8	-12	-12	-8	-4
Bonds	4,972	10,160	7,780	2,320	-5,896
Shares	–	–	–	2,400	–
Federal Government					
Funds Raised:	20,708	28,980	30,520	29,760	8,960
Other Loans	–	-4	–	–	–
Canada Short-term Paper	-2,848	22,144	14,200	9,232	2,552
Canada Saving Bonds	1,580	-56	640	-272	-6,008
Marketable Bonds	21,976	6,896	15,680	20,800	12,416
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised:	33,008	11,508	46,064	6,368	30,060
Bank Loans	40	260	212	-708	1,068
Other Loans	184	976	-732	76	192
Short-term Paper	9,916	-5,204	18,944	-12,660	11,968
Provincial Bonds	20,572	13,000	26,340	18,720	18,568
Municipal Bonds	2,304	2,428	1,344	1,188	-1,672
Other bonds	-8	48	-44	-248	-64
Total Funds Raised by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	**96,312**	**77,120**	**125,408**	**75,160**	**67,156**
Consumer Credit	-3,584	664	-496	1,408	1,760
Bank Loans	-9,080	27,316	-14,940	260	8,560
Other Loans	8,544	-7,124	1,096	508	8,372
Canada Short-term Paper	-2,848	22,144	14,200	9,232	2,552
Other Short-term Paper	5,396	-36,544	28,896	-19,720	-17,016
Mortgages	28,304	33,508	26,392	27,012	31,780
Bonds	59,148	27,644	59,956	46,940	25,604
Shares	10,432	9,512	10,304	9,520	5,544

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government Revenue and Expenditure System of National Accounts (SNA) Basis
Fourth Quarter 1992

Detailed revenue and expenditure estimates (SNA basis) of the federal, provincial and local governments for the quarter ended December 31, 1992 are now available. Revised estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1992, June 30, 1992 and September 30, 1992 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
January 1993

Production of process cheese in January 1993 totalled 4 689 584 kilograms, a decrease of 19.5% from December 1992 but an increase of 7.6% from January 1992.

Production of instant skim milk powder in January totalled 392 241 kilograms, a decrease of 17.9% from December 1992 but an increase of 16.4% from January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The January 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cement
January 1993

Canadian manufacturers shipped 257 701 tonnes of cement in January 1993, a decrease of 13.2% from the 296 765[r] (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 44.2% from the 461 600 tonnes shipped in December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The January 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa
December 1992

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the fourth quarter of 1992 are now available.

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be released at a later date.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
December I992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for December 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Interprovincial Wholesale Commodity Survey, 1990.
Catalogue number 63-542
(Canada: $48; United States: US$58;
Other Countries: US$67).

Labour Force Activity - The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-324
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 2, 1993.

Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children - The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-325
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 2, 1993.

Industry and Class of Worker – The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-326
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 2, 1993.

Occupation – The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-327
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 2, 1993.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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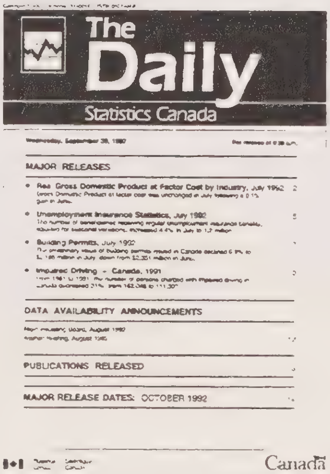
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 2, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Number of self-employed, particularly women, still growing
- Fewer manufacturing workers
- Managerial and Administrative Occupations increase
- More mothers in the labour force
- Seven out of ten workers employed in services
- Women's labour force participation continued to increase between 1986 and 1991

Labour Force Activity
Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children
Industry and Class of Worker
Occupation
The Nation

Labour Force Activity (93-324) presents statistics from the 1991 Census on labour force activity, and work activity in 1990.

Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children (93-325) presents data from the 1991 Census on labour force activity of women with and without children at home, according to marital status and age.

Industry and Class of Worker (93-326) presents detailed industry (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification) and class of worker data, by sex, 1986 and 1991 Censuses.

Occupation (93-327) presents detailed occupation data, by sex, (based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification), 1986 and 1991 Censuses.

The data in these publications are based on a 20% sample of households. Data are shown for Canada, provinces and territories.

To obtain copies, see "How to Order Publications". For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Today's Daily contains information on labour force activity, occupation and industry to add to our new portrait of Canada and Canadians.

Labour Force and Working Age Population Growth

Canada's working age population (all people aged 15 years and over) grew by 8.5 per cent between 1986 and 1991. Over the same period the size of the labour force – all those 15 years and over who were employed or unemployed – increased by 12 per cent. Increasing numbers of women in the paid work force accounted for almost two-thirds (63 per cent) of this change.

Participation in the labour force is still growing

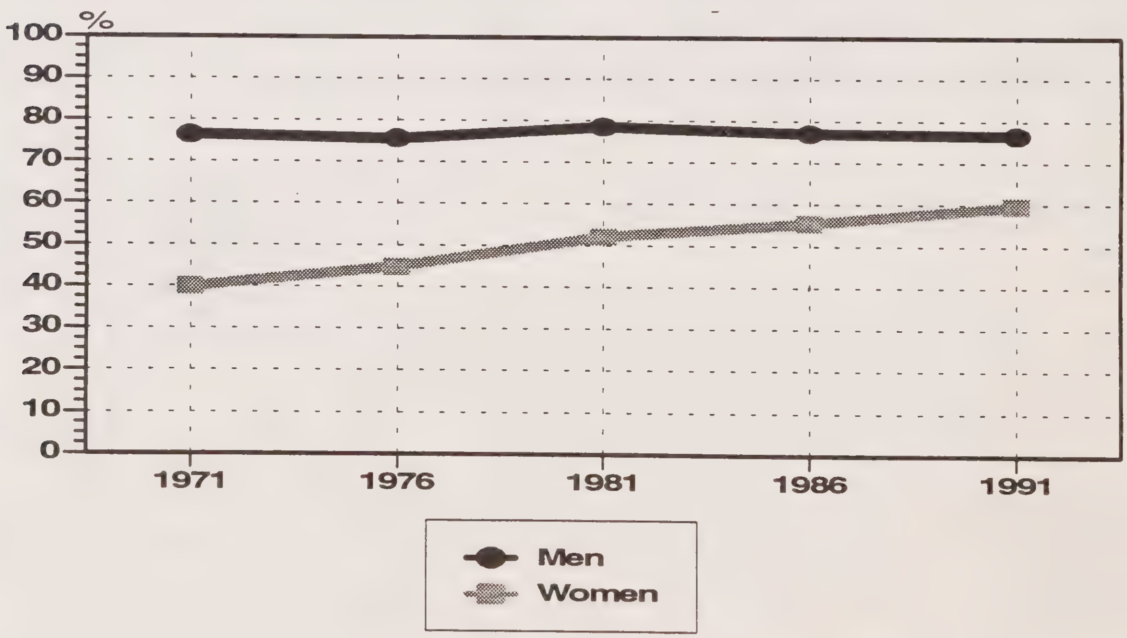
In 1991, the labour force participation rate was 68 per cent, up from 66 per cent in 1986. In 1971, 58 per cent of the population aged 15-and-over participated in the labour force.

Over the past two decades, growth in the size of the labour force has fluctuated, reflecting demographic and economic changes. During the 1970's, the labour force grew rapidly – by 16 per cent over the 1971-1976 period and by 20 per cent between 1976 and 1981 – as large numbers of baby boomers reached working age and women of all ages entered the labour force. Over the next census period, 1981-1986, the labour force grew by only 7 per cent. This much lower rate of increase reflects the effects of the 1981-1982 recession.

One of the most significant trends in the Canadian labour market over the past twenty years has been the continuing increase in the proportion of women 15-and-over who are in the labour force. In 1971, the participation rate for women was 40 per cent. All censuses since 1971 have shown steady growth in this rate, and by 1991, the labour force participation rate for women had reached 60 per cent. Overall, women represented 45 per cent of the total labour force in 1991, up from 35 per cent in 1971.

In comparison, the participation rate for all men aged 15-and-over has remained relatively stable during the two most recent census periods – from 78 per cent in 1981 to 77 per cent in 1986 and 77 per

Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Canada, 1971-1991



cent in 1991. The 1971 Census reported a participation rate for men of 76 per cent.

Over the past twenty years there have also been large changes in the participation rates for the young and older workers in the labour force. For the youngest people in the labour force, those aged 15-to-19 years, participation has increased from 42 per cent in 1971 to 55 per cent in 1991. During this period, the participation rate for young men increased from 47 per cent to 56 per cent and for young women from 37 per cent to 54 per cent. In the 15-to-19 year age group, the participation rates for men and women are closest.

Very substantial changes, but in the opposite direction, were evident at the other end of the age scale. Since 1971, the participation rate for those aged 60-to-64 has fallen from 51 per cent to 40 per cent. Almost all of this decline is due to a decrease in the participation of men – from 74 per cent to 54 per cent. In comparison, the already low participation rate for women in this age group dropped only slightly – from 29 per cent in 1971 to 28 per cent in 1991.

Census Data on Labour Force Activity

Labour Force: Canada's total paid labour force is composed of all people aged 15 years and over who were employed or unemployed during the week prior to Census Day (the reference week). The employed are those who hold paid jobs or who are self-employed in the paid labour market, that is, their work contributes to the production of those goods and services included in the System of National Accounts measures such as Gross Domestic Product. The employed also includes those who were absent from their job during the reference week. The unemployed are those who are without a paid job, who are looking for work, who have been laid off, or who have a new job to start within the next 4 weeks.

Labour Force Participation Rate: The labour force participation rate is the percentage of the population 15 years of age and over (excluding institutional residents) who were in the labour force (employed or unemployed) during the week prior to Census Day (the reference week). For example, a participation rate of 67.9 indicates that 67.9 per cent of the population were participating in the labour force during the reference period.

Historical Comparisons: A slightly different definition of the labour force was used in the 1971 Census than in 1991. As a result, 1991 Census labour force activity figures used in historical comparisons will differ from other 1991 Census labour force activity, industry, occupation and class or worker figures contained in the publications released today.

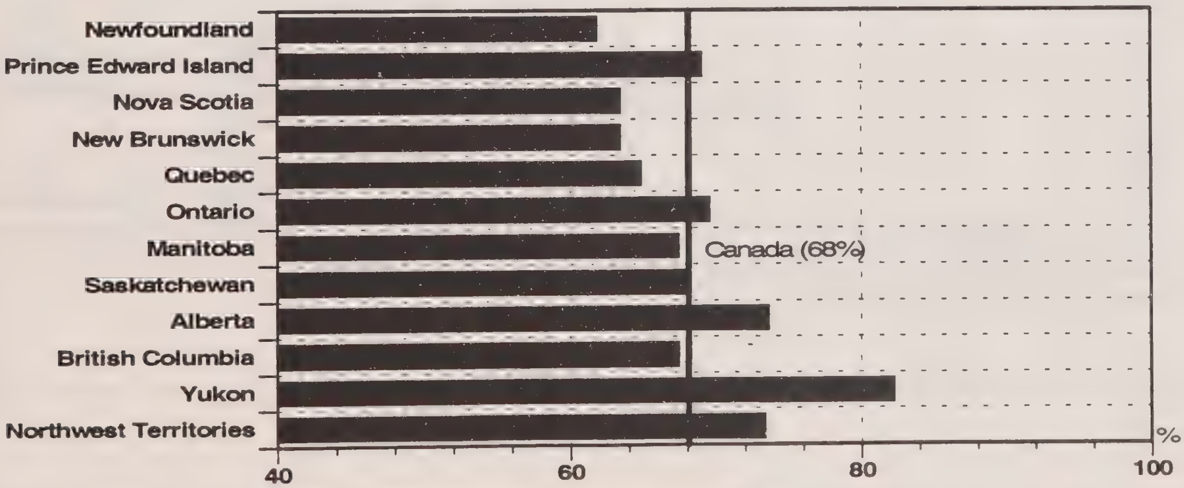
Users should refer to the "Reference Material" section in **Labour Force Activity** (Catalogue No. 93-324) or the **1991 Census Dictionary** (92-301E) for full definitions and other remarks.

Across the country

Labour force participation rates varied among the provinces and territories in 1991. They were highest in the Yukon (82 per cent), Alberta (74 per cent), the Northwest Territories (73 per cent) and Ontario (70 per cent) and lowest in Newfoundland (62 per cent), New Brunswick (63 per cent) and Nova Scotia (63 per cent). These highs and lows are unchanged from 1986.

In 1991, the labour force participation rates for all provinces and territories were higher than they were in 1986, with the size of the increase ranging from slightly over 1 percentage point (Ontario) to almost 4 percentage points (Northwest Territories).

Labour Force Participation Rates, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



Moms in the labour force

There was continued growth in the number of women with children at home, who had paid jobs or were looking for paid employment. In 1991, 68 per cent of all women with children living at home were in the paid labour force, up from 1986 (61 per cent) and from 1981 (52 per cent). Since 1981, there has been a significant increase in the labour force participation of married women living with their spouse, regardless of the ages of the children. The participation rate for women living with their spouse whose children were all under the age of six increased from 49 per cent in 1981 to 69 per cent in 1991. Over the same period, the rate for married women living with their spouse who had children both younger and older than six increased from 45 per cent to 65 per cent. In comparison, over the past decade, the participation rate for women without children has increased only slightly: to 54 per cent in 1991 from 51 per cent in 1981.

Labour Force Participation Rate for Women with Children at Home, by Marital Status, Canada,* 1981-1991

	With children at home	All children less than 6 years	Some children less than 6 years	All children 6 years and older
Total marital status				
1981	52.4	50.0	44.8	54.9
1986	60.6	61.7	55.4	61.4
1991	68.4	67.2	63.9	69.8
Single				
1981	50.1	45.3	32.9	61.1
1986	54.4	51.5	37.6	62.7
1991	54.5	47.3	39.8	67.2
Married spouse absent**				
1981	62.8	60.8	51.8	65.5
1986	67.7	64.7	56.5	70.6
1991	69.2	63.1	57.3	73.4
Married spouse present***				
1981	52.1	49.4	44.6	55.0
1986	61.2	62.1	55.8	62.1
1991	70.1	69.0	65.3	71.6
Widowed				
1981	35.3	53.1	36.6	35.1
1986	33.9	57.5	46.6	33.4
1991	33.0	56.5	52.5	32.5
Divorced				
1981	68.7	64.8	45.8	71.4
1986	71.9	68.5	54.3	73.7
1991	75.9	68.0	57.2	78.2

** Includes females in private households only.*
*** Includes separated and common-law partner absent.*
**** Includes common-law partner present.*

Full-time or part-time

Of those people who worked in 1990, women were much more likely to have worked mostly part-time than were men. Almost 30 per cent of all women worked mostly part-time, compared to only 12 per cent of all men.

However, out of all women who worked in 1990, 45 per cent worked full-year full-time, compared to 59 per cent for men. Full-year, full-time workers are those people who worked mostly full-time hours (30 hours or more per week) for 49-to-52 weeks of the year.

Number of people who are their own boss increases

While nine out of 10 Canadians work for someone else, the number who are self-employed continued to grow. Although their numbers remain relatively small (10 per cent of the total labour force), the number of self-employed Canadians grew by 16 per cent between 1986 and 1991, compared with a 10 per cent increase in the previous five-year period. In contrast, there was an 11 per cent increase in the number of people who were employees between 1986 and 1991.

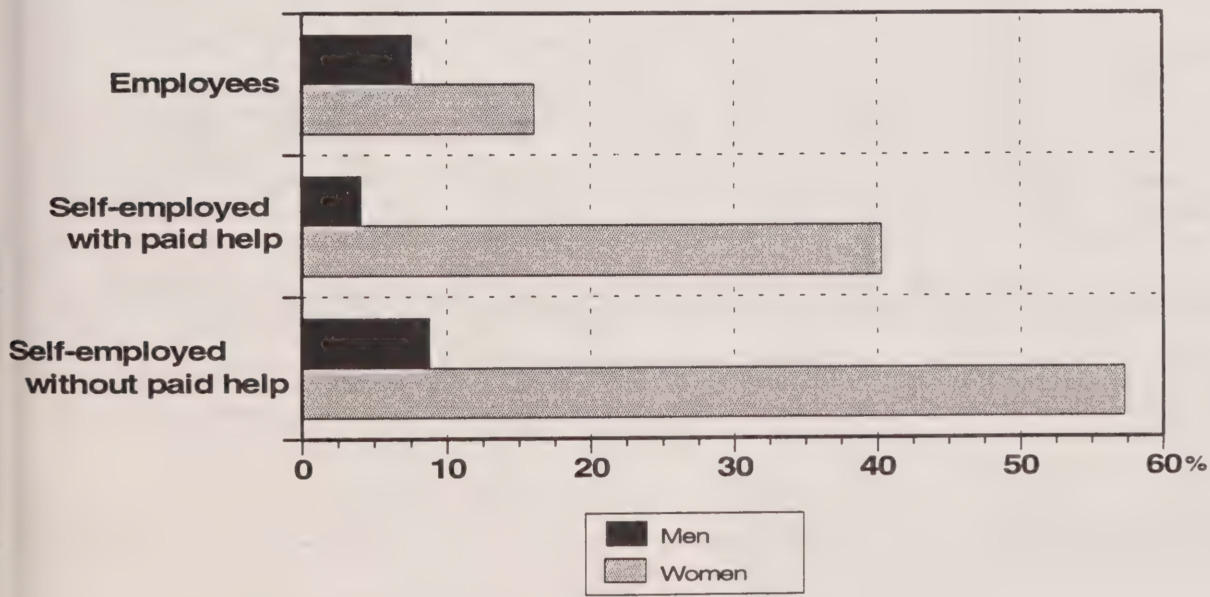
More women employers

The number of women who were self-employed increased faster than the number of men for all types of self-employment (incorporated and unincorporated, with or without paid help). Particularly significant was the 40 per cent growth in the number of self-employed women with paid help, i.e. employers.

Seven of every ten workers in services

In 1991, 72 per cent of Canada's workers were found in the service-producing industries, up from 69 per cent in 1986 (service-producing industries are defined in the table on page 6). Despite an overall economic downturn which began in the early 1990's, the labour force of the service-producing industries grew by 16 per cent between 1986 and 1991. This follows an 11 per cent increase over the first half of the 1980's.

Percentage Change in Class of Worker by Sex, Canada, 1986-1991



Experienced Labour Force by Industry Divisions and Sex, Showing Percentage Change, Canada, 1986 and 1991

	Both Sexes			Men			Women		
	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change
Experienced Labour Force	12,740,225	14,220,235	11.6	7,294,215	7,839,245	7.5	5,446,010	6,380,990	17.2
Agricultural & Rel. Serv.	512,695	521,335	1.7	365,640	343,340	-6.1	147,060	177,995	21.0
Fishing & Trapping	46,495	48,165	3.6	39,860	40,295	1.1	6,635	7,875	18.7
Logging & Forestry	112,980	106,485	-5.7	98,510	90,610	-8.0	14,470	15,875	9.7
Mining	193,340	192,030	-0.7	164,350	161,455	-1.8	28,990	30,575	5.5
Manufacturing	2,196,745	2,084,115	-5.1	1,555,085	1,466,000	-5.7	641,660	618,115	-3.7
Construction	759,165	933,425	23.0	679,820	826,195	21.5	79,345	107,230	35.1
Transportation & Storage	565,725	581,810	2.8	471,075	468,455	-0.6	94,655	113,355	19.8
Communication & Other Utility	411,880	479,185	16.3	275,215	312,300	13.5	136,665	166,880	22.1
Wholesale Trade	584,840	614,345	5.0	415,830	429,075	3.2	169,010	185,265	9.6
Retail Trade	1,606,010	1,831,350	14.0	800,705	904,850	13.0	805,305	926,500	15.0
Finance & Insurance	464,825	576,860	24.1	153,510	189,265	23.3	311,310	387,600	24.5
Real Est. Operator Insurance Agent	226,075	233,705	3.4	117,225	119,270	1.7	108,850	114,430	5.1
Business Service	588,670	802,405	36.3	322,570	439,925	36.4	266,100	362,475	36.2
Government Service	969,280	1,111,385	14.7	583,200	639,730	9.7	386,080	471,660	22.2
Educational Service	838,075	972,520	16.0	345,070	370,315	7.3	493,005	602,205	22.1
Health & Social Service	1,041,450	1,277,340	22.7	221,950	255,110	14.9	819,495	1,022,225	24.7
Accomm., Food & Beverage	806,035	909,710	12.9	326,580	374,730	14.7	479,455	534,980	11.6
Other Service	815,950	944,065	15.7	358,025	408,325	14.0	457,925	535,745	17.0
Goods-Producing[1]	3,958,585	4,042,895	2.1	3,014,530	3,050,455	1.2	944,055	992,445	5.1
Service-Producing[2]	8,781,640	10,177,340	15.9	4,279,685	4,788,790	11.9	4,501,955	5,388,545	19.7

1. *Goods Producing Industries include the following Industry Divisions: Agricultural and Related, Fishing and Trapping, Logging and Forestry, Mining, Manufacturing and Construction; as well as the Other Utility Major Group from the Communication & Other Utility Industry Division.*

2. *Service Producing Industries include the following Industry Divisions: Transportation and Storage, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent, Business Service, Government Service, Educational Service, Health and Social Service, Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service, Other Services; as well as the Communication Major Group from the Communication & Other Utility Industry Division.*

Overall, nine of the ten fastest growing Industry Divisions were service producers (there are 18 Industry Divisions in all). This growth was led by Business Service Industries, which had an increase of 36 per cent. Of the eight individual Industry Groups that make up the Business Service Division, all grew by more than 15 per cent. Very large increases were found in Computer and Related Services (69 per cent), Architectural, Engineering and Other Scientific and Technical Services (35 per cent) and Accounting and Bookkeeping Services (32 per cent).

Goods-producing industries show little growth

Over the 1986 to 1991 period, the goods-producing labour force grew by only 2 per cent (goods-producing industries are defined in the table on page 6). Of these, only Construction Industries, at 23 per cent, and Other Utilities, at 15 per cent, showed notable increases in their labour force between 1986 and 1991.

Growth in Industry Sector Work Force, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986-1991

	All Industries	Goods-Producing	Service-Producing
Canada	11.6	2.1	15.9
Newfoundland	9.2	3.2	12.1
Prince Edward Island	8.5	3.9	10.8
Nova Scotia	8.3	.8	11.2
New Brunswick	9.6	4.8	11.7
Quebec	11.6	5.1	14.5
Ontario	11.8	-2.6	18.9
Manitoba	4.9	-2.8	8.1
Saskatchewan	1.3	-4.6	4.5
Alberta	10.2	5.8	12.1
British Columbia	19.9	14.9	21.7
Yukon	23.8	26.9	23.1
Northwest Territories	16.7	-3.0	22.1

Manufacturing still number one, but smaller

Manufacturing Industries continued to be the largest single Industry Division, with a labour force of slightly over 2 million people in 1991. However, between 1986 and 1991, this labour force declined by 5 per cent, a decrease at the Industry Division level second only to that of Logging and Forestry (6 per cent). The remaining goods-producing Industry Divisions also showed low growth or declines.

Census Data On Industry

Industry refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where a person worked. Industry data are available for people aged 15-and-over, excluding institutional residents.

If someone was not employed in the week prior to Census Day, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1990.

In today's Daily, industry data are presented for the **experienced labour force** only. The experienced labour force excludes unemployed people who had never worked or who last worked prior to January 1, 1990.

Also in today's Daily, industry data are presented at three levels of detail: Industry Division, Major Group and Group. In total, there are 18 Industry Divisions which are then subdivided into 75 Major Groups and 296 Groups. Readers of the Daily not familiar with the classification structure should note that there are some Industry Divisions with only one Major Group, e.g. Business Service Division. Additional information on this industrial classification system is presented in **Industry and Class of Worker** (Catalogue No. 93-326), released today.

Across the country

Overall, these patterns of Industry Division growth and decline were similar throughout the provinces and territories, with some exceptions.

Among the five provinces which experienced a decline in Manufacturing, Ontario had the largest decrease (12 per cent). In contrast, British Columbia experienced an 8 per cent increase in its Manufacturing labour force.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the only two provinces to show declines in Construction: in Manitoba the decline was 5 per cent and in Saskatchewan it was 13 per cent.

Of all the provinces and territories, Manitoba experienced the smallest increase in its Business Service Industries (15 per cent). This relatively small increase can be compared to the more than 40 per cent increase in Business Service Industries in each of Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

A closer look

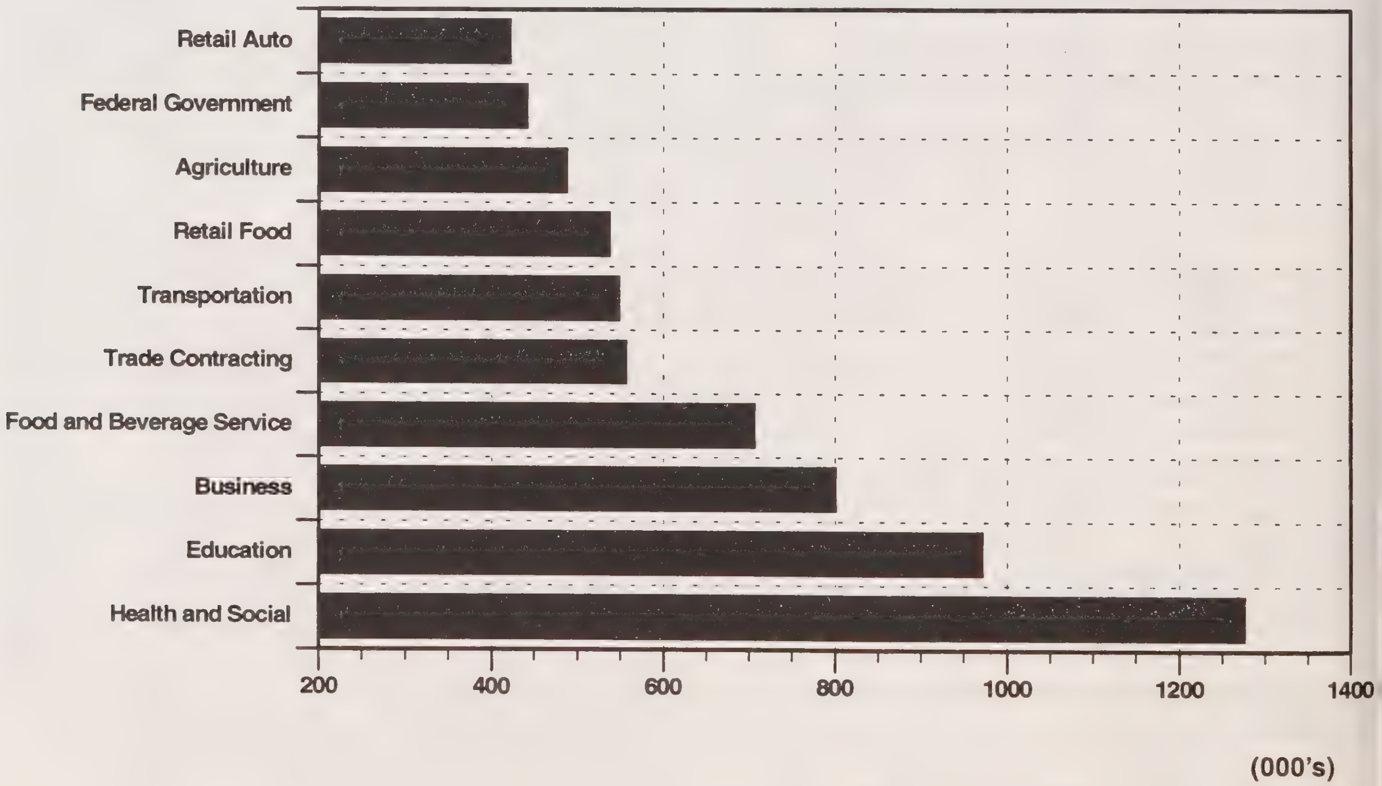
At the more detailed Major Group level, ranking the ten largest industries by the size of their 1991 labour force again illustrates the importance of the service-producing industries. Only two of these ten Major Groups are goods-producing: Trade Contracting ranks fifth and Agricultural Industries eighth. It is worth noting that one out of every six workers is in one of the two largest Major Groups (Educational Service, and Health and Social Service).

What the jobs were

The number of workers in the Managerial and Administrative occupation category (e.g. accountants, human resource managers, and sales and advertising managers) grew faster than the number in any other broad occupational category, increasing by 30 per cent from 1986 to 1991. The number of women in this category increased much faster than the number of men – 55 per cent versus 18 per cent. Other fast-growing occupation categories for both men and women included the Social Sciences, up 28 per cent from 1986, and the Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics, also up 28 per cent. In comparison, as noted earlier, the experienced labour force grew by only 12 per cent over the same period.

Out of the 22 broad occupation categories, the Clerical, Services, and Managerial and Administrative Occupations were the largest. Combined, these three groups accounted for 43 per cent of Canada's experienced labour force in 1991. This is up slightly from 1986, when they represented 41 per cent.

Industry Major Groups Ranked by Size of Labour Force, Canada, 1991



And what they weren't

Over the 1986-1991 period, the experienced labour force declined in eight broad occupational categories. The largest decreases were seen in Forestry and Logging Occupations (9 per cent), Processing Occupations (8 per cent), Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations (7 per cent) and Farming Occupations (7 per cent). Occupations in each of these categories are closely associated with goods-producing industries.

In three of the declining occupation categories – Farming, Forestry, and Mining – the number of men in the labour force decreased while the number of women increased.

Experienced Labour Force by Major Occupational Group and Sex, Percentage Change, Canada, 1986 and 1991

	Total			Men			Women		
	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change
Experienced Labour Force	12,740,225	14,220,235	11.6	7,294,215	7,839,245	7.5	5,446,015	6,380,985	17.2
Managerial, administrative	1,341,970	1,739,165	29.6	919,690	1,086,150	18.1	422,280	653,015	54.6
Natural sciences, engineering	447,800	572,515	27.9	369,420	458,325	24.1	78,380	114,190	45.7
Social sciences	246,465	316,365	28.4	103,895	122,650	18.1	142,565	193,715	35.9
Teaching	543,640	626,520	15.2	207,450	224,730	8.3	336,190	401,790	19.5
Medicine and health	614,095	727,335	18.4	130,275	151,490	16.3	483,820	575,845	19.0
Religion, artistic, literary	241,890	279,195	15.4	146,100	162,665	11.3	95,785	116,535	21.7
Clerical	2,318,620	2,573,060	11.0	494,415	556,395	12.5	1,824,210	2,016,665	10.6
Sales	1,153,160	1,308,705	13.5	641,750	707,085	10.2	511,410	601,625	17.6
Services	1,617,520	1,818,375	12.4	742,615	795,030	7.1	874,905	1,023,345	17.0
Farming, horticultural	508,310	474,360	-6.7	383,970	342,310	-10.8	124,340	132,050	6.2
Fishing, trapping, forestry, mining	202,840	195,955	-3.4	191,045	180,890	-5.3	11,795	15,060	27.7
Processing	446,800	410,665	-8.1	336,980	304,495	-9.6	109,820	106,170	-3.3
Machining	280,735	266,185	-5.2	261,000	249,435	-4.4	19,730	16,750	-15.1
Product fabricating, assembling	955,155	888,985	-6.9	725,160	690,055	-4.8	229,995	198,930	-13.5
Construction	753,485	843,345	11.9	735,390	820,530	11.6	18,095	22,815	26.1
Transport equipment operating	468,830	508,565	8.5	432,435	461,760	6.8	36,385	46,805	28.6
Material handling	236,480	225,660	-4.6	182,190	173,280	-4.9	54,290	52,375	-3.5
Other(1)	362,455	445,270	22.8	290,440	351,970	21.2	72,020	93,300	29.5

(1) Includes other crafts and equipment operating occupations and occupations not elsewhere classified.

The jobs of women and men

In 1991, the three largest occupation categories for women were Clerical, Service, and Managerial and Administrative. Together, they accounted for 58 per cent of the experienced female labour force. Between 1986 and 1991, the proportion of the experienced female labour force in Service Occupations remained stable at about 16 per cent while the proportion in Managerial and Administrative Occupations increased – from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Over the same period, the proportion in Clerical Occupations declined from 34 per cent to 32 per cent.

For women, Clerical Occupations and Service Occupations ranked 1st and 2nd in all provinces and territories. There was variation in the 3rd largest occupation group: the Managerial and Administrative Occupations group was third in Ontario, Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories; the Sales Occupations group was third in British Columbia and Alberta; and, the Medicine and Health Occupations group placed third in the other provinces.

Census Data on Occupations

Occupation refers to the kind of work a person was doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work and the description of the most important duties in the job. If someone did not have a job in the week before Census Day, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1990.

Occupation data in today's Daily are presented for the **experienced labour force** only. The experienced labour force excludes unemployed people who had never worked or who had last worked prior to January 1, 1990.

Occupation data released in today's Daily are based on the Standard Occupational Classification. This structure is composed of three levels: there are 22 Major Groups which are subdivided into 80 Minor Groups, which in turn contain a total of 514 detailed occupations. Today's Daily presents data for Major Groups (here called broad occupation categories or groups) and for detailed occupations (here called "specific occupations" or referred to by name, i.e. community planner). Additional information on this occupational classification can be found in **Occupation** (Catalogue No. 93-327), released today. Occupation data based on the new 1991 Standard Occupational Classification will be released in the second quarter of 1993.

The three largest occupation groups for men remained unchanged from 1986 – Managerial and Administrative, Construction, and Service Occupations. Together, these groups accounted for 35 per cent of the experienced male labour force. In general, male workers were more dispersed among the occupational groups than were female workers.

Among the provinces and territories, there was considerable variation in the largest occupation groups for men. In Nova Scotia, Service Occupations was the largest group, in Saskatchewan it was Farming, in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, the Managerial and Adminstrative Occupations group ranked first. Construction was the largest group in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Yukon.

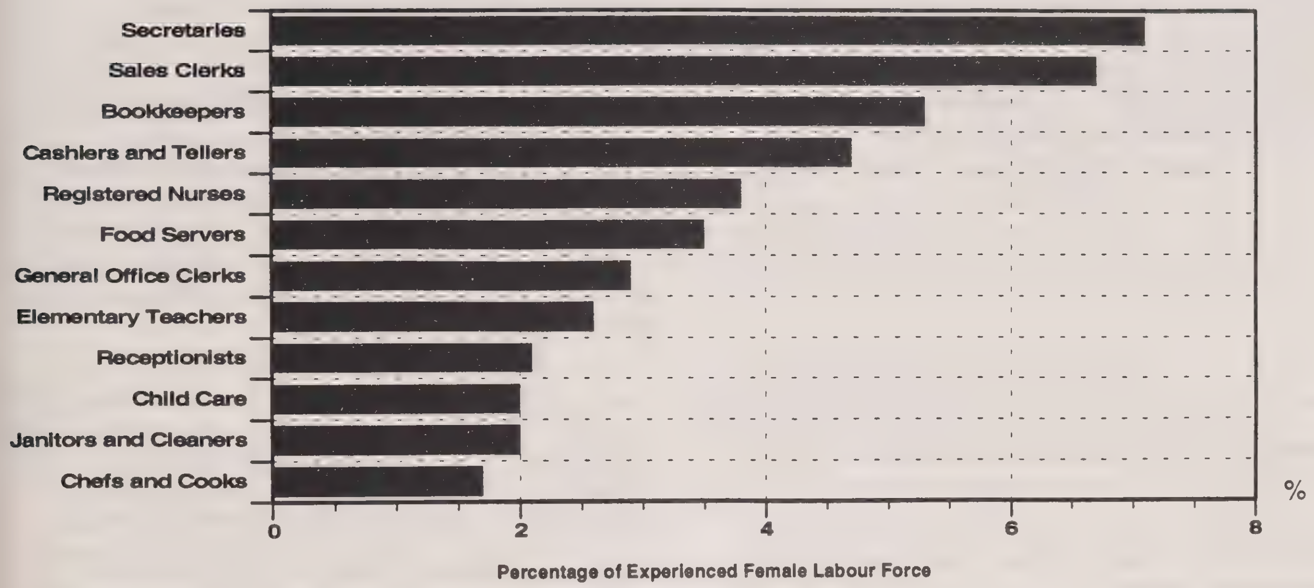
More women in management and the sciences

Additional insights into occupational trends can be obtained by looking at more detailed occupational data.

Many specific occupations showed increases in the size of their female labour force, but notable increases occurred in some occupations requiring more years of formal education. Between 1986 and 1991, the number of women economists increased by 65 per cent, social workers by 49 per cent, lawyers and notaries by 71 per cent, educational and vocational counsellors by 59 per cent, and accountants and auditors by 42 per cent. Women also showed a large percentage increase for judges and magistrates (82 per cent), although their numbers remained small. Among architects, engineers and community planners, women more than doubled their numbers over the 1986-1991 period, although they continue to make up a small percentage of the total number.

In 1991, the four most frequent occupations for women were the same as in 1986: secretaries and stenographers, sales clerks, bookkeepers and accounting clerks, and cashiers and tellers. Combined, these four specific occupations represented 23 per cent of the experienced female labour force in 1991, down slightly from 25 per cent in 1986.

Twelve Most Frequent Jobs for Women, Canada, 1991



High skill jobs for men

The male labour force showed dramatic increases in a number of Natural Science, Engineering and Mathematics, and Social Science occupations. During the 1986-1991 period, the number of men who were community planners increased by 68 per cent, aerospace engineers by 58 per cent, and systems analysts and computer programmers by 51 per cent. The number of men who were civil engineers, architects, and welfare and community service workers also increased, but by smaller amounts: 29 per cent, 28 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively.

Twelve Most Frequent Jobs for Men, Canada, 1991

Whereas the four most frequent occupations for women accounted for 23 per cent of the female labour force in 1991, the top four for men accounted for only 12 per cent of the male labour force. These occupations were: sales clerks, truck drivers, sales and advertising managers, and motor vehicle mechanics. The continuing decrease in farming occupations contributed to farmers dropping from third in 1986 to sixth in 1991.

A new female dominated profession

Between 1986 and 1991, there was a 38 per cent increase in the number of female dispensing opticians. This increase, coupled with a 2 per cent decline in the number of men in this occupation, resulted in more women (2,665) than men (2,090) dispensing opticians in 1991.

A similar change occurred for pharmacists over the 1981-1986 period – in 1986, women accounted for 51 per cent of the labour force in this occupation, up from 42 per cent in 1981. This trend continued into 1991, when almost 56 per cent of all pharmacists were women.

Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. The data released today are affected by this change in the Census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

Upcoming Release Dates	*Information on*
March 30, 1993	Aboriginal data, by age and sex
April 13, 1993	Income
April 27, 1993	Social and economic characteristics of families, housing costs, educational attainment, school attendance and major field of study
May 11, 1993	Fertility, mobility, migration, place of work and religion

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Statistics Canada has started consultations on 1996 Census content and post-censal survey topics. For information write: 1996 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

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Ans d'excellence

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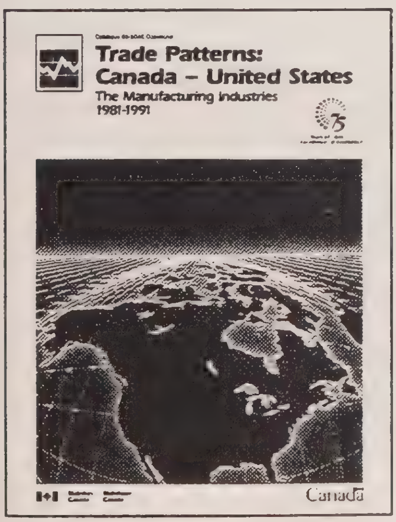
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Trade Patterns: Canada-United States – The Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1991

Statistics Canada has compiled a set of North American trade data to shed additional light on trade patterns within the region since the early 1980s. The publication *Trade Patterns: Canada-United States – The Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1991* reflects the results of this effort. The data offers two important advantages: merchandise trade figures are assigned to their industries of origin, making it possible to relate the figures to a great number of economic variables; and inconsistencies in the series have been dealt with to the extent possible, assuring users that comparisons over time are possible.

Trade Patterns: Canada-United States – The Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1991 (65-504E, $50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

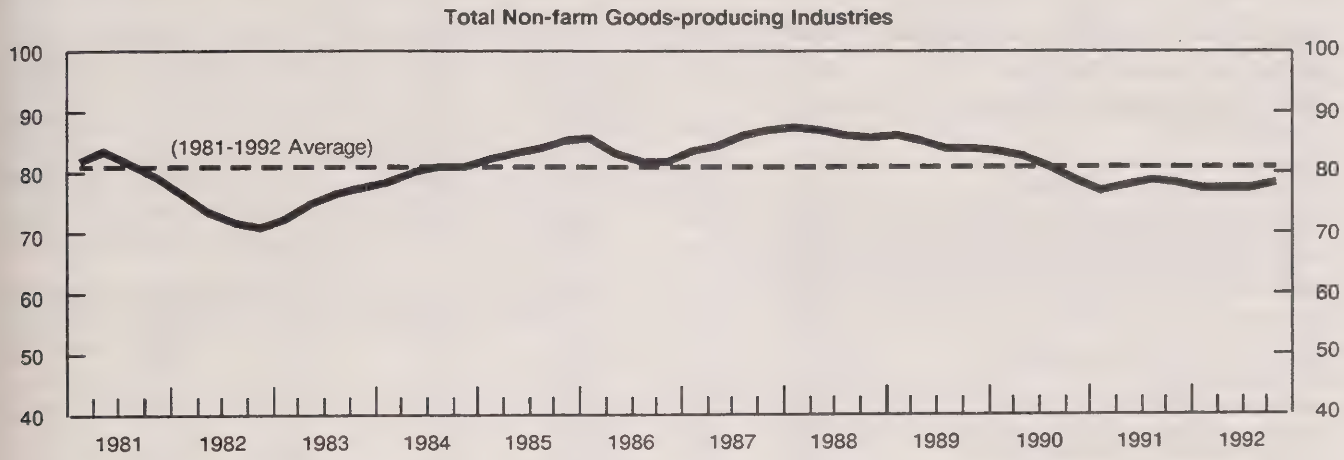
For more information, contact Client Services Section (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, 1981-1992



Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada

Fourth Quarter 1992

Summary

Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries increased 0.8% in the fourth quarter to 78%. This compares with an average capacity utilization rate of 80.7% for the period from 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1992. The minimum for the entire period was 70.5%, recorded in the fourth quarter of 1982, and the maximum was 87.1%, achieved in the first quarter of 1988.

Highlights

- In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization rose 4.5% as residential construction and exports of wood products remained strong.

- As a result of lower outputs of gold, coal, and crude petroleum and natural gas, capacity utilization in the mining, quarrying and oil well industries decreased by 2.8%.

- In manufacturing, capacity utilization increased by 3.2% as 16 of the 22 industry groups in the sector recorded some gain in their rate. Manufacturing production increased due mainly to strong export trade. Notable gains were posted by the paper and allied products (8.6%), wood (7.9%), primary metal (7.2%) and transportation equipment (4.6%) industries.

- A decline in non-residential construction caused capacity utilization in the construction industry to fall by 3.7%.

- Increased levels of electric power generation caused a 0.5% rise in the electric power and gas distribution systems' rate of capacity utilization.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ☐

Note to Users

Until the first quarter of 1992, Statistics Canada and the Bank of Canada produced separate estimates of capacity utilization using different methodologies. In order to eliminate duplication, the two organizations agreed to jointly develop a methodology for the measurement of capacity utilization. Starting in the second quarter of 1992, Statistics Canada became solely responsible for producing and releasing estimates of capacity utilization rates based on the new and improved methodology. Statistics Canada will produce rates for the period from 1962 to the present. These series are available on CANSIM.

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada

Industry	QIV 1992	QIII 1992	QII 1992	QI 1992	Quarterly % Change QIV 1992/ QIII 1992	QIII 1992/ QII 1992	QII 1992/ QI 1992
Total Non-farm Goods-producing Industries	**78.0**	**77.4**	**77.1**	**77.4**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**-0.4**
Logging and Forestry Industries	**86.6**	**82.9**	**78.0**	**76.1**	**4.5**	**6.3**	**2.5**
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	**86.2**	**88.7**	**87.0**	**86.0**	**-2.8**	**2.0**	**1.2**
Mining (including milling) and Quarrying	85.3	86.7	86.1	86.7	-1.6	0.7	-0.7
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	86.7	89.9	87.6	85.6	-3.6	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing Industries	**77.6**	**75.2**	**74.2**	**73.5**	**3.2**	**1.3**	**1.0**
Durable Goods Manufacturing	**76.9**	**74.0**	**72.7**	**71.7**	**3.9**	**1.8**	**1.4**
Wood Industries	90.6	84.0	81.9	79.9	7.9	2.6	2.5
Furniture and Fixture Industries	62.9	64.4	62.4	58.3	-2.3	3.2	7.0
Primary Metal Industries	84.4	78.7	76.7	77.5	7.2	2.6	-1.0
Fabricated Metal Products Industries	64.6	65.7	66.2	65.4	-1.7	-0.8	1.2
Machinery Industries	73.5	71.8	66.9	64.4	2.4	7.3	3.9
Transportation Equipment Industries	76.6	73.2	74.1	74.2	4.6	-1.2	-0.1
Electrical and Electronic Products Industries	80.9	77.6	73.4	71.6	4.3	5.7	2.5
Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	67.0	65.2	65.1	62.1	2.8	0.2	4.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	77.3	76.4	75.0	74.4	1.2	1.9	0.8
Non-durable Goods Manufacturing	**78.3**	**76.7**	**76.1**	**75.8**	**2.1**	**0.8**	**0.4**
Food Industries	76.7	75.8	75.7	75.8	1.2	0.1	-0.1
Beverage Industries	69.4	66.7	70.7	67.9	4.0	-5.7	4.1
Tobacco Products Industries	58.5	63.8	65.8	64.5	-8.3	-3.0	2.0
Rubber Products Industries	84.2	82.8	83.6	83.2	1.7	-1.0	0.5
Plastic Products Industries	78.9	77.7	75.8	72.6	1.5	2.5	4.4
Leather and Allied Products Industries	67.2	67.3	65.3	62.8	-0.1	3.1	4.0
Primary Textile Industries	77.9	78.2	78.3	77.4	-0.4	-0.1	1.2
Textile Products Industries	66.4	64.9	63.0	60.5	2.3	3.0	4.1
Clothing Industries	69.8	70.4	66.5	68.6	-0.9	5.9	-3.1
Paper and Allied Products Industries	94.3	86.8	84.8	83.7	8.6	2.4	1.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	67.4	67.3	66.9	66.6	0.1	0.6	0.5
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	79.0	78.3	76.7	80.4	0.9	2.1	-4.6
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	83.7	83.4	83.4	83.9	0.4	0.0	-0.6
Construction Industries	**72.1**	**74.9**	**77.2**	**80.9**	**-3.7**	**-3.0**	**-4.6**
Electric Power and Gas Distribution Systems	**81.0**	**80.6**	**81.7**	**82.9**	**0.5**	**-1.3**	**-1.4**
Electric Power Systems	80.7	79.9	81.3	82.9	1.0	-1.7	-1.9
Gas Distribution Systems	83.2	86.0	84.6	83.3	-3.3	1.7	1.6
Special Aggregates							
Intermediate Goods Manufacturing[1]	81.0	78.0	77.0	76.3	3.8	1.3	0.9
Final Goods Manufacturing[2]	74.8	72.9	72.0	71.2	2.6	1.3	1.1
Energy Industries[3]	82.0	82.5	82.7	83.6	-0.6	-0.2	-1.1
Total Non-farm Goods Excluding Energy	76.8	75.9	75.6	75.9	1.2	0.4	-0.4

1 *The internediate goods manufacturing industries consist of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products,wood, paper and allied products, primary metals. fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.*

2 *The final goods manufacturing industries are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products. machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.*

3 *The energy industries are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for the non-farm goods-producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.* ■

Building Permits

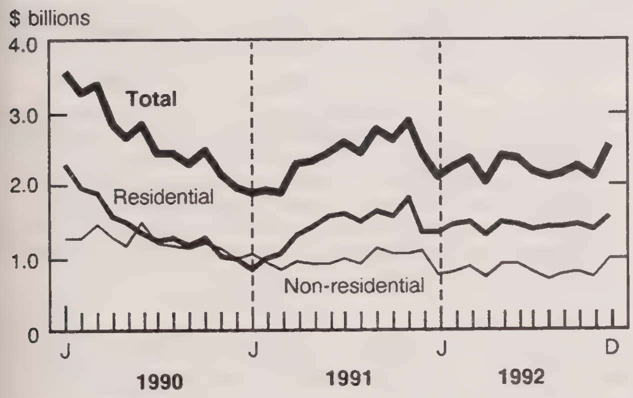
December 1992
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased to $2,533 million in December 1992, up 19.6% from $2,117 million (revised) in November. Ontario (+36.3%) and Quebec (+30.2%) were mainly responsible for the increase. Both the residential (+12.1%) and non-residential (+33.7%) construction sectors contributed to the rise in December in the total value of building permits.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

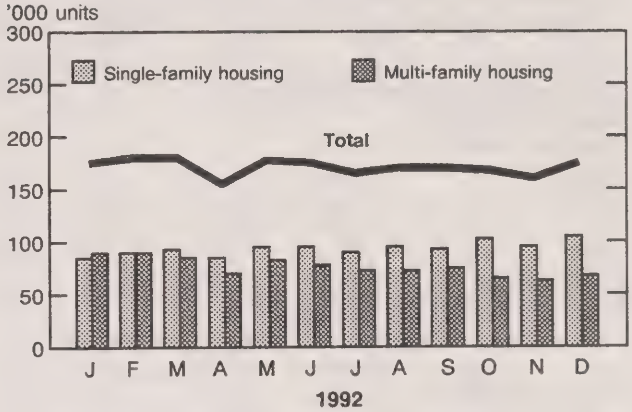
Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits was up 12.1% to $1,547 million in December 1992 from November's revised $1,380 million.

- Increases were recorded in both sectors of residential construction in December. The value of building permits was up 14.6% in the single-family dwelling sector to $1,172 million and up 5.2% in the multi-family dwelling sector to $375 million.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

- The Prairie (-14.4%) and Atlantic (-4.1%) regions reported the only decreases in the value of residential building permits in December. The largest increase, in Ontario (+38.4%), was attributable to single-family dwellings (+49.8%).

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in December rose 9.9% to 174,000 units at an annual rate. The number of units increased for both single-family dwellings (+10.3% to 106,000 units) and multi-family dwellings (+9.3% to 69,000 units).

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for January 1993

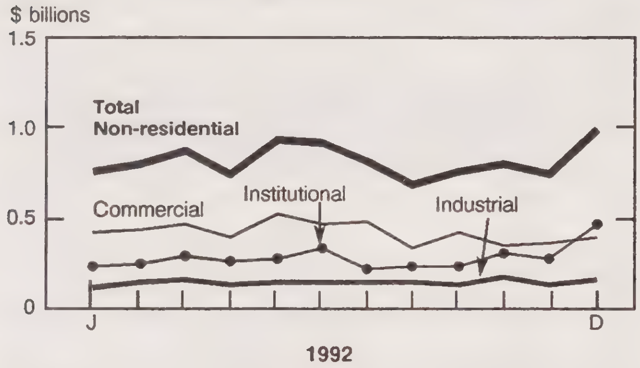
- The advance estimate for January indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada decreased to $1,411 million, down 7.3% from the revised value for December ($1,522 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in January decreased 3.3% to 166,000 units at annual rates, down from the revised 172,000 units reported in December.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits for December increased 33.7% to $986 million, up from $737 million in November.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: *Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.*

- The three components of the non-residential sector reported increases in the value of building permits in December. The value of institutional projects jumped 73.0% to $459 million, industrial projects rose 18.0% to $144 million and commercial projects were up 9.4% to $383 million.

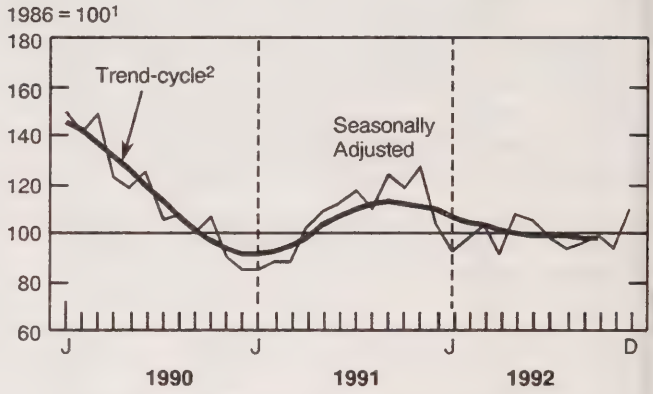
- All regions reported increases in the value of non-residential building permits in December. The largest increase occurred in Quebec (+60.8%), followed by the British Columbia region (+35.5%), Ontario (+33.3%) and the Atlantic region (+19.5%).

Building Permits Indices

- The building permits index short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) fell 0.2% in October 1992 to 97.4.

- The non-residential building permits index short-term trend dipped 0.4% in October to 80.6. A decrease of 0.1% to 109.8 was also observed in the residential sector.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The December 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the first week of March.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

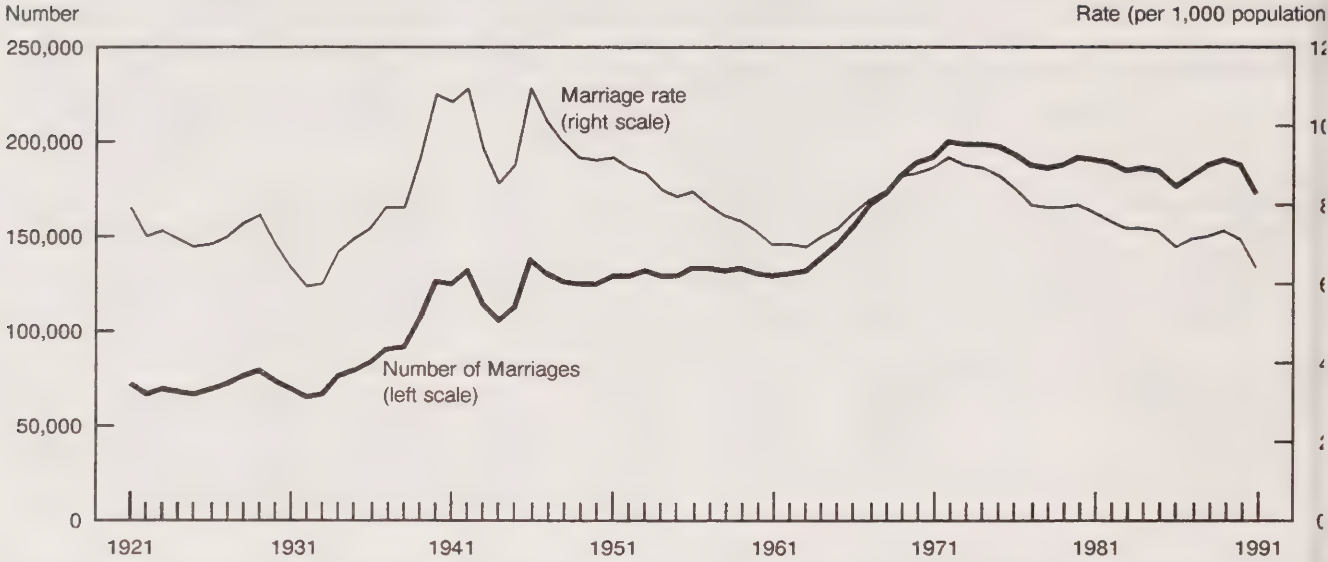
Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

December 1992

Regions and type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted: Dec. 1992p	Nov. 1992r	Dec./Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992/1991	Unadjusted: Dec. 1992p	Nov. 1992r	Dec./Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992/1991
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,532,967**	**2,117,030**	**19.6**	**4.6**	**1,742,579**	**1,921,308**	**-9.3**	**10.1**
Residential	1,547,264	1,379,769	12.1	16.2	877,207	1,204,376	-27.2	17.6
Non-residential	985,703	737,261	33.7	-9.5	865,372	716,932	20.7	3.4
Industrial	143,753	121,838	18.0	-26.3	132,465	108,431	22.2	-15.5
Commercial	383,362	350,274	9.4	-14.0	359,444	343,246	4.7	-10.1
Institutional	458,588	265,149	73.0	2.3	373,463	265,255	40.8	33.4
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**120,256**	**116,657**	**3.1**	**5.2**	**51,644**	**99,335**	**-48.0**	**1.3**
Residential	77,902	81,216	-4.1	15.4	29,207	61,421	-52.4	20.0
Non-residential	42,354	35,441	19.5	-9.4	22,437	37,914	-40.8	-15.8
Industrial	3,202	4,634	-30.9	-30.9	3,030	3,355	-9.7	-27.5
Commercial	24,745	16,747	47.8	24.6	13,507	18,728	-27.9	11.0
Institutional	14,407	14,060	2.5	-35.2	5,900	15,831	-62.7	-42.7
Quebec								
Total Construction	**468,880**	**360,234**	**30.2**	**-18.7**	**289,485**	**354,204**	**-18.3**	**-11.0**
Residential	268,542	235,621	14.0	-13.8	135,076	217,654	-37.9	-9.7
Non-residential	200,338	124,613	60.8	-24.5	154,409	136,550	13.1	-12.1
Industrial	21,126	28,603	-26.1	-66.0	18,800	33,156	-43.3	-58.5
Commercial	108,443	65,490	65.6	-11.0	103,442	70,035	47.7	9.5
Institutional	70,769	30,520	131.9	-12.9	32,167	33,359	-3.6	-10.7
Ontario								
Total Construction	**977,469**	**717,327**	**36.3**	**4.8**	**707,530**	**701,578**	**0.8**	**3.8**
Residential	579,216	418,596	38.4	22.0	308,004	407,979	-24.5	16.6
Non-residential	398,253	298,731	33.3	-13.1	399,526	293,599	36.1	-4.3
Industrial	72,466	63,451	14.2	-27.6	80,528	51,928	55.1	-12.8
Commercial	85,359	102,389	-16.6	-44.6	100,503	112,641	-10.8	-45.0
Institutional	240,428	132,891	80.9	17.8	218,495	129,030	69.3	53.6
Prairies								
Total Construction	**300,418**	**330,324**	**-9.1**	**-1.1**	**181,438**	**265,314**	**-31.6**	**-2.2**
Residential	196,397	229,478	-14.4	19.0	105,451	174,254	-39.5	13.4
Non-residential	104,021	100,846	3.1	-25.0	75,987	91,060	-16.6	-18.0
Industrial	29,666	15,134	96.0	55.1	21,189	10,528	101.3	118.8
Commercial	50,822	48,035	5.8	-16.7	41,076	48,048	-14.5	-7.9
Institutional	23,533	37,677	-37.5	-59.8	13,722	32,484	-57.8	-64.2
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**665,944**	**592,488**	**12.4**	**34.9**	**512,482**	**500,877**	**2.3**	**51.2**
Residential	425,207	414,858	2.5	35.7	299,469	343,068	-12.7	39.5
Non-residential	240,737	177,630	35.5	33.3	213,013	157,809	35.0	71.4
Industrial	17,293	10,016	72.7	89.8	8,918	9,464	-5.8	65.9
Commercial	113,993	117,613	-3.1	27.9	100,916	93,794	7.6	53.3
Institutional	109,451	50,001	118.9	33.0	103,179	54,551	89.1	94.4

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

Number of Marriages and Marriage Rates, Canada, 1921-1990



Marriages in Canada

1991

Highlights

A total of 172,251 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1991, down 8.2% from 187,737 marriages in 1990 and down 1.9% from 175,517 marriages in 1986. The marriage data available since 1921 suggest that the annual number of recorded marriages peaked at 200,470 in 1972 (see Chart).

The 1991 marriage rate (number of marriages per 1,000 population) was 6.4, about 10% lower than the 7.1 in 1990 and 7% lower than the 6.9 in 1986.

Provincial and Territorial Marriage Rates

The 1991 marriage rates for the 10 provinces ranged from 4.2 for Quebec to 7.4 for each of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The marriage rate was 7.3 for the Yukon and 3.9 for the Northwest Territories (see Table). Compared to the previous year, the 1991 marriage rate declined in all provinces and territories. Jurisdictions showing a decline smaller than that for Canada (-9.9%) were Saskatchewan (-4.8%), the Northwest Territories (-7.1%), Alberta (-7.5%), Newfoundland (-7.6%), British Columbia (-8.6%), Manitoba (-9.4%), Nova Scotia (-9.7%) and Ontario (-9.8%). Provinces and territories showing a larger than 9.9% decrease were Quebec (-10.6%), New Brunswick (-11.4%), Prince Edward Island (-11.8%) and the Yukon (-13.1%).

International Marriage Rates

The 1991 marriage rate for Canada (6.4 per 1,000 population) and the rates for nine of 14 countries for which data are available range from six to seven marriages per 1,000 population. Countries in this range include: Denmark and Japan (6.0 each), Poland (6.2), Germany and the Netherlands (6.3 each), Australia (6.6), Czechoslovakia (6.7), New Zealand and Switzerland (6.8). Four countries have marriage rates lower than six per 1,000 population. They include: Italy (5.4), France (4.9), Finland (4.7) and Sweden (4.6). The marriage rate for the United States (9.4) is the highest of all 14 countries considered here. Relative to 1990, the marriage rate in 1991 declined in 12 countries, remained the same in one country and increased slightly in one of the 14 countries.

Please contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746) for data on marriages recorded in 1991, which are now available.

For further information about this release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information. □

Marriages and Rates, Canada and Provinces

1981, 1990 and 1991

	Number of Marriages			Marriage Rates (marriages per 1,000 area population)		
	1991	1990	1981	1991	1990	1981
Canada	**172,251**	**187,737**	**190,082**	**6.4**	**7.1**	**7.8**
Newfoundland	3,480	3,791	3,758	6.1	6.6	6.6
Prince Edward Island	876	996	849	6.7	7.6	6.9
Nova Scotia	5,845	6,386	6,632	6.5	7.2	7.8
New Brunswick	4,521	5,044	5,108	6.2	7.0	7.3
Quebec	28,922	32,060	41,005	4.2	4.7	6.4
Ontario	72,938	80,097	70,281	7.4	8.2	8.1
Manitoba	7,032	7,666	8,123	6.4	7.0	7.9
Saskatchewan	5,923	6,229	7,329	5.9	6.2	7.6
Alberta	18,612	19,806	21,781	7.4	8.0	9.7
British Columbia	23,691	25,216	24,699	7.4	8.1	9.0
Yukon	196	218	235	7.3	8.4	10.2
Northwest Territories	215	228	282	3.9	4.2	6.2

■

Continuing Education in Canadian Universities

1988-89, 1989-1990 and 1990-91

Highlights

- Registrations in university continuing education courses totalled 327,700 in 1988-89, 339,900 in 1989-1990, and 333,900 in 1990-91.

- Approximately 256,800 individuals accounted for the 333,900 continuing education course registrations in 1990-91 (assuming an average of 1.3 courses per registrant). For the same year, there were 532,100 registrations in university full-time degree programs and 309,200 registrations in part-time degree programs.

- From 1988-89 to 1990-91, registrations in university continuing education programs increased by 1.9%. By comparison, during the same period, university enrolments increased 3.5% in full-time degree programs and 2.4% in part-time degree programs.

- Ontario had the highest number of registrations. However, in all three years, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan had the highest participation rates per capita.

Education Statistics Bulletin: Continuing Education in Canadian Universities, 1988-89, 1989-1990 and 1990-91, Vol. 15, No. 2 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Alan Goodall (613-951-1666) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities

1989-90 (Final)

This publication presents data on the salaries of full-time teaching staff only. The figures are based on the reported annual rate of salary, including those of staff on sabbatical leave. This is the final edition of this publication.

The **preliminary** edition is published in January of the academic year under review to provide information on institutions that have determined salaries for the period and are able to respond quickly to the survey. Later in the year, usually in the summer, a **supplementary** edition is published to provide information on universities that missed the first edition but have subsequently provided data on their teaching staff. Finally, when all universities have reported, a **final** edition is published that contains the information in the first and second editions as well as information on any remaining institutions.

In addition to this publication, more detailed analytical tables are available upon request. Users are also invited to contact the Postsecondary Education Section for further information about the Faculty Salary Analysis System. This database enables users to request tables based on the latest available data for groups of institutions (minimum of four). Data are available for rank, highest degree, field or discipline, sex, age, years since first degree, and several other variables.

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1989-1990 (81-258, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Dev Uppal (613-951-1527) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

January 1993

Canadian chemical firms produced 136 663 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1993, an 8.5% decrease from the 149 425^{r} (revised) tonnes produced in January 1992.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for January 1993 and January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

January 1993

Manufacturers shipped 13 466 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in January 1993, down 2.2% from the 13 772 thousand square metres shipped in January 1992 and down 12.3% from the 15 356 thousand square metres shipped in December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The January 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

December 1992

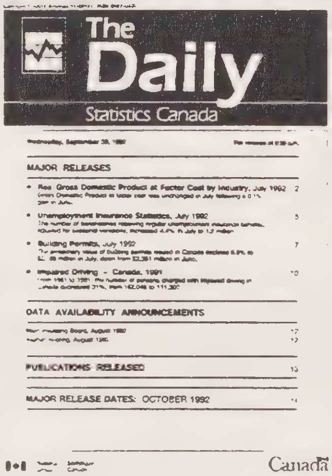
Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in December 1992 increased to 49 031 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 2.9% from December 1991. For the same period, exports increased 36.7% to 3 028 GWh and imports increased from 457 GWh to 676 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures from January to December 1992 show net generation at 501 523 GWh, up 2.3% over the previous year. Exports, at 31 549 GWh, were up 28.2%, while imports, at 6 476 GWh, were up 3.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1989.
Catalogue number 15-201
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; Other Countries: US$84).

Pack of Processed Corn, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-236
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1992.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$22/US$88; Other Countries: US$25/US$100).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Trade Patterns: Canada-United States – The Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1991.
Catalogue number 65-504E
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; Other Countries: US$70).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Continuing Education in Canadian Universities, 1988-89, 1989-1990, 1990-91. Vol. 15, No. 2.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1989-1990.
Catalogue number 81-258
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Public Libraries, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-205
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.

Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

February 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Abrasives Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	February 5, 1993
Aggregate Productivity Measures	1991	February 19, 1993
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	First Quarter 1992	February 9, 1993
Annual Retail Sales by Province	1990	February 18, 1993
Apartment Construction Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1992	February 4, 1993
Asbestos Products Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	February 5, 1993
Asphalt Roofing	December 1992	February 1, 1993
	January 1993	February 26, 1993
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	January 1993	February 5, 1993
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	February 1993	February 22, 1993
Basic Summary Tabulations	1991	February 2, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1992	February 25, 1993
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1992, December 1992 and January 1993	February 11, 1993
Canadian Domestic Travel	Second Quarter 1992	February 12, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	February 1993	February 18, 1993
Cement	December 1992	February 4, 1993
Chicken Production in Canada	1992 (Preliminary Estimate)	February 8, 1993
Coal and Coke Statistics	November 1992	February 3, 1993
Coated and Treated Paper Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	February 19, 1993
Concrete Pipe Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	February 12, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	December 1992	February 19, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	January 1993	February 17, 1993
Consumer Price Index	January 1993	February 19, 1993
Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	February 19, 1993
Correctional Services in Canada	1991-92	February 26, 1993

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Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1992	February 22, 1993
Dairy Review	December 1992	February 11, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	December 1992	February 8, 1993
Department Store Sales	January 1993 (Advance Release)	February 17, 1993
Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1992	February 22, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1992	February 10, 1993
Domestic and International Shipping	Third Quarter 1992	February 16, 1993
Electric Lamps	January 1993	February 12, 1993
Electric Power Statistics	November 1992	February 4, 1993
Electric Storage Batteries	December 1992	February 9, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1992	February 26, 1993
Estimates of Labour Income	November 1992	February 9, 1993
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Production of Eggs	December 1992	February 16, 1993
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Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	December 1992	February 19, 1993
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Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1993	February 3, 1993
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Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate	January 1993	February 10, 1993
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Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	Fourth Quarter 1992	February 1, 1993
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Short-term Expectations Survey		February 2, 1993
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Steel Pipe and Tube Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	February 19, 1993
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Sugar Sales	January 1993	February 5, 1993
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Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1992	February 24, 1993
Wholesale Trade	December 1992	February 24, 1993

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The Daily

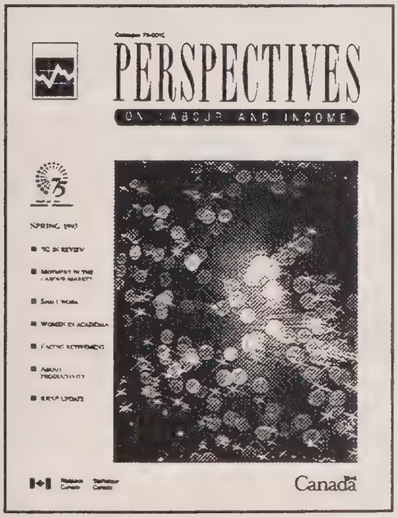
Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Thursday, March 4, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Spring 1993

The Spring 1993 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income topics, is released today. This issue contains a supplement that reviews labour market developments in 1992 and an article on retirement planning by workers aged 45 to 64. Two articles deal with women: one on female lone parents in the labour market and another on women in academia. Other articles cover shift work, RRSP contributions and benefits, and the concept and measurement of productivity.

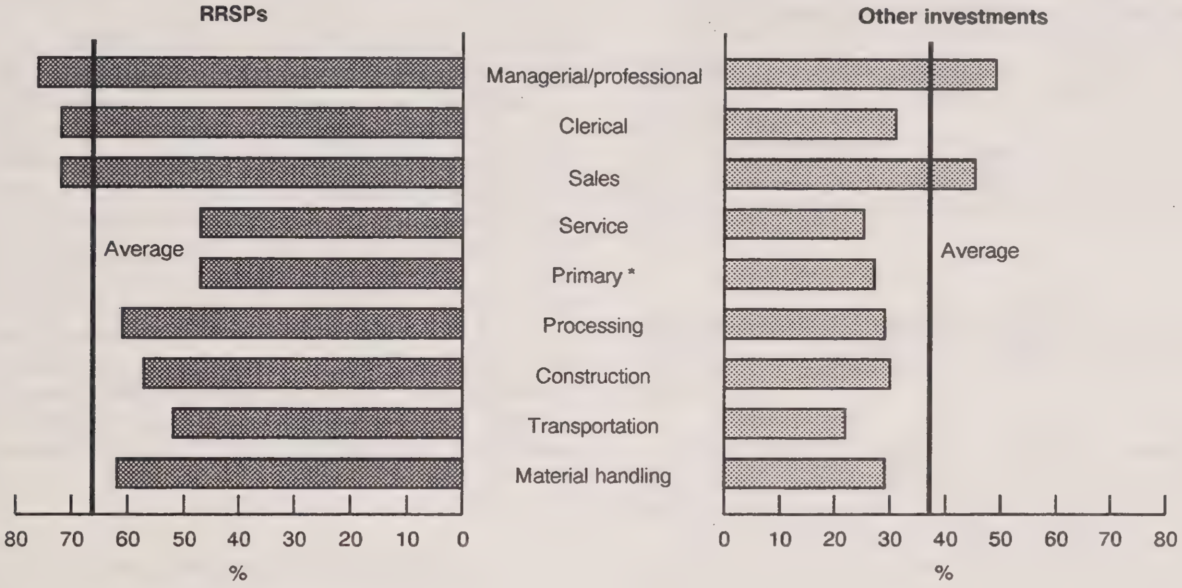
The Spring 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

In 1991, RRSPs were the most popular form of retirement savings for workers aged 45 to 64



** Includes farming, fishing, forestry and mining.*
Source: Survey on Ageing and Independence

Facing Retirement

Highlights

- Almost three million Canadian workers aged 45 to 64 will retire over the next two decades. In 1991, 55% of them participated in pension plans through employment.

- Pension plan coverage differs markedly by sex: 60% of male workers aged 45 to 64 can expect to receive company pensions upon retirement, but only 48% of their female colleagues enjoy the same security. Part of this disparity can be explained by the fact that 25% of women work part time.

- As of 1991, over two-thirds of all working Canadians aged 45 to 64 had contributed to registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs). Participation rates were highest (79%) among workers with personal incomes of $40,000 or more, yet half of workers with incomes less than $20,000 had RRSP savings.

- For many workers, the most important capital asset is the equity invested in their homes. In 1991, eight in 10 working Canadians aged 45 to 64 owned their homes. Two-thirds of these homeowners were mortgage free.

Note to Users

The Spring 1993 edition of Perspectives on Labour and Income *features an article titled "Facing Retirement," which looks at some of the basic retirement planning done by working Canadians aged 45 to 64. The study also examines the financial resources that will enable these Canadians to enjoy retirement.*

- On the whole, working Canadians aged 45 to 64 seem to be heading toward retirement with reasonably solid financial security. The majority have private pension plans, RRSPs, and own their homes. On the other hand, many pre-retirees do not enjoy such favoured circumstances, and probably will not achieve them before retiring.

The Spring 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Susan Crompton (613-951-0178), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status

1991 Census Technical Reports

Age, Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status (92-325E, $20), the first report from the new 1991 Census Technical Reports Series, is now available.

The Technical Reports examine the quality of 1991 Census data and inform users of the conceptual framework and definitions used in data collection, any unusual circumstances that may influence the data, principal sources of error and, where possible, the size of error.

This report examines the quality of the data for age, sex, marital status and common-law status.

To obtain a copy of *Age, Sex, Marital Status, and Common-law Status* (92-325E, $20), see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Legal Aid Resources and Caseload

1991/92

Highlights

This report contains data on the resources and caseloads reported by each Legal Aid Plan for the 1991/92 fiscal year.

- Expenditures on legal aid in Canada totalled $514 million in 1991/92, a 25% increase over the previous year or a constant dollar increase of 20%. The national per capita expenditure was $18.95 in 1991/92.

- In 1991/92, there were 1,117,570 applications for legal aid, a 14% increase from 1990/91.

- Governments were the major funding source for the Legal Aid Plans in 1991/92, contributing 86% of total revenues, followed by contributions from the legal profession (7%), from other sources (4%) and from clients (3%).

This report, "*Legal Aid Resources and Caseload, 1991/92*," is uncatalogued and is only available directly from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Labour Market Activity Survey: Three-year Longitudinal Microdata Tape

1988-1990

A unique type of microdata tape that tracks labour market and related events in the lives of 55,000 Canadians for three years is now available.

The Labour Market Activity Survey has been collecting annual labour-market histories of individuals for the period from 1986 to 1990. A longitudinal file covering the cohort of families surveyed about their activities in 1988, 1989 and 1990 has now been created. This file contains continuous information about working and non-working spells, job changes, family changes, Unemployment Insurance and social assistance recipiency, wages, unionization, and pension coverage during the three-year period.

The file can be used to analyse a variety of labour market events and to simulate potential government programs (wage incentives, minimum wages, layoffs, labour force entry, job duration, and mobility of target groups). There is enough sample data for provincial analysis. No other similar database will be available until 1996.

Each tape file costs $1,000 plus GST if applicable.

To order the *Labour Market Activity Survey Three-year Microdata Tape,* contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598). For more information about the files, contact the Special Surveys Group (613-951-4625). ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending February 27, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 27, 1993 totalled 281 443 tonnes, a 0.6% decrease from the preceding week's total of 283 104 tonnes and down 1.1% from the year-earlier 284 636 tonnes. The cumulative total at February 27, 1993 was 2 229 954 tonnes, a 5.1% increase from 2 122 672 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 5.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of February 21, 1993 decreased 8.3% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
January 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 16.4 million tonnes in January 1993, a decrease of 16.9% from January 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections in January 1993.

All 1992 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the fourth week of March.

For seasonally adjusted revenue-freight loadings data, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Operations in Canada
January-March 1992

Highlights

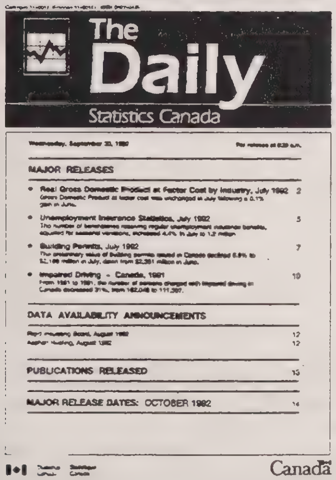
- The number of passengers carried by Canadian air carriers on scheduled services dropped by 1% in the first quarter of 1992 from the year-earlier period, but the number of passenger-kilometres increased by 1%. However, passenger revenue generated on these services dropped by 4%. Each of the major carriers and affiliate networks contributed to this reduction in yield (passenger revenue per passenger-kilometre).
- Scheduled services did not recover by the first quarter of 1992, but charter operations did show signs of growth. Charter passengers and passenger-kilometres increased by 6% and 12%, respectively, over the first quarter of 1991. The large increase in passenger-kilometres reflected bigger gains by the large charter carriers that operate in international markets. Meanwhile, hours flown by charter carriers dropped a substantial 12%, indicating that business in the first quarter of 1992 continued to decline for the bulk of small, domestic charter carriers.
- Operating revenue reported by Canadian air carriers decreased by 4% from the first quarter of 1991. Air Canada accounted for most of the decrease, reporting a drop of $45 million (7%) in its operating revenue.
- Both Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported smaller operating losses. Air Canada trimmed its first quarter 1992 operating loss by 8% to $99 million, while CAIL reduced its loss by 19% to $72 million. For the industry as a whole, the first quarter operating loss dropped from $191 million to $165 million.

- During the first quarter of 1992, 64% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 62% in 1991. In international markets, four out of every five (82%) scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

- During the first quarter of 1992, the average fare paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $179, unchanged from a year earlier. The average fare paid by international passengers was $315, less than 1% changed from a year earlier.

The January-March 1992 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.95/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1992.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended December 1992.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1992.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Rigid Insulating Board, January 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, January 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, January 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Spring 1993.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status, 1991 Census Technical Reports.
Catalogue number 92-325E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 5, 1993

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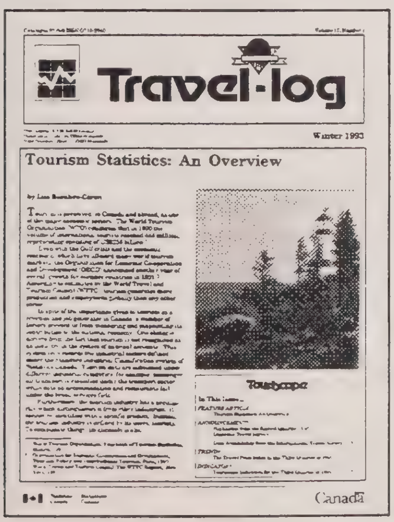
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)


Travel-log

Winter 1993

Tourism Statistics: An Overview

Canada

Travel-log

Winter 1993

The Winter 1993 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

The feature article this quarter is "Tourism Statistics: An Overview." This issue includes a look at the results of the Canadian Travel Survey for the second quarter of 1992. It also features an analysis of the performance of the Travel Price Index in the third quarter of 1992.

The Winter 1993, Vol. 12, No. 1 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, call Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

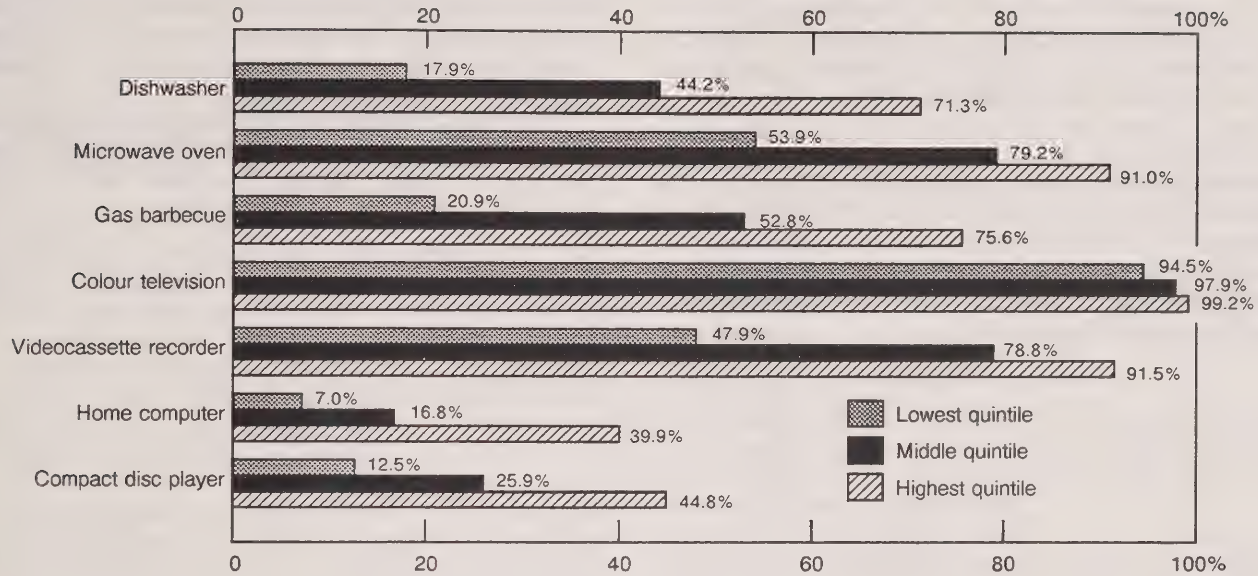
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: March 8-12

MAJOR RELEASES

Selected Household Equipment (1992) with Income Quintiles (1991)



Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1992

While real income declined again in 1991, households continued to acquire time-saving and leisure equipment. For example, in 1992, 76.0% of households had a microwave oven compared to 73.5% in 1991. Similarly, ownership of video cassette recorders increased to 73.8% from 68.5%, compact disc players to 26.9% from 20.9%, and home computers to 20.0% from 18.6%.

In 1991, the average household income was $46,122, a 3.5% decrease from 1990 after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index. This was the second consecutive year that inflation adjusted household income declined and was consistent with the previously reported reduction in average family income in 1991.

By 1992, microwave ovens and videocassette recorders (VCRs) gained favour within all income quintiles. Fully 91% of households in the highest quintile (the 20% of households with the highest incomes) had a microwave oven and a VCR, whereas 48% of households in the lowest quintile (the 20% of households with the lowest income) had a VCR and 54% had a microwave oven.

Highlights

- Average household income ranged from $23,448 for one-person households (24.3% of total households) to $53,428 for single-family households (70.8% of total households) and $53,122 for multi-unit households (4.9% of total households).

- The homeownership rate of households in the lowest quintile declined to 35.2% in 1992 from 37.1% in 1991. Homeownership in the highest quintile was little changed in 1992 (87.1%) compared to 1991 (87.8%). Over the decade, homeownership declined steadily in the lowest quintile (43.3% in 1982), but increased in the highest quintile (84.0% in 1982).

- The proportion of renters spending 30% or more of their income on rent increased to 29.5% in 1992 from 28.0% in 1991. The 1982 proportion was substantially lower at 22.0%.

- Single-family households with children under 18 years of age were likely to own a wide variety of household equipment. These households had high rates of ownership for dishwashers (55.7%), microwaves (85.8%), gas barbecues (68.4%), videorecorders (89.1%), home computers (28.6%) and camcorders (16.6%).

This report presents data on variations in household items and dwelling characteristics by income, province, rural/urban classification, age of household head and household type. Tables are based on household facilities and equipment data as of the survey date (May 1992) and on income data for the 1991 calendar year.

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1992 (13-218, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

A microdata tape containing 1991 household income and 1992 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household, will be available this summer. This tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

Cardiovascular Disease in Canada

1993

Highlights

- Cardiovascular disease (CVD) has been the leading cause of death in Canada for over 70 years. In 1990, over 75,000 Canadians died from CVD.

- The (age-standardized) mortality rate of cardiovascular disease continues the steady decline evident since the early 1960s. It now accounts for 39% of all deaths.

- There is a gradient in mortality ranges from East to West in Canada, with the highest total CVD age-standardized mortality rates in Newfoundland (418 and 248 per 100,000 men and women, respectively) and the lowest in British Columbia (308 and 187 per 100,000 men and women, respectively). This difference is partly explained by a higher prevalence of CVD risk factors in Atlantic Canada than in the West.

- Cardiovascular disease is the most frequent single cause for hospital admission, accounting for 426,000 admissions in 1985-90 (12% of total). It accounts for 10% of all physician consultations and 12.5% of all pharmaceutical prescriptions dispensed in 1991. Twenty-one percent of the total costs of illness in Canada are due to cardiovascular disease.

- Native men living on reserves have the same mortality rate from ischemic heart disease (IHD) (which includes heart attack) as Canadian men in general, whereas they experience a 40% greater mortality from stroke. For Native women, the mortality rate is 40% greater for IHD and 90% greater for stroke than for Canadian women in general.

- The recent Canadian Heart Health Surveys showed that 64% of Canadian adults have one or more risk factors for cardiovascular disease. In particular, 30% of men and 28% of women are smokers, 16% of men and 13% of women have high blood pressure, 48% of men and 43% of women have high blood cholesterol, and 35% of men and 27% of women are obese.

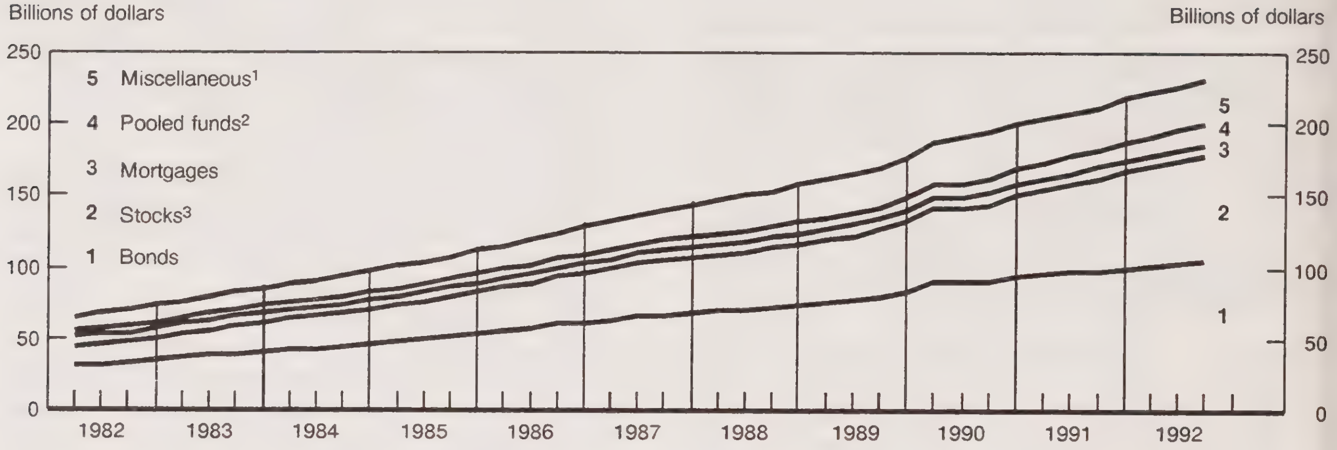
- Men in the lowest income quintile have a 30% greater mortality rate from CVD than those in the highest quintile; for women, the difference is less marked (10%). This difference may be attributable, in part, to less knowledge of CVD risk factors among those with less education and income. Among men, for example, the percentage of individuals who know of selected risk factors as a cause of heart disease was consistently lower among those with elementary education than among those with post-secondary education.

- A study in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan has shown that an average of 79% of men and 74% of women are still alive one year after they experienced a heart attack.

This information was made possible through the collaboration of the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, Statistics Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, the Universities of Montreal, Saskatchewan (Saskatoon) and Ottawa and the Pan-American Health Organization.

For further information about the data, please contact either Cyril Nair (613-951-8387), Canadian Centre for Health Information or Bruce Reeder (306-966-7934), University of Saskatchewan or Diana Gibbs, Director of Communications (613-237-4361), Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada. ■

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1982-1992



[1] *Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.*
[2] *Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.*
[3] *Includes venture capital investments.*

Trusteed Pension Funds

Third Quarter 1992[1]

Highlights

Assets

- The estimated book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1992 reached $231.9 billion, up $20.2 billion from a year earlier. The 9.5% annual growth rate was marginally better than the one posted in the third quarter of 1991 (9.2%), but still marked the second weakest year-over-year increase in a third quarter since 1970. On the other hand, the 12-month increase was the largest in seven quarters.

- Bonds and stocks[2] continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 44% and 32%, respectively, of total assets. Short-term investments[3] accounted for 8%, while mortgage holdings and real estate each accounted for about 3.5%. The remainder was divided among pooled, mutual and segregated funds, as well as among some accruals and receivables.

- The proportion of assets invested in bonds has been declining somewhat during the past 10 years, from a high of 48% to just over 44%; whereas the percentage held in stocks has risen steadily, from 22% to 32% of assets. Private sector funds held an equal proportion of their assets in stocks (37%) and bonds (37%), while public sector funds held 29% in stocks and 49% in bonds.

- The amount invested outside Canada increased by 0.1% in the third quarter of 1992 (to $19.6 billion), considerably less than the increases of more than 12% in the previous two quarters. The proportion of total assets invested in foreign markets decreased by 0.2 percentage points (to 8.5%), the first decline since 1990, when the increased limit on foreign investment was first proposed. Stocks represented 89% of foreign investment, bonds 6.5%, short-term investments 2.0% and pooled funds 2.6%.

[1] *Based on a survey of 199 funds, constituting nearly 6% of all trusteed pension funds with almost 88% of total assets.*
[2] *Stocks, bonds and short-term investments exclude amounts in pooled vehicles.*
[3] *Includes cash, deposits and short-term investments. Previously included accruals and receivables.*

- Between the second and third quarters of 1992, assets grew by 2.3%. Since 1988, third-quarter growth rates have generally been about one or two percentage points lower than in the early 1980s. The largest increases in the third quarter of 1992 were in short-term investments (3.8%) and real estate (3.2%). Investment in both stocks and bonds was up 1.8%. The slump in the TSE 300 Index at the end of the third quarter and continuing low bond rates may have prompted pension fund managers to increase their reserves of liquid assets.

Income and Expenditures

- In the third quarter of 1992, income of trusteed pension funds was an estimated $8.3 billion, up 20% from a year earlier; at the same time, expenditures increased by 14%. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the third quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to $4.6 billion.

- Investment income (excluding profits on the sale of securities) and employee/employer contributions, the major sources of revenue, represented 46% and 33%, respectively, of total income. Third-quarter investment income, which had increased very modestly from 1990 to 1991 (0.4%), decreased by 0.2% in 1992, its first ever third-quarter decline. Continuing low interest rates have restrained growth in investment income. In 1989 and 1990, when the bank rate ranged between 12% and 14%, investment income in the third quarter grew by 14% and 17%, respectively.

- Relative to the previous quarter, net profits[4] generated from the sale of securities more than doubled. Their proportion of total income (18%) also doubled relative to the previous quarter and was the largest since the third quarter of 1987 (22%).

- Payments to retired employees or their survivors were estimated at $2.7 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures (73% of the total). These payments increased by 10% from the third quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034) or Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087). ■

[4] *Profits and losses reported by any single fund are netted and recorded as either net profit or net loss.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
February I993

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 78 643 tonnes for all types of sugar in February 1993, comprising 66 697 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 946 tonnes in export sales. At the end of February 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 156 502 tonnes: 131 872 tonnes in domestic sales and 24 630 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 77 652 tonnes in February 1992, of which 64 700 tonnes were domestic sales and 12 952 tonnes were export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 151 640 tonnes: 129 512 tonnes in domestic sales and 22 128 tonnes in export sales.

The February 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
January 1993

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for January 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 48 960 tonnes in January 1993, an increase of 13.3% from the 43 196 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
January 1993

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 44,480 kitchen appliances in January 1993, down 25.8% from 59,913 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 13,388 units in January 1993.

The January 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Part-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities
1990-91

The first results from a new survey of part-time teaching staff at Canadian universities are now available. This new survey covers all teaching staff appointed on a part-time (fractional load) basis and all teaching staff appointed for a term of less than 12 months, whether full-time or part-time. It complements information available from Statistics Canada's longstanding survey of full-time university teachers. The first year of this new survey covers the 1990-91 academic year.

Highlights

- An estimated 25,300 teachers were contracted on a part-time basis by Canadian universities in 1990-91, compared with 37,500 full-time staff.

- Compared with full-time teachers, a higher proportion of part-time teachers were female (40%, compared with 20% of full-time teachers); younger (median age of 42, compared with 47.5 for full-time teachers); and had different qualifications (32% had a doctorate, compared with 74% of full-time teachers).

- Part-time teachers were more concentrated in the fields of social sciences, humanities, fine and applied arts and education than their full-time counterparts.

- Part-time staff accounted for an estimated teaching load equivalent to 10,500 full-time teachers. However, teaching comprised only part of the overall workload of full-time staff. Full-time staff were often assigned other activities in addition to teaching (e.g., university administration, research and student counselling), while part-time staff were rarely assigned such activities.

For further information on this release, please contact Teresa Omiecinski (613-951-1527) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry

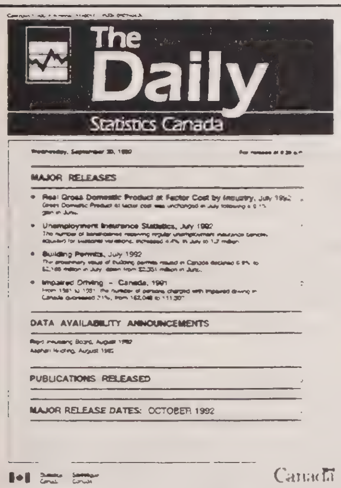
1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled $218.6 million, down 19.1% from $270.3 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES
- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992
- Building Permits, July 1992
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-218
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, November 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Canada's Mineral Production, 1992 Preliminary Estimates.
Catalogue number 26-202
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, December 1992.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Travel-Log: Tourism Statistics – An Overview, Winter 1993.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States: US$12.50/US$50; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59).

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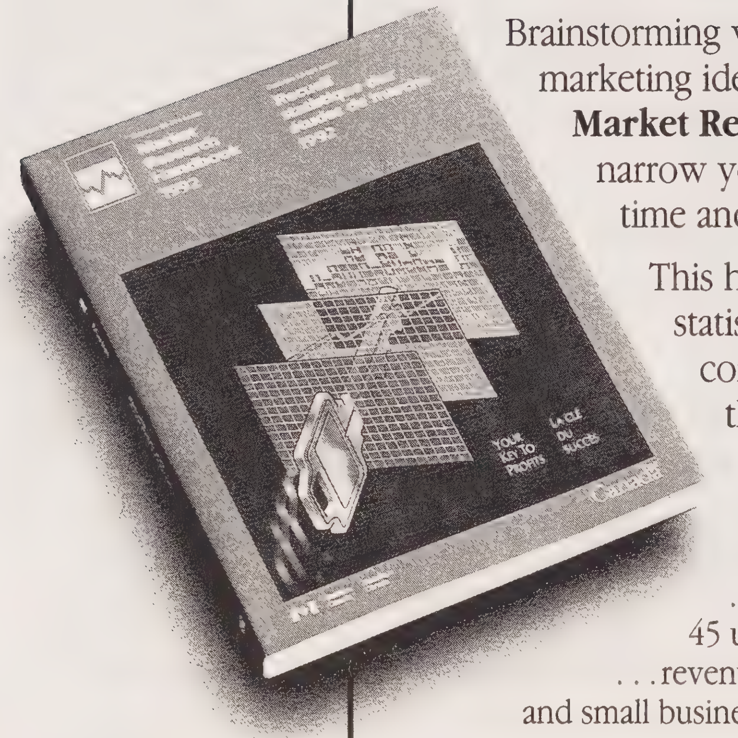
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1993
9	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1992
9	Short-term Expectations Survey	
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	January 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1993
12	Labour Force Survey	February 1993
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1993



Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 8, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada
1991

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada 1991 offers a look at the $11.5 billion worth of repairs and renovations done annually by homeowners. This includes repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations and installations of equipment and fixtures. These expenditures averaged $1,816 per homeowner household, a decrease of 11% from 1990.

Data covering the 10 provinces are presented by province, size of area of residence, type of dwelling, value of dwelling, age of household head, household income, age of the dwelling and length of occupancy.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1991 (62-201, $26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Preliminary data were released in *The Daily* of October 29, 1992.

For further information, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-9514643) or fax (613-951-3012), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

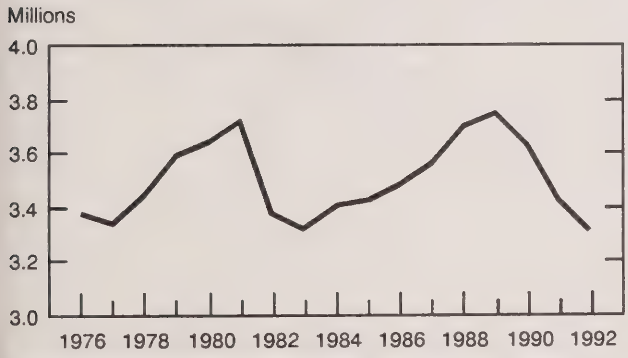
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Producing the Goods – Employment Trends Since 1976

Over the last 17 years, the estimated level of employment in Canada has risen by 29%, totally accounted for by an increase of 46% in the service-producing sector. In contrast, employment in the goods-producing industries declined by 2% after showing large increases during the expansion phases and steep declines during the contraction phases of two major cycles of the economy between 1976 and 1992.

Employment, Goods-producing Sector, Canada



Highlights

- Despite an increase in the proportion of female workers and part-time positions since 1976, employment in the goods-producing industries remains predominantly male and full-time.

- Since 1976, employment in agriculture has declined by 8.3%, from 471,900 to 432,600, with most of the loss occurring since 1985. Almost half of all agricultural employment was in the Prairie region in 1992.

- In 1992, an estimated 61,400 were employed in the forestry industry, down from 70,400 in 1976. British Columbia still accounts for the largest share of forestry employment (37%). Quebec accounts for a further 22%, with the remainder fairly evenly distributed between Ontario, the Atlantic region and the Prairies.

Note to Users

The 1992 edition of Labour Force Annual Averages (71-220, $39), released on February 24, 1993, features an article on trends in employment in the goods-producing industries since 1976. Also still available from Publication Sales is the preceding edition of Labour Force Annual Averages, which featured an overview of the employment changes in the service sector during the period 1976 to 1991.

- Employment in fishing increased sharply in the latter half of the 1970s, and at a lower rate in the 1980s. By 1991, employment had more than doubled at 44,100, before falling back slightly in 1992 to 38,600.

- Employment in mining has been generally declining since 1981, and the regional distribution of employment in the mining industries has shifted over the years as jobs in petroleum and gas extraction (largely centred in Alberta and Saskatchewan) have increased while employment in the more traditional activities of metal mining in Ontario and Quebec have declined.

- Manufacturing industries employed an estimated 1,788,000 persons in 1992, down 132,900 from 1976, and 337,900 less than peak employment in 1989. The overall lack of growth since 1976 reflects long-term employment increases in some industries and declines in others.

- Printing, transportation equipment, rubber and plastics, and electrical and electronics products industries have all exhibited long-term employment growth, with cyclical declines occurring in the last three years as the economy contracted generally.

- By contrast, employment in tobacco, leather, textiles, metal fabricating, machinery, paper, and non-metal mineral products industries have shown long-term declines.

- There has been little employment change until recent years in food and beverage, clothing, furniture and fixtures, primary metal, petrol and coal products, and chemical products industries. Employment in the wood industry has contracted and expanded with the economic cycles but, overall, there has been little change in level since 1976.

- Employment grew by about 23% in construction between 1976 and 1990, despite a prolonged downturn during the recession of the early 1980s. However, as the economy contracted during the recent recession, there was a steep decline in 1991, and additional but smaller losses in 1992. The level of employment in contruction in 1992 was only 7% higher than 17 years ago.

- In 1992, employment in utilities was estimated at 149,000, one-third greater than in 1976. Most of this growth occurred since 1987. In fact, over the last two years this industry group showed a counter-cyclical growth of 13,000 (10%).

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1992 (71-220, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

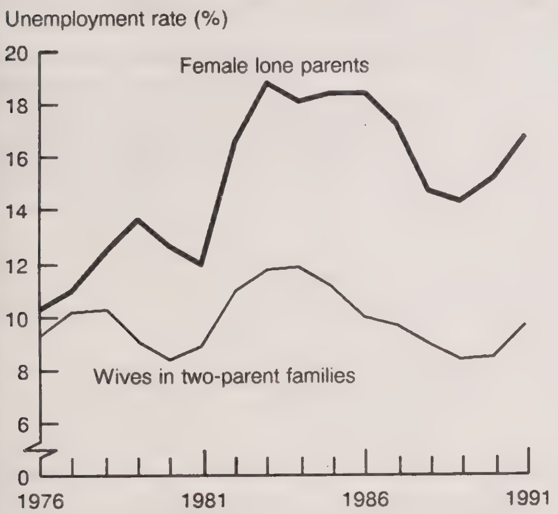
For further information, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. ■

Female Lone Parents in the Labour Market

Highlights

- In recent years, few segments of Canadian society have grown faster than lone-parent families headed by women. From 1976 to 1991, the number of women with children under age 16 who were parenting alone increased by 66% to 444,000.

The gap between the unemployment rates of female lone parents and wives has widened in recent years



Source: Labour Force Survey

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Not only are a large number of female lone parents out of the labour force, but, among those who are participants, unemployment is higher than among wives in two-parent families. In 1991, the unemployment rate of lone parents was 16.8% compared with 9.6% for wives in two-parent families.*
>
> *The Spring 1993 issue of Perspectives on Labour and Income (released on March 4, 1993) features an article entitled "Female Lone Parents in the Labour Market" that outlines trends in these persons' labour market activity since the mid-1970s.*

- In 1991, just 52% of female lone parents were employed, compared with 65% of wives in two-parent families. This was a change from 1976, when the proportion of female lone parents with jobs outside the home was substantially greater than that of wives in two-parent families.

- Unemployment rates are especially high among lone parents with pre-school age children. In 1991, this rate was 22.6% for female lone parents with children under six years of age and 13.8% for those with children aged 6-15.

The Spring 1993 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-3312), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division or Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oils and Fats

January 1993

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in January 1993 totalled 64 371 tonnes, an increase of 3.9% from the 61 937 tonnes produced in December 1992.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 337 tonnes in January 1993, down from the 11 530 tonnes sold the previous month.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 361 tonnes in January 1993, down from the 6 015 tonnes sold the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

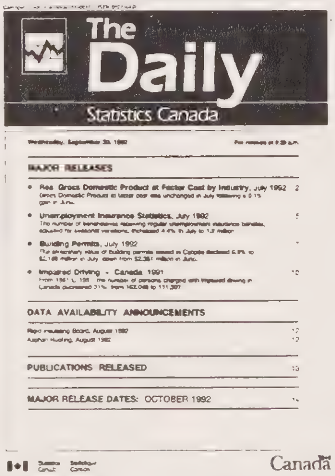
January 1993

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 100,394 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in January 1993, a decrease of 36.7% from 158,626 batteries sold during the same period in 1992.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The January 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, December 1992.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 62-201
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1992.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Wholesale Trade, December 1992.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Imports by Commodity, December 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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∞

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

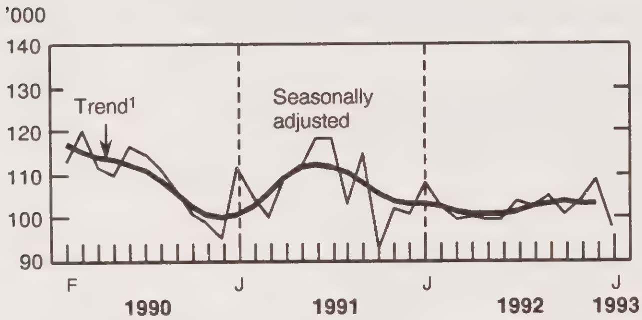
January 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 97,000 units in January 1993, a decrease of 10.1% from the revised December total. This decrease was due to weaker car (-5.0%) and truck (-18.4%) sales.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1990-93



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for January 1993 totalled 68,000 units, down 14.1% from January 1992. Passenger car sales decreased 16.8% and truck sales decreased 8.9%.

- The January decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 14.4% for North American passenger cars and a drop of 24.6% for cars manufactured in Japan.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 69.6% from 67.6% a year earlier; the Japanese share fell from 25.4% to 23.0% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

January 1993

	Seasonally Adjusted Sales			
	October 1992 r	November 1992 r	December 1992 r	January 1993 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**100,358** **-3.9**	**103,305** **+2.9**	**107,975** **+4.5**	**97,090** **-10.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,328 +0.3	42,079 +1.8	45,922 +9.1	42,721 -7.0
Overseas	23,446 -5.1	22,985 -2.0	21,264 -7.5	21,075 -0.9
Total	**64,774** **-1.7**	**65,064** **+0.4**	**67,187** **+3.3**	**63,796** **-5.0**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**35,584** **-7.6**	**38,241** **+7.5**	**40,788** **+6.7**	**33,294** **-18.4**

	Unadjusted Sales	
	January 1993	Change 1993/1992
	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**68,290**	**-14.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:		
North America	29,903	-14.4
Japan	9,877	-24.6
Other Countries	3,202	-12.4
Total	**42,982**	**-16.8**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:		
North America	22,531	-7.1
Overseas	2,777	-21.4
Total	**25,308**	**-8.9**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Estimates of Labour Income

December 1992

Highlights

The December 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product, was $32.4 billion, an increase of 2.8% from December 1991. Annually, labour income grew by 2.7%, similar to the 1991 increase of 2.8%. While wages and salaries rose by 2.0% in 1992, supplementary labour income increased 8.6%. The growth in supplementary labour income was the result of increased employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the Canada and Quebec Pension Plan, and private pension plans.

Seasonally Adjusted - Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for December increased by 0.4% from November.

- Growth in wages and salaries in December occurred in mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.5%), transportation, communications and other utilities (+1.4%), federal administration (+1.4%), forestry (+1.3%), commercial and personal services (+1.1%), manufacturing (+0.5%) and finance, insurance and real estate (+0.5%). Except for local administration (-2.0%), wages and salaries in the remaining industries were little changed from November.

- Increases in wages and salaries in December were recorded in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, which decreased by 1.0%.

Unadjusted

- In December, wages and salaries grew by 2.3% from a year earlier.

- The strongest annual growth rates in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (+5.5%), health and welfare services (+5.3%), federal administration (+4.0%), local administration (+3.9%), finance, insurance and real estate (+3.7%), transportation, communications and other utilities (+3.2%), and provincial administration (+3.2%). By contrast, annual declines in wages and salaries were recorded in construction (-4.6%) and in mines, quarries and oil wells (-4.6%). Wages and salaries in forestry and manufacturing were virtually unchanged in 1992 compared to 1991.

- British Columbia (+3.6%), Prince Edward Island (+3.5%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (+2.8%) recorded larger annual increases in wages and salaries than the national growth rate of 2.0%. This growth was moderated by smaller increases in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland of 1.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

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1 *Labour income is wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	December 1992p	November 1992r	October 1992f	December 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	188.3	216.2	258.2	190.3
Forestry	202.7	228.9	243.8	182.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	610.3	602.7	612.1	650.3
Manufacturing industries	5,020.6	5,024.4	5,083.9	4,971.6
Construction industry	1,443.8	1,671.0	1,844.5	1,505.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,823.4	2,832.2	2,882.2	2,767.2
Trade	4,092.6	4,065.0	4,031.5	3,998.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,601.4	2,574.5	2,551.7	2,455.8
Commercial and personal services	4,027.5	4,048.8	4,123.5	3,899.0
Education and related services	2,720.4	2,792.4	2,766.0	2,637.0
Health and welfare services	2,635.0	2,667.7	2,639.3	2,489.8
Federal administration and other government offices	990.8	980.4	978.4	978.6
Provincial administration	677.0	683.9	700.7	663.7
Local administration	670.4	673.8	659.9	659.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,704.2**	**29,062.0**	**29,375.8**	**28,049.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,649.1	3,693.6	3,760.4	3,415.4
Labour income	**32,353.3**	**32,755.6**	**33,136.2**	**31,465.0**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	226.1	223.8	220.5	231.9
Forestry	228.2	225.3	222.3	205.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	622.2	613.0	616.7	667.4
Manufacturing industries	5,104.9	5,079.4	5,093.4	5,049.2
Construction industry	1,621.8	1,619.4	1,623.0	1,689.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,892.6	2,851.5	2,849.1	2,838.8
Trade	4,039.4	4,047.6	4,045.4	3,916.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,619.2	2,606.8	2,566.3	2,473.6
Commercial and personal services	4,093.3	4,050.4	4,050.6	3,984.1
Education and related services	2,695.2	2,687.9	2,682.5	2,600.7
Health and welfare services	2,677.4	2,685.6	2,666.4	2,518.1
Federal administration and other government offices	1,016.9	1,002.7	992.7	1,003.7
Provincial administration	689.6	690.8	701.2	676.1
Local administration	658.9	672.6	666.8	647.9
Total wages and salaries	**29,209.3**	**29,087.6**	**28,986.1**	**28,510.7**
Supplementary labour income	3,713.1	3,697.8	3,713.3	3,473.6
Labour income	**32,922.4**	**32,785.4**	**32,699.4**	**31,984.3**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

Short-term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for February was forecast at 2.1%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.9% and 2.4%, respectively. In January, the mean forecast (2.0%) matched the outcome.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for February was 11.1% (minimum 10.8%, maximum 11.3%). For January, the mean forecast (11.5%) overestimated the outcome by 0.5 percentage points.

January merchandise exports were forecast to be $14.2 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $13.9 billion and $14.5 billion, respectively. For December, the mean forecast ($13.9 billion) underestimated the actual level of $14.1 billion. The forecast of imports for January was $13.1 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $12.0 billion and $13.5 billion, respectively. For December, the mean forecast of $12.7 billion underestimated the actual imports of $13.0 billion.

Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

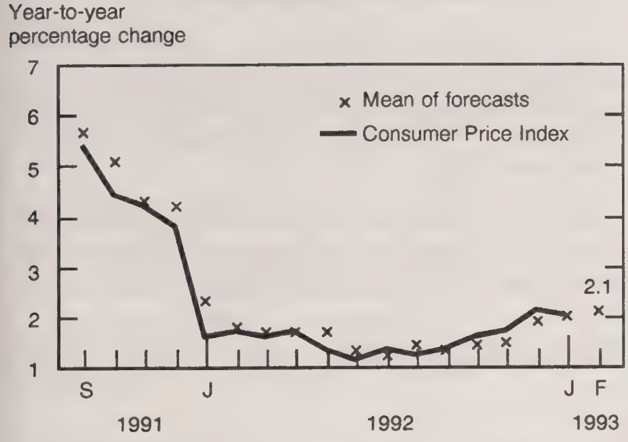
This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for February 1993, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for January 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for December 1992 and January 1993.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between December and January 1993, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.1% and 0.3%. On March 1st, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for December was 0.4% (forecast at 0.2%).

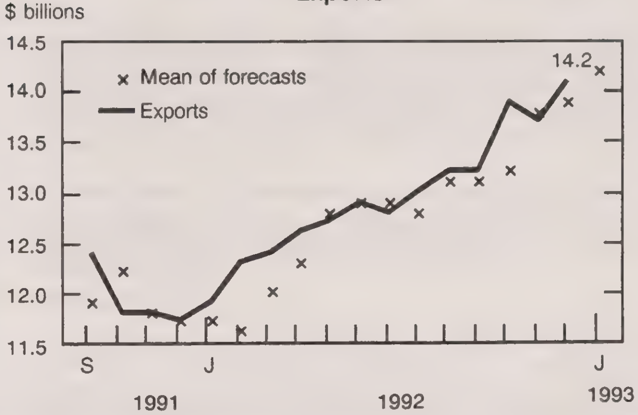
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

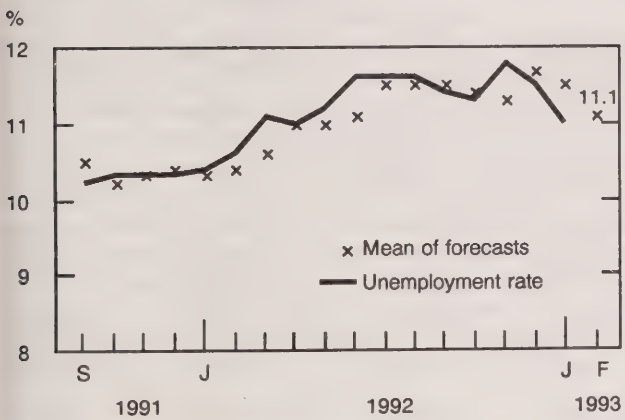
Consumer Price Index



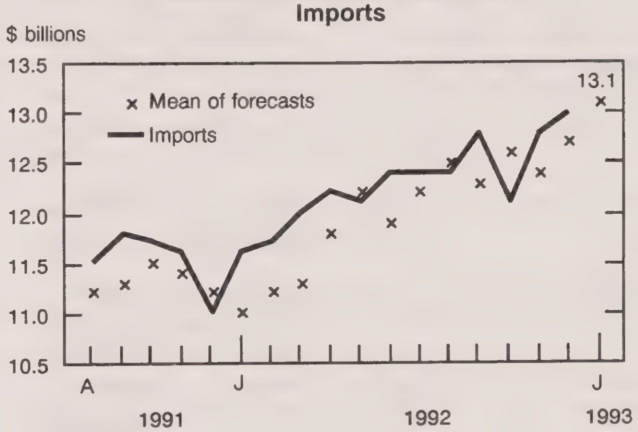
Canadian International Trade Exports



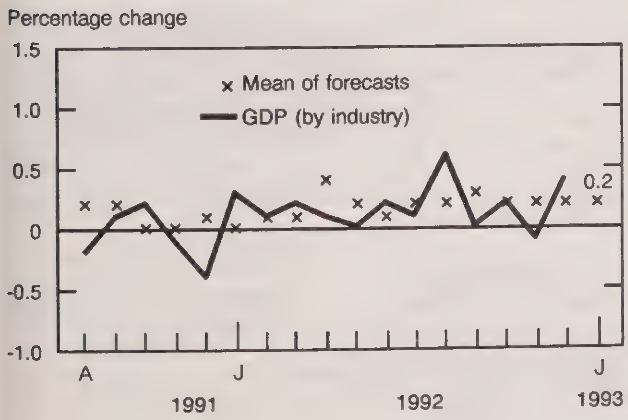
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)



■

Police Personnel in Canada
1992

Highlights

- There were 56,991 police officers in Canada in 1992, only a marginal 0.4% increase over 1991. This translates into one police officer for every 479 persons in Canada[1].
- Non-police personnel numbered 19,614 in 1992, a 3% increase over 1991 and faster growth than the 0.4% growth in the number of police officers.
- Police personnel totalled 76,605 in 1992. Since police officers account for the majority of total police personnel, the increase over 1991 was a marginal 1%.
- Since 1986, the growth rate in the Canadian population (8%) has been slightly lower than the growth rates in either the number of police officers (11%) or the number of non-police personnel (10%).

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023) or call toll-free in Canada (1-800-387-2231).

1 *1991 Census of Population.*

Police Personnel, Canada and the Provinces/Territories
1992

Province	Population	Population per Police Officer[1]	Police Personnel[2]		
			Police Officers	Other Personnel[3]	Total Personnel
Nfld.	568,474	637	892	233	1,125
P.E.I.	129,765	683	190	51	241
N.S.	899,942	583	1,544	519	2,063
N.B.	723,900	562	1,287	319	1,606
Que.	6,895,963	466	14,787	4,520	19,307
Ont.[4]	10,084,885	474	21,256	7,650	28,906
Man.	1,091,942	499	2,189	587	2,776
Sask.[5]	988,928	511	1,935	597	2,532
Alta.	2,545,553	562	4,526	1,516	6,042
B.C.	3,282,061	527	6,232	1,233	7,465
Yukon	27,797	232	120	35	155
N.W.T.	57,649	264	218	55	273
RCMP HQ and Training Academy		...	1,815	2,299	4,114
Canada	**27,296,859**	**479**	**56,991**	**19,614**	**76,605**

1 *1991 Census, Statistics Canada, census populations were used to calculate rates.*
2 *Represents ACTUAL police personnel strength as of September 30, 1992, not "authorized" or "established" strength.*
3 *Other personnel includes civilians, public servants, cadets and special constables.*
4 *Excludes personnel from RCMP "HQ".*
5 *Excludes personnel from the RCMP Training Academy.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

January 1993

Steel primary forms production for January 1993 totalled 1 132 293 tonnes, an increase of 6.6% from 1 062 476 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

January 1993

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 600 429 cubic metres in January 1993, a decrease of 3.0% from 3 711 468r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 315 441 cubic metres, up 14.7% from 4 633 996r cubic metres in January 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 037 517 cubic metres, an increase of 3.2% from 8 756 083r cubic metres the previous year. The January 1993 closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 20.0% to 14 000 909 cubic metres from 17 508 684r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date. For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

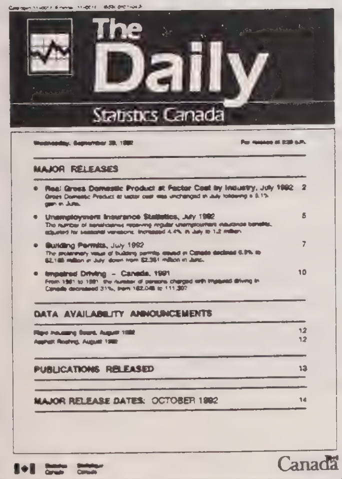
January 1993

Canadian firms produced 192 573 cubic metres of waferboard in January 1993, an increase of 44.2% from the 133 545r (revised) cubic metres produced in January 1992. Particleboard production reached 89 770 cubic metres, up 7.4% from 83 586 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for January 1993 was 7 302 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 8.3% from the 6 744 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The January 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January 1993.
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Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, January 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, November 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Telephone Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Building Permits, December 1992.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Wednesday, March 10, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

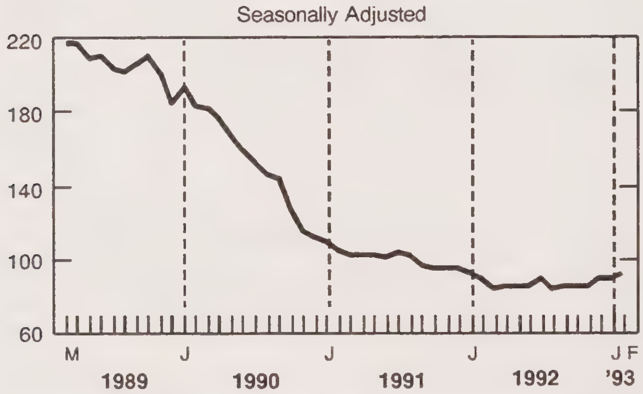
Help-wanted Index
February 1993

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 217 in February 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) generally decreased until March 1992, when it stood at 83. It fluctuated around this level until November and then rose to 88 in December 1992. After remaining unchanged in January 1993, the index increased 5% to 92 in February.

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1991 = 100)



> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Since January 1993, the Help-wanted Index has been re-indexed to 1991 (1991 = 100). The revised estimates (starting with January 1981) are available on CANSIM and are to be published in April in an occasional report,* Help-wanted Index *(71-540). On request, for $30, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained by fax or on diskette. For more information, please contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039).*

Changes by Region

- Between January and February 1993, the Help-wanted Index increased 8% in Ontario (from 84 to 91), 6% in the Prairie provinces (from 82 to 87) and 4% in Quebec (from 89 to 93). The index remained unchanged in the Atlantic provinces (93) and in British Columbia (88).

- Compared with February 1992, the Help-wanted Index rose 11% in the Atlantic provinces, 4% in Quebec, 3% in Ontario, and 1% in the Prairie provinces. In British Columbia, the index fell 1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1992						
February	**88**	84	89	88	86	89
March	**83**	81	86	78	91	85
April	**85**	80	90	83	82	83
May	**84**	87	83	87	81	87
June	**84**	85	85	85	80	86
July	**89**	83	94	91	78	87
August	**83**	84	82	85	81	86
September	**84**	84	84	88	77	85
October	**85**	93	86	86	79	91
November	**84**	87	81	88	81	87
December	**88**	91	87	91	83	89
1993						
January	**88**	93	89	84	82	88
February	**92**	93	93	91	87	88

■

New Housing Price Index

January 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 134.5 in January, down 0.1% from December 1992. The estimated House Only index decreased 0.2%, while the Land Only index remained unchanged.

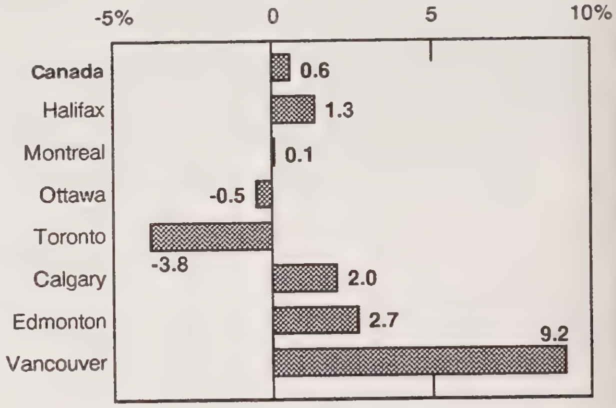
The largest monthly decreases in new housing prices were in Ottawa (-0.9%) and Hamilton (-0.8%), while the largest monthly increases were in Regina (0.7%) and Winnipeg (0.6%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.6% from its year-earlier level. The movement was influenced by year-over-year increases in Vancouver (9.2%), Regina (6.7%) and Victoria (5.7%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in Hamilton (-4.5%), Toronto (-3.8%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, January 1993



For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	January 1993	December 1992	January 1992	% change: January 1993/ December 1992	% change: January 1993/ January 1992
Canada Total	**134.5**	**134.7**	**133.7**	**-0.1**	**0.6**
Canada (House Only)	**124.2**	**124.5**	**124.6**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**
Canada (Land Only)	**166.1**	**166.1**	**160.4**	**–**	**3.6**
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.5	–	0.4
Halifax	111.0	111.0	109.6	–	1.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.9	115.3	114.0	-0.3	0.8
Quebec City	134.1	134.5	134.6	-0.3	-0.4
Montreal	134.6	134.8	134.4	-0.1	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	123.6	123.1	-0.9	-0.5
Toronto	138.6	138.7	144.0	-0.1	-3.8
Hamilton	128.1	129.1	134.1	-0.8	-4.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.4	129.6	131.2	-0.2	-1.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.0	125.0	128.2	–	-2.5
London	145.6	145.6	146.0	–	-0.3
Windsor	126.4	126.4	128.3	–	-1.5
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.3	132.6	133.1	0.5	0.2
Winnipeg	109.5	108.8	107.2	0.6	2.1
Regina	120.1	119.3	112.6	0.7	6.7
Saskatoon	108.2	108.2	106.7	–	1.4
Calgary	135.0	134.8	132.3	0.1	2.0
Edmonton	143.0	143.2	139.3	-0.1	2.7
Vancouver	139.9	140.3	128.1	-0.3	9.2
Victoria	130.3	130.0	123.3	0.2	5.7

– *Nil or zero.*

Farm Product Price Index

January 1993

Highlights

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 99.0 in January, up 1.2% from the revised December level of 97.8. The crops index was up 2.2% to 86.8. The cereals and oilseeds indexes increased, but the potatoes index decreased. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.9% to 106.6, with an increase of 3.3% in the cattle and calves index. Still, the overall index remained at low levels not seen since early 1988.

Percentage Change in the Farm Product Index between December 1992 and January 1993, by Province

Newfoundland	-5.5%
Prince Edward Island	+0.6%
Nova Scotia	+0.4%
New Brunswick	+2.1%
Quebec	-3.4%
Ontario	+2.0%
Manitoba	+2.9%
Saskatchewan	+2.8%
Alberta	+3.2%
British Columbia	+0.4%
Canada	+1.2%

Crops

The crops index was up 2.2% in January to 86.8, as the cereals and oilseeds indexes increased. The crops index stood 11.3% below its year-earlier level.

- The cereals index rose 0.1% to 71.3 in January. Wheat prices in Western Canada rose in response to increases in the initial prices of Number 1 Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat with 13.5% to 14.4%, and 14.5% and higher protein. Designated barley prices rose due to increased marketings of Special Select 2 Row Barley in Manitoba and Alberta. The cereals index stood 21.3% below its year-earlier level.

- The oilseeds index increased by 3.3% to 117.7, its highest level since July 1990. Flaxseed and canola prices rose. The index has increased in 10 of the last 13 months. In January, the oilseeds index stood 24.0% above its January 1992 level.

- The potatoes index fell 12.7% in January, its second consecutive monthly drop. The index has fallen in five of the last six months. In January, the potatoes index remained 26.2% below its year-earlier level. Canadian potato production for the 1992/93 crop year is estimated to be 23.4% above the previous year's level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.9% to 106.6 in January, on the strength of a 3.3% rise in the cattle and calves index.

- The cattle and calves index increased 3.3%. (In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices rose 3.6% in January.) The index has risen in 10 of the last 13 months. Slaughter of Canadian cattle and calves in January was 2.1% over the January 1992 level. At 116.2, the January index stood 17.4% above its year-earlier level.

- The hogs index fell 3.1% to 80.0 in January, following four consecutive monthly increases. (Hog prices in the U.S. fell 1.2% for the same period.) Canadian slaughter for January was up 8.0% over January 1992, while U.S. slaughter was up 6.6%. In spite of this increase, demand remained strong and the index stood 33.3% above the year-earlier level, one of the lowest on record.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The January issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on March 16th. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

January 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $712.2 million in January 1993, up 3.4% from January 1992. Concession sales totalled $44.6 million, 6.3% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change

January 1993

	Sales ($ millions)	%
Province		
Newfoundland	8.4	+4.2
Prince Edward Island	2.4	-8.3
Nova Scotia	21.2	+3.4
New Brunswick	14.5	+6.1
Quebec	126.2	+0.1
Ontario	297.9	+4.3
Manitoba	28.8	-2.6
Saskatchewan	20.3	+3.3
Alberta	80.9	+4.1
British Columbia	111.5	+5.7
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	29.6	+2.4
Edmonton	35.3	+4.6
Halifax-Dartmouth	10.9	-1.5
Hamilton	21.6	+5.2
Montreal	68.2	+0.9
Ottawa-Hull	31.8	-2.6
Quebec City	17.0	-1.5
Toronto	117.4	+2.2
Vancouver	60.4	+4.7
Winnipeg	25.6	-2.9

Note: Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available in *The Daily* on March 22nd.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The January 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in April.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate

February 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 1.9% in February 1993 from January 1993. The mineral fuels index led the upward movement, with an increase of 4.5%, followed by the wood index (3.9%). Moderating these increases were a 1.0% decrease for metals and no change for animal and vegetable products. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 0.8% in February.

This is an early estimate of the February movement of the Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1993

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from January 1992, except for oats and canola – where marketings increased.

Deliveries of Major Grains

(thousand tonnes)

	January 1992	January 1993
Wheat (excluding durum)	2 159.4	1 657.8
Durum wheat	222.9	203.5
Total wheat	**2 382.3**	**1 861.3**
Oats	38.7	52.2
Barley	510.1	387.0
Rye	21.0	17.2
Flaxseed	58.4	23.7
Canola	216.4	281.3
Total	**3 226.9**	**2 622.7**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
January 1993

Milling
The total amount of wheat milled in January 1993 was 184 659 tonnes, down 6% from the 195 591 tonnes milled in January 1992.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 4% to 138 235 tonnes in January 1993 from 144 125 tonnes in January 1992.

Crushing
Canola crushings for January 1993 amounted to 158 742 tonnes, down 3% from the 163 479 tonnes crushed in January 1992.

The resulting oil production decreased 1% to 65 629 tonnes from 66 322 tonnes in January 1992. Meal production decreased 1% to 97 005 tonnes from 97 662 tonnes in January 1992.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport
December 1992

Highlights

- In December, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines totalled 15 459 399 cubic metres (m^3), unchanged from the same period in the previous year. From January to December 1992, year-to-date receipts, at 179 887 032 m^3, were up 3.7% from 1991.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil rose 4.7% compared to December 1991 and pipeline imports rose 10.7% for the same period. From January to December 1992, exports were up 10.3% from 1991 levels, while imports were up 4.8%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in December decreased 6.1% from a year earlier, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 3.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerald O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs
January 1993

Canadian egg production in January 1993 was 39.6 million dozen, a 0.9% decrease from January 1992. The average number of layers decreased by 0.3% between January 1992 and 1993, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,266 to 2,251.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

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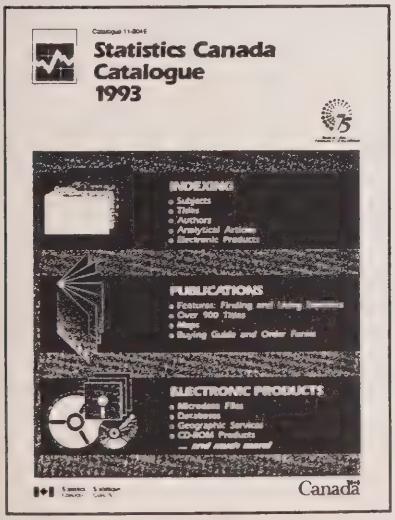
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

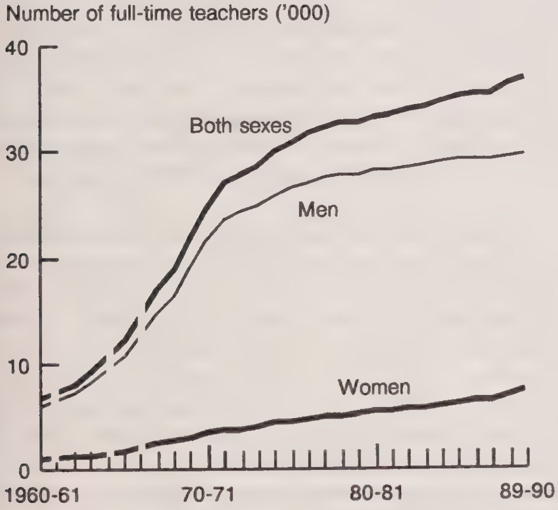
Women in Academia – A Growing Minority

Highlights

- For the last 20 years, four fields – humanities, health, education, and social sciences – accounted for approximately 80% of all female faculty. By contrast, in 1989, only 1% were in engineering and applied sciences and fewer than 5% were in mathematics and physical sciences.

- The proportion of female faculty with doctorates is markedly lower: in 1989, 52% of women teaching at universities held PhDs compared with 71% of men.

Women remain a minority among university teachers*



** Data were not collected in 1961-62, 1964-65 and 1966-67.*
Source: Education, Culture and Tourism Division

Note to Users

Although women have made substantial inroads, they remain a minority among the faculty on Canadian campuses. Despite changes that are slowly taking place, women are still concentrated at the lower ranks and in traditionally "female" fields.

The Spring 1993 issue of Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released March 4, 1993) features a study entitled "Women in Academia – A Growing Minority." This study analyses the growth since 1960 in the number of women teaching full-time at Canada's universities.*

- Female university teachers are less likely to be close to retirement. In 1989, just 13% of female faculty were aged 55 or older compared with 23% of male faculty.

- In 1989, only 7% of all full professors, but half of all lecturers and instructors, were women. In engineering and applied sciences, women comprised fewer than 1% of full professors but comprised 15% of lecturers and instructors. Even in education, the faculty with the highest proportion of female staff, only 15% of full professors were women versus 61% of lecturers and instructors.

- The concentration of women at lower ranks explains most of the gender variations in earnings, as university salaries are scaled according to rank. In 1989, the median salary of female faculty overall was 80% of that of male faculty overall. However, most of this difference disappears when teachers of equal rank in the same field are compared.

The Spring 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

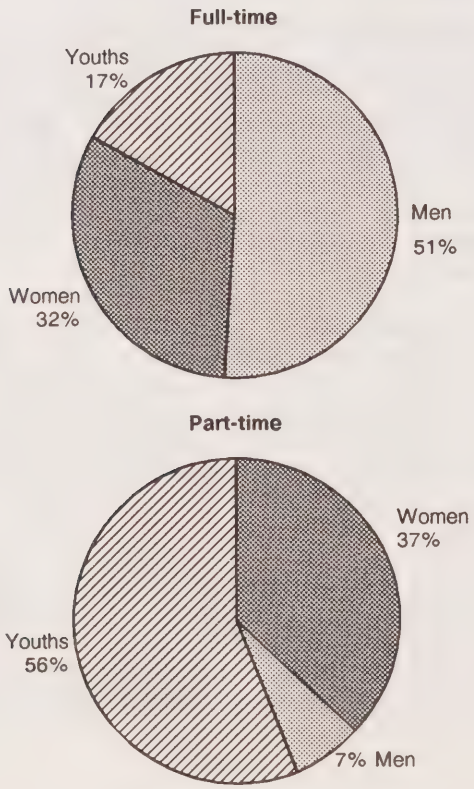
For further information, contact Judy Lee (613-951-1775), formerly with the Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Working Shift

Highlights

- Almost one in four full-time employees worked shift in 1991 (i.e., they did not work regular daytime hours). Shift work was slightly more common among male (25%) than among female (21%) full-time workers, but men were more likely to have pre-arranged schedules. Only 27% of male shift workers had irregular schedules, compared with 36% of female shift workers.

In 1991, the demographic profiles of full- and part-time shift workers differed dramatically



Source: Survey of Work Arrangements

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Spring 1993 edition of* Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released March 4, 1993) features an article entitled "Working Shift" that assesses the occurrence of non-standard work schedules. The study looks at selected characteristics of workers and their main reasons for working shift.*

- The round-the-clock need for police, fire protection and healthcare is reflected in the high percentage of shift workers in protective and health occupations. Among full-time workers, almost 70% of police officers, firefighters and security guards worked shift as did 50% of health workers.

- Among full-time workers who gave a reason for working shift, about 89% of men and 83% of women did so because it was required by the job. Only 6% of women and almost no men chose to work shift because of childcare or family responsibilities. Similarly, a small proportion of men and women (4%) worked shift to earn more money.

- About six in 10 part-time employees were shift workers, and the majority of them had schedules that were not set in advance. In 1991, just over 40% worked irregular schedules and an additional 18% worked on call; another 20% had regular evening hours and 2% worked regular nights.

- In fact, over half of the part-time shift workforce was under the age of 25. Three-quarters of all workers aged 15 to 24 were on part-time shifts; not surprisingly, the great majority (84%) were students.

The Spring 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending March 6, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 6, 1993 totalled 294 320 tonnes, a 4.6% increase from the preceding week's 281 443 tonnes and up 11.0% from the year-earlier 265 084 tonnes. The cumulative total at March 6, 1993 was 2 494 567 tonnes, a 4.1% increase from 2 396 342 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 20.4% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 3.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of February 28, 1993 decreased 10.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
Fourth Quarter 1992

Preliminary monthly financial data on Level I air carriers for October, November and December 1992 are now available. Canadian Level I air carriers in 1992 reported an operating loss of $260 million, an improvement of 22% compared to the $332 million operating loss reported for 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the fourth quarter of 1992 will be published in the March 1993 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
December 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for December 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers show that total passenger-kilometres increased by 6% on a year-to-date basis over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for December 1992 will be published in the March 1993 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993.
Catalogue number 11-204E
(Canada: $13.95; United States: US$17;
Other Countries: US$20).

Oils and Fats, January 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
January 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, January 1993.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Oil Pipeline Transport, December 1992.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Retail Trade, December 1992.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States:
US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries:
US$25.50/US$255).

Labour Force Information, February 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76;
Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 12, 1993.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
February 1993

Overview

According to seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, employment edged up slightly in February 1993, continuing the overall trend of slow growth that began in April 1992. A drop of 28,000 in unemployment was largely attributable to a decline in the labour force (-19,000). The unemployment rate declined 0.2 to 10.8.

Employment and Employment/population Ratio
(seasonally adjusted estimates)

For the week ending February 20, 1993, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was little changed at 12,328,000 (+9,000).

- Employment rose by 14,000 among youths. However, youth employment remained far below the pre-recession level of March 1990 (-14.8%), while adult employment has recovered to a slightly higher level than it was at three years ago (+0.4%).
- Employment rose in finance, insurance and real estate (+17,000), agriculture (+10,000) and other primary industries (+8,000). There were small losses in trade and construction.
- Employment in manufacturing rose slightly for the fourth consecutive month, bringing the total increase since October 1992 to 33,000. By contrast, employment in trade has declined since October by 55,000.
- Employment rose in Nova Scotia (+4,000) but fell in Newfoundland (-3,000). There were no significant changes in the remaining provinces.
- The employment/population ratio was unchanged at 58.0, the same ratio as in April 1992.

Unemployment and Participation Rate
(seasonally adjusted estimates)

In February 1993, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment fell by an estimated 28,000 to 1,500,000, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Note to Users

1. *Estimates for March 1993 will be released on Thursday, April 8, 1993, due to the Easter Holiday.*
2. *Labour Force Annual Averages 1992 (71-220, $39) is now available. Highlighted in this publication is an in-depth article that describes long-term employment trends in the goods-producing industries. This publication presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in The Labour Force (71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.*
3. *Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201, $61) contains revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series and is now available. The data in this publication are also available on diskette in a menu-driven format. These data are presently available on CANSIM.*
4. *The release dates for 1993 are:*

February 5	*August 6*
March 12	*September 10*
April 8	*October 8*
May 7	*November 5*
June 4	*December 3*
July 9	*January 7, 1994*

5. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Mike Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

The unemployment rate fell by 0.2 to 10.8 and th participation rate fell by 0.2 to 65.0.

- The decline in unemployment was concentrate among adult men aged 25 and over (-21,000 This was the third straight monthly decline for th group.
- The unemployment rate was little changed f women, but it fell 0.3 to 9.7 for adult men and fe 0.7 to 19.1 for young men.
- There was an increase of 0.5 in the participatic rate of young men (66.1), but the rate declined b 0.3 to 75.0 among adult men.

- By province, the levels and rates of unemployment for February and the monthly changes were as follows:

	Level '000	Change	Rate %	Change
Newfoundland	46	+1	20.1	+0.6
Prince Edward Island	11	0	16.6	+0.4
Nova Scotia	57	+1	13.7	+0.1
New Brunswick	38	-2	11.6	-0.5
Quebec	441	-6	13.0	-0.2
Ontario	532	-23	10.0	-0.4
Manitoba	45	-3	8.4	-0.5
Saskatchewan	42	-1	8.8	-0.1
Alberta	124	-1	9.1	-0.1
British Columbia	166	-1	9.7	-0.1

Year-over-year Changes
(Unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by 54,000 (+0.5%) in February from the level of a year earlier, with full-time employment up 29,000 (+0.3%) and part-time employment up 25,000 (+1.2%).

- Among youths, full-time employment fell by 69,000 (-7.0%), while there was little change in part-time employment.

- By contrast, both full-time and part-time employment increased among adults, up 98,000 (+1.1%) and 30,000 (+2.3%), respectively.

- Employment was little changed in the goods-producing sector, and increased by 50,000 in the service-producing sector.

- Compared to last year, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 11.7.

Other Highlights

Labour Market Trends for Youths
1989-1992 (annual averages)

Over the last four years, the labour market activity of youths aged 15 to 24 has changed significantly. Declining employment, declining labour force participation, and rising unemployment were evidence of the difficult labour market conditions experienced by youths.

- Over the last four years, the percentage of youths who were employed declined by 8.8 percentage points to 53.5%. The decline was most pronounced among men aged 20 to 24 (-10.7).

- All employment losses were in full-time employment (i.e., those who usually work 30 hours or more per week). From 1989 to 1992, full-time employment among youths fell by 409,000 (-26%). Full-time losses were most severe in the goods-producing sector, down 191,000 (-38%) since 1989. There were also large losses in full-time employment in the service sector, down 218,000 (-20%).

- Unemployment among youths grew from 303,000 in 1989 to 431,000 in 1992, and their unemployment rate rose sharply to 17.8 from 11.3. The increase in the unemployment rate was largest among men aged 20 to 24, up from 11.0 to 19.3.

- As labour market conditions worsened, youth participation in the labour force declined from 70.2 in 1989 to 65.1 in 1992, and full-time school attendance increased from 48.4% to 53.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The February 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of March. For information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications". □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	February 1993	January 1993	February 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,828	13,847	13,733
Employment ('000)	12,328	12,319	12,265
Unemployment ('000)	1,500	1,528	1,468
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.8	11.0	10.7
Participation Rate (%)	65.0	65.2	65.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.0	58.0	58.6
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,567	13,536	13,498
Employment ('000)	11,977	11,917	11,922
Unemployment ('000)	1,591	1,618	1,575
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.7	12.0	11.7
Participation Rate (%)	63.8	63.7	64.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	56.3	56.1	57.0

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1993

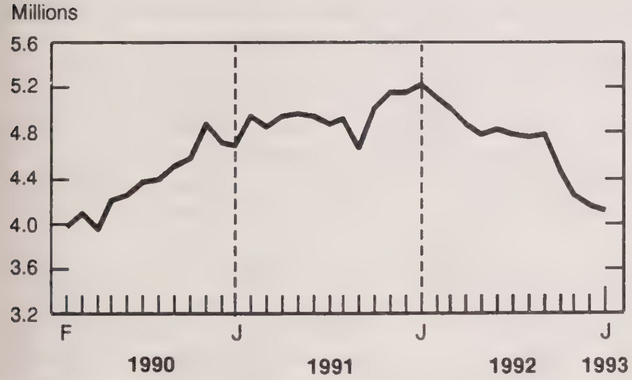
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada decreased in January 1993. The volume of outbound Canadian travel also dropped, due to the decreased number of same-day trips to the United States.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted



- The number of same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 1.4% to 4.1 million, the lowest seasonally adjusted level since April 1990. A downward trend in same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents has been evident since February 1992.

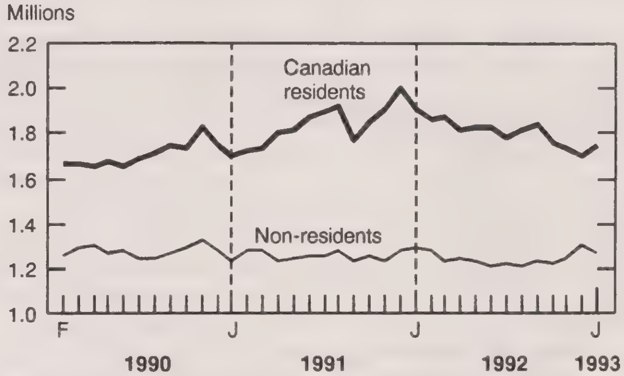
- The number of automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States rose 4.2% to 1.0 million in January.

- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel (including automobile) to the United States increased 3.0% to 1.5 million, while the volume of trips to all other countries increased 3.4% to 267,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States dropped 3.9% to 1.0 million. However, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 1.5% to 256,000, continuing the recent upward trend.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 20.8% from January 1992 to 3.5 million.

- The number of automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, falling 16.2% to 639,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel decreased 7.5% from January 1992 to 1.1 million. However, similar trips to all other countries increased 13.7% to 392,000 – a monthly volume record for this type of travel.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 0.8% from January 1992 to 426,000. However, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 6.7% to 113,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The January 1993 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1993

	October 1992 r	November 1992 r	December 1992 r	January 1993p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	970	990	1,043	1,002
Other Countries[2]	243	248	253	256
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,504	1,470	1,430	1,472
Other Countries	252	265	259	267
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,707	2,717	2,756	2,725
Other Countries	281	280	283	284
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,043	5,835	5,721	5,661
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,446	4,242	4,151	4,094
One or More Nights	1,091	1,038	973	1,014

	January 1993p	% Change 1993/1992
	Unadjusted	
	('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]		
Non-Resident Travellers:		
United States	426	-0.8
Other Countries[2]	113	6.7
Residents of Canada:		
United States	1,121	-7.5
Other Countries	392	13.7
Same-day Trips		
Residents of Canada:		
United States[1]	3,594	-20.6
Auto Re-entries	3,510	-20.8

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Basic Summary Tabulations

1991 Census

The 1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations consist of a series of 47 tables that are based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more interrelated variables concerning the Canadian population and their dwellings. The data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas, the building blocks for all higher geographic levels.

Five tables showing language characteristics are now available as follows:

L9102 Population by Home Language Showing Age Groups.
L9103 Population by Mother Tongue Showing Home Language and Sex.
L9104 Population by Knowledge of Official Languages Showing Age Groups.
L9105 Population Able to Speak Various Non-official Languages Showing Age Groups.
L9106 Population by Mother Tongue Showing Knowledge of Official Languages and Sex.

These tables are offered on magnetic tape, diskette and paper and are available at the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts, and enumeration areas.

To order the 1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

January 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1993 totalled 145 201 tonnes, an increase of 19.8% from the 121 154 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

January 1993

In January 1993, a total of 81 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 120.6 million fare passengers, down 0.7% from January 1992. Operating revenues totalled $117.5 million, up 6.6% from January 1992.

During the same period, 24 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, up 0.6% from January 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $20.7 million, a 2.2% increase over January 1992.

All 1992 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The January 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of March.

For further information on this release, contact Morteza Doroudian (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)

Fourth Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of large for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $25 million or more, are now available for the fourth quarter of 1992.

Highlights

- In the fourth quarter of 1992, operating revenues of the 49 large carriers that earn $25 million or more annually totalled $767.2 million, an increase of 2.1% from the fourth quarter of 1991, but a decline of 0.9% from the fourth quarter of 1990.

- The large carriers' operating ratio was 1.01 for the fourth quarter of 1992, unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1991.
- Operating expenses for the fourth quarter of 1992 amounted to $774.6 million, up 1.5% from the fourth quarter 1991, but down 1.1% from the fourth quarter of 1990. The major expense was salaries and wages, accounting for 36.6% of the total operating expenses, which was relatively consistent with the fourth quarters of 1990 and 1991.

Detailed data for the fourth quarter of 1992 will appear in the July 1993 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■

Dairy Review

January 1993

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 600 tonnes in January, a 15.7% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 600 tonnes, a decrease of 8.5% from January 1992.

An estimated 559 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in December 1992, a decrease of 6.1% from December 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during 1992 to 6 879 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 5.0% from the January-December 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The January 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) will be released on March 26th. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Fourth Quarter 1992

Data on blow-moulded plastic bottles for the fourth quarter of 1992 are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Construction Price Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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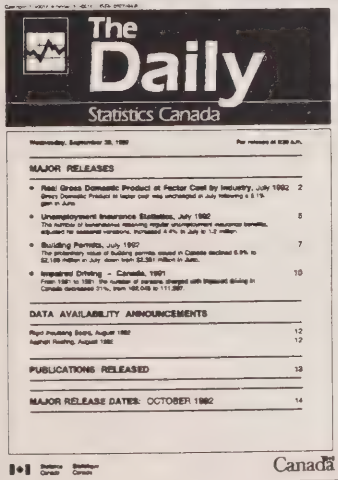
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1993
17	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1993
17	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	February 1993
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	January 1993
18	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1993
19	Consumer Price Index	February 1993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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

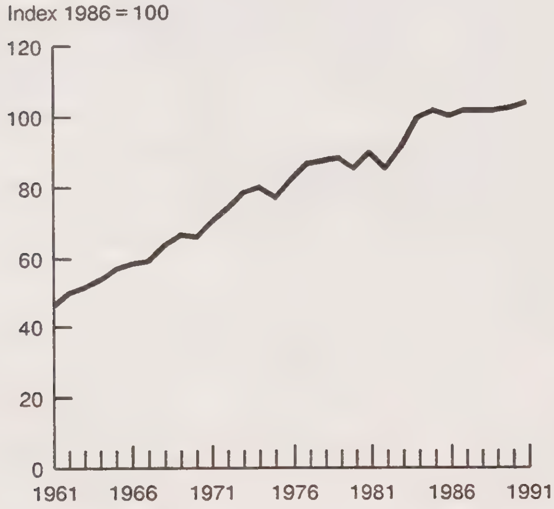
MAJOR RELEASE

About Productivity

Highlights

- At the onset of the recent recession, between 1989 and 1990, labour productivity dropped 1.2%, the biggest decline since Statistics Canada began estimating this measure in 1946. However, as the recession continued into 1991, the index moved up 1.8%.

Since the mid-1980s, the productivity index for manufacturing has stalled



Source: Input-Output Division

- During the 1980s, the average annual growth rate of labour productivity held at around 1.4%, less than half the 3.3% recorded during the 1960s and early 1970s.

Note to Users

The Spring 1993 edition of Perspectives on Labour and Income *(released March 4, 1993) features an article entitled "About Productivity" that discusses the concept and measurement of productivity. The article also examines trends over the last 30 years.*

Labour productivity is a component of economic growth that is often used to compare one country's performance with that of another.

- Historically, productivity growth has always been higher in the goods sector than in the services sector. Nevertheless, the gap has narrowed since the beginning of the 1980s. Over a period of 30 years (1961 to 1991), the four industries with the highest average annual growth rates were communications (5.8%), agriculture (3.9%), transportation and storage (2.8%), and manufacturing (2.7%).

- Manufacturing seems to have adjusted rather quickly to the recent recessionary conditions that depressed demand for its products. In 1990, the labour productivity index for manufacturing showed a slight improvement over 1989 (0.9%), followed by a relatively high 1.3% increase between 1990 and 1991.

The Spring 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
March 1993

Highlights

- Canadian Level I air carriers reported a $260 million operating loss in 1992. This represents an improvement of 22% or $72 million compared with 1991. Carriers noted that heavy discounting and over-capacity were factors that prevented a return to profitability.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary data for the third quarter of 1992 showed a 2% increase in enplaned and deplaned passengers compared with the third quarter of 1991.

- In October 1992, total movements at the 56 Transport Canada towered airports decreased by 6% from October 1991.

- Preliminary third quarter 1992 data indicate that the top three domestic city-pairs were, as usual, Montreal-Toronto, Toronto-Vancouver and Ottawa-Toronto. The Montreal-Toronto and Ottawa-Toronto routes reported increases of 1% and 10%, respectively, while Toronto-Vancouver reported a slight decrease from the third quarter 1991.

- After two years of third-quarter decreases in the international charter data, an increase was finally recorded in 1992.

The Vol. 25, No. 3 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics
Second Quarter 1992

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization for the second quarter of 1992 are now available.

Data reported by the four major Canadian air carriers – AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines and Time Air – indicate that 68.2% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the second quarter of 1992, up from 63.8% a year earlier. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 72.6% of the total in the second quarter of 1992, up from 69.6% in 1991.

Long-haul (more than 800 kilometres) services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector showed the highest rate of discount fare use: 73.7% of passengers in this category travelled on a discount fare during the second quarter of 1992.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $172, down from the $190 average fare of the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

International Air Passenger Origin and Destination
1991

Data on scheduled international air passenger origin and destination for 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
January 1993

Rolled steel shipments for January 1993 totalled 1 084 787 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the preceding month's total of 1 062 275 tonnes and an increase of 20.2% from the year-earlier total of 902 733 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Annual Estimates 1982-1991.
Catalogue number 13-214
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Farming Facts, 1992.
Catalogue number 21-522E
(Free).

Selected Birth and Fertility Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990.
Catalogue number 82-553
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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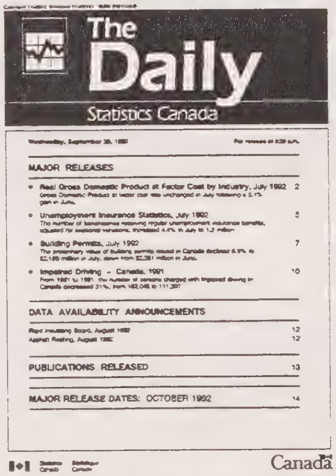
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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

January 1993

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments decreased 0.3% in January, the first decline in four months. Fifteen of the 22 major groups recorded lower shipment levels in January, notably electrical and electronic products and the refined petroleum and coal products industries. The paper and allied products and wood industries recorded the largest increases. On a year-over-year basis, total manufacturing shipments for January 1993 were much stronger than for January 1992, up 9.4%.

Unfilled orders increased 0.4% in January, the second increase in a row and the first back-to-back increases since February and March 1989. New orders fell 1.2% following three consecutive increases. These movements in orders mirrored those recently reported for the United States for January. The decrease in new orders in both countries was largely due to a big drop in demand for aircraft.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments increased for the 10th consecutive period but at a slower rate over the two most recent periods. The trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries has increased strongly over the last five periods. The trend for the rest of manufacturing also showed strength with 10 consecutive monthly increases, but at a slower pace over the last four periods.

The trend for unfilled orders was flat in the most recent period, after falling since April 1989. The inventory trend has shown no change over the five most recent periods.

Highlights

Shipments: -0.3%

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments decreased 0.3% to $24.3 billion in January. Fifteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 72% of shipment values) decreased, but seven increased. The largest decreases in dollar terms were in electrical and electronic products (-6.5%) and in the refined petroleum and coal products (-3.1%) industries. The largest increases in dollar terms were in the paper and allied products (3.9%) and wood (4.0%) industries.

Trend for Shipments: +0.7%

- The trend for shipments rose for the 10th month in a row but at a slower pace for the last two periods. The trend for 14 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 74% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period. The most significant increases in dollar terms were in the transportation equipment, wood, and primary metal industries.

Inventories (owned): -0.8%

- Inventories (owned) decreased 0.8% in January to $33.9 billion with 12 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. The largest decreases were in refined petroleum and coal products (-17.2%) and the primary metal (-2.0%) industries. Chemicals (1.2%) and non-metallic mineral products (3.0%) recorded the largest increases. The **trend** for inventories (owned), which had been declining since January 1990, was flat for the last five periods.

Inventories to Shipments Ratio: 1.39

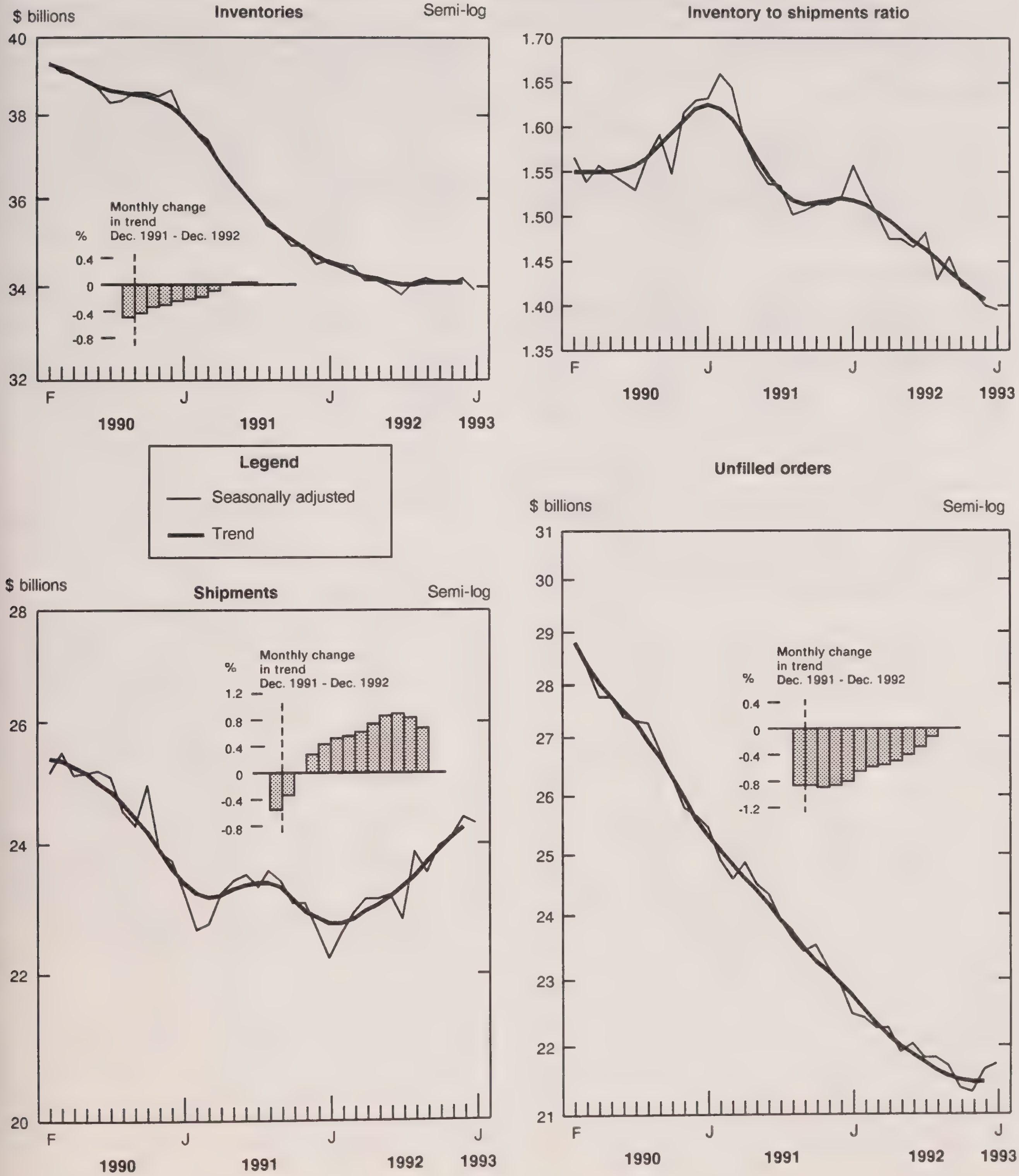
- The inventories to shipments ratio declined from 1.40 in December to 1.39 in January, an historical low. The **trend** declined from a peak of 1.52 in January 1992 to 1.40 in the most recent period.

Unfilled Orders: +0.4%

- Unfilled orders increased 0.4% to $21.7 billion, the second increase in a row. The largest increases were in the electrical and electronic products (1.8%), primary metal (2.8%) and clothing (15.1%) industries. The **trend**, which had been falling since April 1989, showed no change in the most current period.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, January 1993



New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

New Orders: -1.2%

- New orders decreased 1.2% to $24.4 billion, following three consecutive increases. The **trend** for new orders has risen since March 1992, rising at an average rate of 0.9% per month over the last five periods.

Year-to-date: +9.4%

- Manufacturers' shipments for January 1993 were estimated at $24.3 billion, 9.4% above the level recorded for January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the January 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), which will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

January 1993

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,458	34,648	22,397	23,478	23,122	34,092	22,291	23,123
May 1992	24,105	34,374	22,105	23,813	23,121	34,089	21,926	22,756
June 1992	25,290	33,704	22,011	25,196	23,165	33,945	22,049	23,288
July 1992	21,130	33,347	21,835	20,954	22,813	33,793	21,817	22,581
August 1992	23,203	33,772	22,038	23,405	23,844	34,052	21,850	23,877
September 1992	24,826	33,750	21,778	24,566	23,516	34,169	21,721	23,387
October 1992	25,478	33,713	21,242	24,942	23,939	34,036	21,395	23,612
November 1992	24,201	33,807	21,124	24,084	24,081	34,031	21,349	24,036
December 1992	22,943	33,568	21,256	23,075	24,396	34,129	21,655	24,701
January 1993	21,423	34,065	21,751	21,919	24,311	33,860	21,740	24,396

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
January 1992	-2.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.3
February 1992	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-0.9	3.3	0.0
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-0.9	1.1	0.3
April 1992	0.9	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.47	1.49	0.0	-0.8	1.6	0.5
May 1992	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.47	1.48	-1.6	-0.7	-1.6	0.7
June 1992	0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	1.47	1.47	0.6	-0.6	2.3	0.6
July 1992	-1.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	1.48	1.46	-1.0	-0.6	-3.0	0.6
August 1992	4.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.43	1.45	0.1	-0.5	5.7	0.8
September 1992	-1.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.45	1.44	-0.6	-0.4	-2.0	1.0
October 1992	1.8	0.9	-0.4	0.0	1.42	1.43	-1.5	-0.3	1.0	1.0
November 1992	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.41	1.41	-0.2	-0.1	1.8	0.9
December 1992	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.40	1.40	1.4	0.0	2.8	0.8
January 1993	-0.3	*	-0.8	*	1.39	*	0.4	*	-1.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

October-December 1992

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories as of January 1, 1993 are now available.

Note: The estimates presented below are still based on 1986 Census counts and do not take into account the results of the 1991 Census. In September 1993, these estimates will be revised using the 1991 Census data and will also be adjusted for the net census undercount.

Estimates of population from June 1, 1990 to May 31, 1991 have been finalized, while those from July 1, 1991 to October 1, 1992 have been updated.

Postcensal Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and Territories
January 1, 1993 (preliminary), 1992 (updated), and 1991 (final)

	Population January 1			Annual growth rate for years ending December 31	
	1993pp	1992pr	1991pd	1992	1991
	(numbers)			(%)	
Canada	**27,647,000**	**27,237,300**	**26,842,600**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Newfoundland	576,600	576,100	574,000	0.1	0.4
Prince Edward Island	131,400	130,200	131,000	0.9	-0.6
Nova Scotia	909,100	905,300	898,500	0.4	0.8
New Brunswick	729,900	727,900	725,700	0.3	0.3
Quebec	6,968,800	6,895,400	6,813,100	1.1	1.2
Ontario	10,212,700	10,019,200	9,845,900	1.9	1.7
Manitoba	1,099,700	1,095,000	1,090,800	0.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	992,000	991,700	992,800	0.0	-0.1
Alberta	2,584,100	2,547,900	2,504,400	1.4	1.7
British Columbia	3,356,800	3,265,300	3,185,500	2.8	2.5
Yukon	29,000	27,300	26,300	6.2	3.7
Northwest Territories	56,800	56,100	54,600	1.4	2.7

pp *Preliminary postcensal estimates.*
pr *Updated postcensal estimates.*
pd *Final postcensal estimates.*
Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigrants); 6516 (emigrants); 4, 5 and 6 (births, deaths and marriages); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration – Family Allowances); and 6981 (interprovincial migration – Revenue Canada).

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), which will be released in a few weeks.

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Center for Health Information. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

December 1992

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 062 kilotonnes in December 1992, down 17.6% from December 1991. From January to December 1992, production amounted to 65 362 kilotonnes, down 8.1% from the previous year.
- Exports in December fell to 2 072 kilotonnes, down 31.5% from December 1991, while imports decreased 19.9% to 1 164 kilotonnes. From January to December 1992, exports totalled 27 410 kilotonnes, 19.6% below the previous year's level.
- Coke production increased to 315 kilotonnes in December, up 8.7% from December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Energy Statistics Handbook, March 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360;
Other Countries: US$420).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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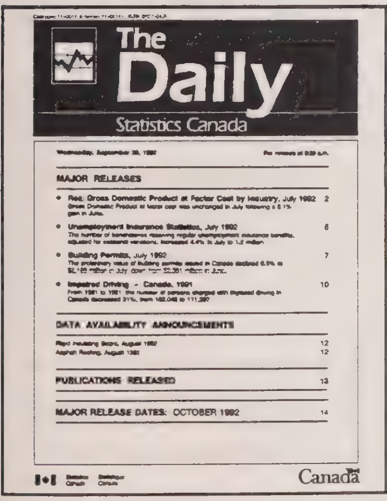

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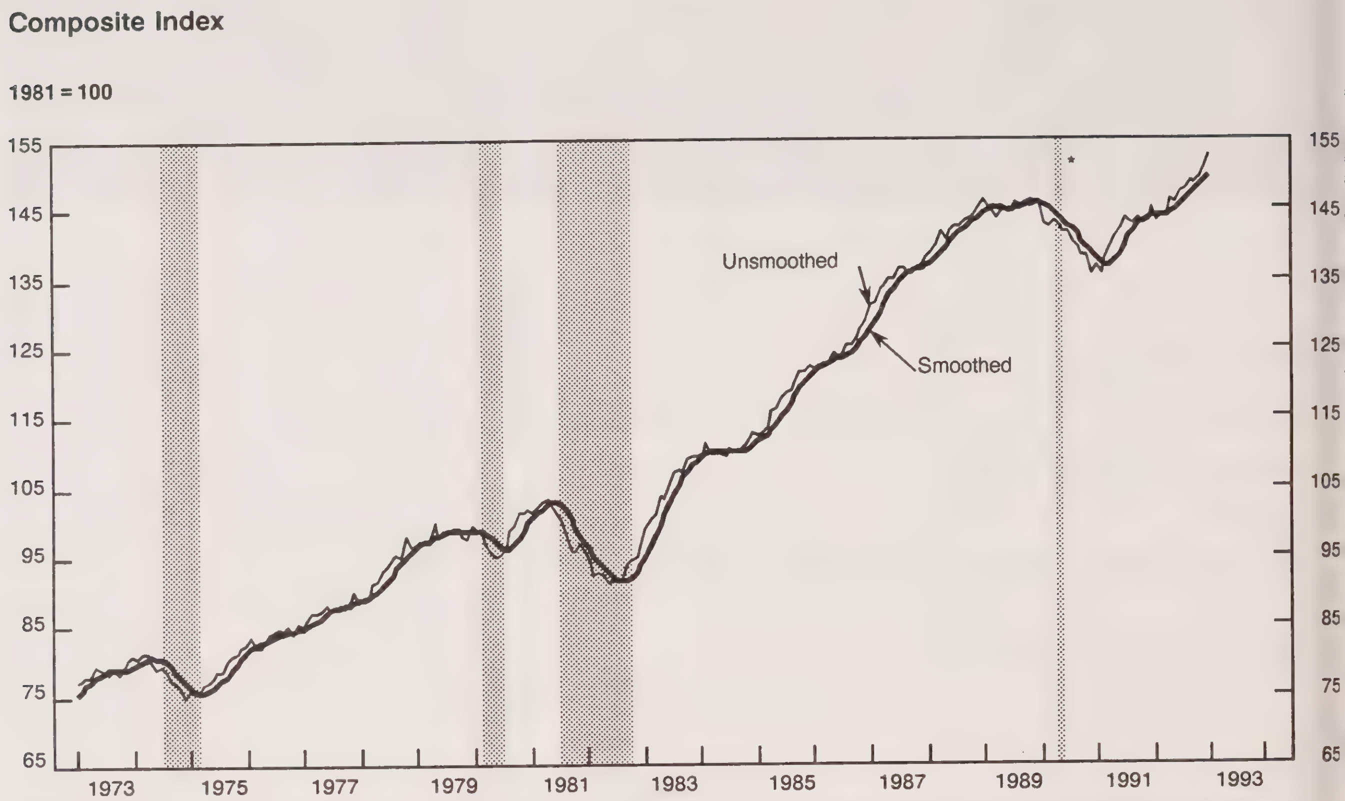


* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has yet been proposed.*

Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

February 1993

Growth in the overall index picked up to 0.7% in February, largely due to a rapid gain in the financial market indicators. The unsmoothed index jumped by 2.1%, led by the stock market and the money supply. Manufacturing demand also continued to improve, driven by sustained growth in exports. However, indicators of household demand remained mixed – especially housing demand, which fell 3.4% in February.

All the household demand indicators slowed at the turn of the year. Spending on durable goods rose less rapidly in December than in November, while a slowdown for furniture and appliance sales followed a downturn in the housing market. The housing index continued to fall in February. Weak demand for personal services checked growth in the services employment component to only 0.2% in February. Unusually bad weather conditions may have played a role in slack household demand early in the new year, while employment and interest rates improved steadily.

The growth of new orders for durable goods rose from 0.9% in November to 1.9% in December, led by demand from the United States for automotive products and capital goods. Shipments also increased sharply relative to inventories, which remained under tight control. The strengthening of manufacturing demand lengthened the average workweek in January for the first time since August 1992. A further increase was recorded in February, while manufacturing employment has risen slowly.

The U.S. leading indicator accelerated to 0.4% growth in December and 0.5% in January, after little change since September. Sustained growth in consumer spending outweighed a slowdown in housing, while employment rose sharply in February.

The financial market indicators in Canada improved markedly in February. As interest rates fell back to the lows touched last September, the money supply grew by 1.0% in February, its strongest gain in almost six years. The stock market posted its first increase in a year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the March 1993 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available the week of March 22-26. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

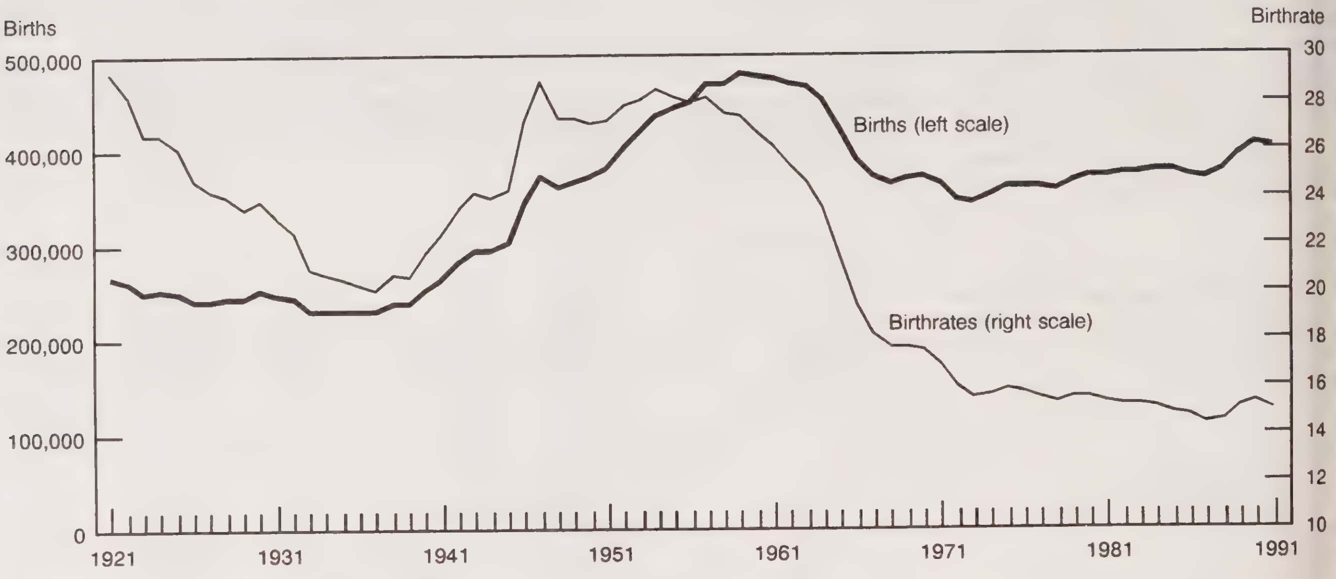
Canadian Leading Indicators

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	September 1992	October 1992	November 1992	December 1992	January 1993	February 1993	% change, last month of data available
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**146.1**	**146.9**	**147.5**	**148.2**	**148.8**	**149.8**	**0.7**
Unsmoothed	147.8	149.0	148.5	149.5	150.0	153.1	2.1
Housing index[1]	134.5	135.5	135.8	134.7	130.6	126.1	-3.4
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,739	1,750	1,759	1,769	1,777	1,781	0.2
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	204.5	204.6	204.7	205	205.9	206.9*	0.5
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,389	3,369	3,345	3,333	3,321	3,332	0.3
Money supply (M1) ($ 1981)[2]	24,855	25,040	25,228	25,371	25,505	25,764[4]	1.0
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	0.3
New orders – durables	8,922.3	8,983.9	9,033.5	9,060.8	9,138.8	9,316.0[4,]**	1.9
Shipment to inventory ratio[3]	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.42**	0.01
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	1,029.5	1,032.2	1,035.9	1,042.9	1,050.1	1,056.2[4,]**	0.6
Other durable goods sales	3,534.2	3548.3	3562.2	3,573.5	3,587.1	3,599.4[4,]**	0.3

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *Difference from previous month.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*
* *This is the January value as published in February.*
** *This is the December value as published in February.*

■

Number of Births and Crude Birthrates[1], Canada, 1921-1991



[1] *Number of live births per 1,000 population*

Births in Canada

1991

A total of 402,528 live births were recorded in Canada in 1991, a decrease of 0.7% from the previous year, but 8.9% more than the 369,742 births in 1987 – the year with the lowest number of births during the 1980s.

In 1991, Canada's crude birthrate of 14.9 live births per 1,000 population was 2.6% lower than the 1990 rate of 15.3. However, the 1991 birthrate was 3.5% greater than the 1987 rate of 14.4, which was the lowest rate recorded during the 1980s. Over the last 10 years, the birthrate ranged between 14.4 and 15.3 per 1,000 population (see Table and Chart).

Provincial and Territorial Rates

The 1991 crude birthrates for the 10 provinces ranged from 12.5 live births per 1,000 population for Newfoundland to 17.0 for Alberta. The comparable birthrates for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were 21.1 and 29.9, respectively. Canada's birthrate declined by 2.6% between 1990 and 1991. The rate also declined in every province. The birthrate declined by a smaller percentage than the national rate in Manitoba (-0.6%), Ontario (-1.3%), Quebec (-2.1%) and Alberta (-2.3%) and by a greater percentage in British Columbia (-2.7%), New Brunswick (-3.7%), Saskatchewan (-4.3%), Prince Edward Island (-5.8%), Newfoundland (-6.0%) and Nova Scotia (-6.9%). The rate decreased by 1.4% in the Yukon but increased by 2.0% in the Northwest Territories.

International Birthrates

The 1991 birthrate for Canada (14.9) and the rates for nine of 16 countries for which data are available were in the range of 13 to 15 live births per 1,000 population. Countries in this range included the following: Finland (13.1), the Netherlands (13.2), Czechoslovakia and France (13.3 each), the United Kingdom (13.8), Norway (14.2), Poland and Sweden (14.3 each), and Australia (14.8). Five countries had birthrates lower than 13 births per 1,000 population: Switzerland (12.6), Denmark (12.5), Germany (11.3), Japan (9.9), and Italy (9.8). Two countries had birthrates greater than 15 per 1,000 population: the United States (16.3) and New Zealand (17.8).

Historical Publication

Selected Birth and Fertility Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990 (82-553, $40) is now available. This publication is a compilation of historical data on selected birth and fertility statistics from 1921 to 1990 for Canada, the 10 provinces and two territories.

Major topics included in this publication are as follows: the numbers and rates of live births; total, general, and age-specific fertility rates; births and birthrates by age of mother and by order of live birth; and birthweights of newborns. The publication contains two sections: (a) a narrative description of the historical trends exhibited by Canada's birth and fertility rates, supplemented by charts on these topics; and (b) a set of statistical tables containing historical birth and fertility data since 1921. The data will be available in machine-readable form at a later date.

For data on live births recorded in 1991, which are now available, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Information Requests Unit, Canadian Centre for Health Information.

For further information about this release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Births and Birthrates[1] by Province and Territory, Canada

1981, 1990 and 1991

	Births			Birthrate[1]		
	1991	1990	1981	1991	1990	1981
Canada	**402,528**	**405,486**	**371,346**	**14.9**	**15.3**	**15.3**
Newfoundland	7,166	7,604	10,130	12.5	13.3	17.8
Prince Edward Island	1,885	2,014	1,897	14.5	15.4	15.5
Nova Scotia	12,016	12,870	12,079	13.4	14.4	14.3
New Brunswick	9,497	9,824	10,503	13.1	13.6	15.1
Quebec	97,310	98,048	95,322	14.2	14.5	14.8
Ontario	151,478	150,923	122,183	15.3	15.5	14.2
Manitoba	17,282	17,352	16,073	15.8	15.9	15.7
Saskatchewan	15,304	16,090	17,209	15.4	16.1	17.8
Alberta	42,776	43,004	42,638	17.0	17.4	19.1
British Columbia	45,612	45,617	41,474	14.2	14.6	15.1
Yukon	568	556	536	21.1	21.4	23.2
Northwest Territories	1,634	1,584	1,302	29.9	29.3	28.5

1. *Number of live births per 1,000 population.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales

February 1993 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for February totalled $691 million. Sales for the major department stores were $371 million and sales for the junior category were $320 million.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Average Prices and Indexes of Selected Farm Inputs

February 1993

Data on average prices for selected farm inputs for February 1993 are now available as are price indexes for these inputs (at the same level of geographic detail) for the period May 1992 to January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 (by geographic region).

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.6% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic increased 12.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.8% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of February 21, 1993 decreased 10.1% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tobacco Products

February 1993

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.91 billion cigarettes in February 1993, a 0.8% increase from the 3.88^r (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1992. Production for January and February 1993 totalled 7.92 billion cigarettes, up 5.6% from 7.50^r billion cigarettes produced during the corresponding period in 1992.

Domestic sales in February 1993 totalled 2.25 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 33.4% from the 3.38 billion cigarettes sold in February 1992. For January to February 1993, sales totalled 4.24 billion cigarettes, down 27.3% from the 5.83 billion cigarettes sold during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The February 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

February 1993

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,328,990 light bulbs and tubes in February 1993, a decrease of 10.2% from the 27,102,139 units sold a year earlier.

At the end of February 1993, year-to-date sales amounted to 46,328,112^r (revised) light bulbs and tubes, down 15.6% from the 54,911,912 sold during the same period in 1992.

The February 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

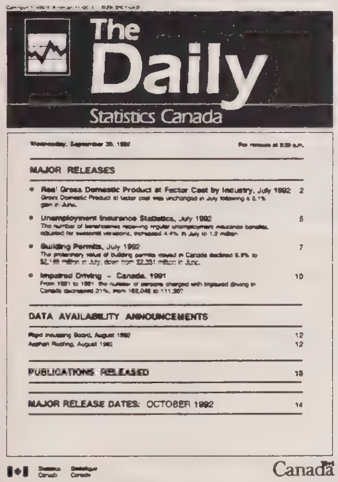
February 1993

Data on soft drinks for February 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Publications List, 1993.
Catalogue number 11-209E
(Free).

Family Incomes, Census Families, 1991.
Catalogue number 13-208
(Canada: $19; United States: US$23;
Other Countries: US$27).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, January 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended December 31, 1992.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, January 1993. Vol. 9, No. 1.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 18, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

January 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports jumped by $507 million in January to $14.6 billion. Exports of most commodity groupings increased, led by aircraft and other transportation equipment ($158 million), industrial goods ($119 million), forestry products ($107 million) and automotive products ($58 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports declined to $12.7 billion in January, a $391 million decrease from December's level. The largest reduction came from the automotive sector (-$275 million), but there were also decreases for machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment (-$192 million) and for agricultural and fishing products (-$51 million).

The large increase in exports combined with the drop in imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to grow by $898 million, rising from $1.0 billion in December to $1.9 billion in January.

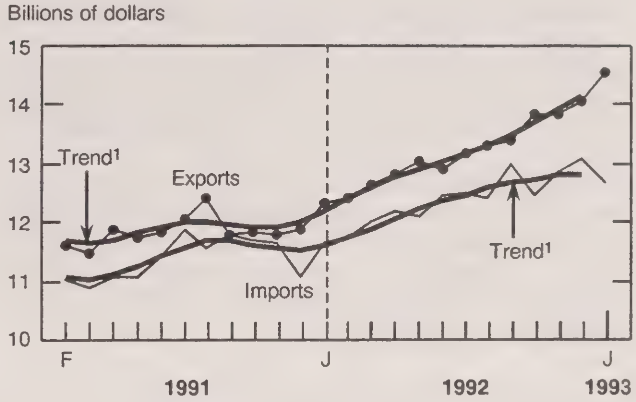
Trends

Seasonally adjusted series have been further smoothed using moving averages, to give a clearer picture of the underlying trends in trade.

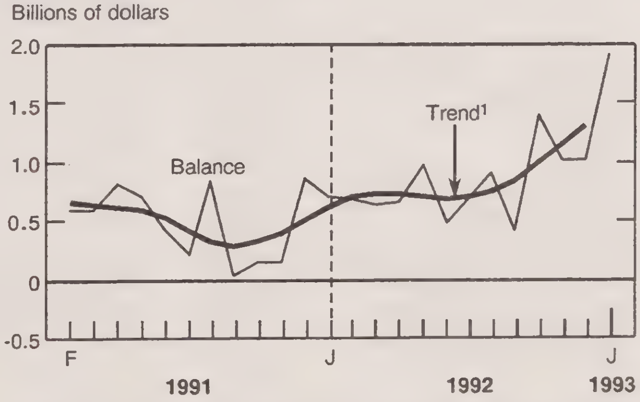
Exports, on an upward trend for over a year, were 16% above the January 1992 level. Increases were noted for all sectors within the more stable commodity groupings. Forestry products rose to a level some 24% higher than January 1992. During the same period, machinery and equipment exports also increased notably, with exports of other machinery and equipment growing 25%. Industrial goods other than precious metals rose 1% this month. Miscellaneous consumer goods continued to trend upward, increasing by 2%.

Most of the more volatile commodity groupings increased, the exceptions being agricultural and energy products. Automotive products continued to show strength, growing by almost 3% this month. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment grew by 4% over the same period. Precious metals continued to trend upward as well, with exports 26% above the level of January 1992. Exports of agricultural products declined for the fifth month in a row, as wheat exports dropped a further 21% in January. Energy exports fell marginally for the second month in a row.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



1 The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

The trend for imports increased once again, this time by only 0.3%, bringing imports to a level 11% higher than in January 1992. Among the more stable groupings of commodities, increases continued for agricultural products (over 1%), industrial goods other than precious metals (about 1%) and forestry products (0.5%). Imports of machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment declined marginally, but remained at slightly higher levels than in January 1992. Imports of consumer goods declined for the second consecutive month, but were still 10% higher than at the beginning of 1992.

Imports increased in all the more volatile product groupings. Imports of automotive products increased by 1.0% this month and by 13.0% since January 1992. Aircraft and other transportation equipment increased by 2.0%, while imports of energy products increased by just under 1.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data that incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the January 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of April, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)

($ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	January 1993	December 1992	November 1992	January 1992	January 1993	December 1992	November 1992	January 1992
United States	11,395	11,307	10,887	9,240	9,206	9,345	9,336	8,012
Other Trading Areas	3,158	2,739	2,947	3,072	3,446	3,698	3,492	3,599
Total	**14,553**	**14,046**	**13,834**	**12,312**	**12,652**	**13,043**	**12,828**	**11,611**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,140	1,133	1,128	1,179	861	912	842	758
Energy Products	1,341	1,348	1,405	1,108	624	490	594	486
Forestry Products	2,088	1,981	2,002	1,633	127	114	122	109
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,678	2,559	2,635	2,451	2,408	2,391	2,298	2,251
Machinery and Equipment	3,022	2,841	2,732	2,484	3,749	3,988	3,983	3,570
Automotive Products	3,640	3,582	3,322	2,950	2,876	3,151	2,916	2,554
Other Consumer Goods	366	372	331	276	1,601	1,602	1,664	1,483
Special Transactions Trade	316	268	317	265	353	334	354	329

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

(Percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	December 1992	November 1992	October 1992	December 1991	December 1992	November 1992	October 1992	December 1991
Agricultural and Fishing Products	-3.5	-4.0	-4.0	4.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.2
Energy Products	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-3.9
Forestry Products	3.1	3.6	4.1	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Industrial Goods and Materials	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Machinery and Equipment	2.2	2.4	2.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5
Automotive Products	2.9	2.9	2.5	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	-1.2
Other Consumer Goods	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.4	-0.3	-0.0	0.5	1.0
Special Transactions Trade	0.3	0.7	1.4	-0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.2

■

Sales of Natural Gas

January 1993 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- During January 1993, sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 7 320 million cubic metres, a 7.7% increase over the January 1992 level.

- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in January 1993 were as follows (the percentage changes from January 1992 are in brackets): residential sales, 2 438 million cubic metres (+15.3%); commercial sales, 1 857 million cubic metres (+9.9%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 3 026 million cubic metres (+1.2%).

- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in residential sales in January 1993 was primarily due to colder than normal weather conditions in Western Canada.

The January 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

January 1993

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct[1]	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
Quebec	106 544	243 453	358 759	3 653	712 409
Ontario	1 133 585	732 171	876 388	239 609	2 981 753
Manitoba	117 644	102 103	63 477	550	283 774
Saskatchewan	165 571	107 856	3 155	226 215	502 797
Alberta	574 416	424 415	930 493	–	1 929 324
British Columbia	340 125	246 990	96 364	226 866	910 345
January 1993 – Canada	**2 437 885**	**1 856 988**	**2 328 636**	**696 893**	**7 320 402**
January 1992 – Canada	2 114 409	1 689 303	2 478 841	511 972	6 794 525
% change	15.3	9.9	1.2		7.7

Degree Days[2]	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
January 1993	829	626	1 073	1 099	928	570
January 1992	900	641	913	865	701	377

1 Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.
2 A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.
– Nil or zero.
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1993

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in February at January's revised level of 131.4 (1986 = 100). On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.7% from 128.0 in February 1992 to 131.4 in February 1993.

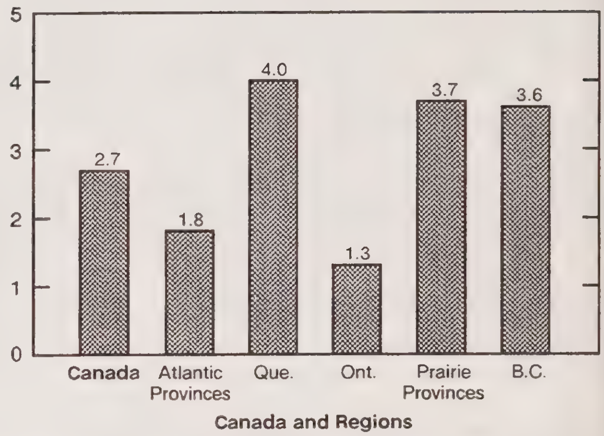
The table below shows wage rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement Percentage Change: February 1993/February 1992



Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
February 1993

	Trades					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(dollars)					
St. John's	14.55	16.72	15.70	18.73	15.35	18.35
Halifax	18.16	22.74	17.78	22.33	17.51	20.92
Saint John	17.91	22.59	17.30	21.89	16.63	21.13
Montreal	21.99	26.59	20.66	25.10	18.30	22.46
Ottawa	23.28	29.91	22.26	28.25	18.50	24.11
Toronto	24.88	31.69	23.94	30.11	18.33	22.31
Thunder Bay	23.06	29.66	21.98	27.93	18.55	24.16
Winnipeg	22.20	27.47	17.83	22.26	17.10	21.46
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	22.67	27.79	22.67	27.79	21.89	26.64
Vancouver	25.28	33.02	25.28	33.02	23.15	30.12

1 Rates are available for other trades and other cities.
.. Figures not available.
B = Basic rate.
B + S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

January 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes on a balance of payments basis are now available (1986 = 100). Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The January 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 13, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 13, 1993 totalled 276 275 tonnes, a 6.1% decrease from the preceding week's total of 294 320 tonnes but up 1.3% from the year-earlier 272 676 tonnes. The cumulative total at March 13, 1993 was 2 770 842 tonnes, a 3.8% increase from 2 669 018 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

March 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry products in cold storage at March 1, 1993 and revised figures for February 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

February 1993

Figures for February 1993 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal Mines, 1991.
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Primary Iron and Steel, January 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes),
February 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports,
April-June 1992.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States:
US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries:
US$42,75/US$171).

Consumer Price Index, February 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States:
US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 19, 1993.

Farm Product Price Index, January 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Exports by Commodity, December 1992.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States:
US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries:
US$77.10/US$771).

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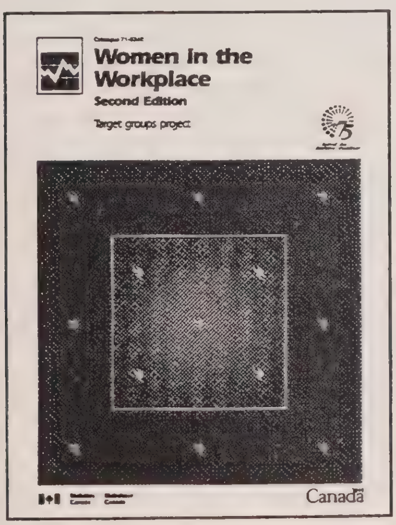
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

(continued on page 2)



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For further information about the report, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

February 1993

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased 0.3% between January 1993 and February 1993 to 130.0 (1986=100). Price increases were recorded for five of the seven major components, particularly Clothing, Food, and Recreation, Reading and Education. The Housing component maintained its January level, and the Transportation index declined slightly.

Between February 1992 and February 1993, the All-items index rose by 2.3%. A year-over-year increase of 2.0% was seen in January following a 2.1% increase in December.

The seasonally adjusted All-items CPI advanced by 0.3% in February, slightly greater than January's rate of 0.2% and matching the rates seen for November and December 1992.

The compound annual rate of increase based on seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (November 1992 to February 1993) was 3.1%, the same as the rate in January and just less than the rate of 3.2% in December.

Food

The Food component rose 0.5% in February. Prices for Food Purchased from Stores went up 0.7%, while a 0.1% rise in prices for Food Purchased from Restaurants had only a minimal impact.

Within Food Purchased from Stores, price increases were noted for fresh fruit (4.8%), fresh vegetables (3.7%), meat (1.0%) and carbonated beverages (4.6%). The advances in fresh fruit prices reflected seasonal increases. A shortage due to unusually heavy rains in Arizona and California was the principal factor behind the price rises for fresh vegetables. Beef prices rose 2.8% as export markets strengthened. Downward pressure on food prices came from dairy products, fruit juices (partly due to excellent orange crops in Florida) and eggs.

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 2.5%, continuing the upward trend in this series since the low posted last June. For the fourth month in a row, the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants increased 1.6%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.2%. Only two components made significant upward contributions to February's change: Clothing (1.1%) and Recreation, Reading and Education (1.0%). Minimal upward pressure came from Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and from Health and Personal Care. Housing remained constant, while Transportation provided a slight downward influence.

The Clothing index went up 1.1% in February, due to a mixture of returns from specials and higher regular prices. Men's Wear increased 1.6%: advances posted for men's suits, jackets, pants and other items were slightly offset by lower prices for watches. A 0.8% rise in Women's Wear was a result of price rises for sportswear, winter coats and jackets, and hosiery; Valentine promotions were seen for jewellery, and accessory prices fell. Increased prices were also noted for children's wear and clothing services. Despite the large monthly increase, the index for Clothing rose only 0.6% from its level of February 1992. Clothing is the major component with the smallest contribution to the 2.3% yearly change in the All-items index.

The Recreation, Reading and Education component moved up 1.0% in February, due almost entirely to a substantial seasonal price hike of 9.2% for travel tours. Increasing, but to a much lesser extent, was sporting and athletic equipment, due to returns from sale prices.

A 0.2% rise in the index for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages reflected slightly higher prices for beer served in licenced premises and for liquor purchased from stores and consumed in licenced premises. The Health and Personal Care index edged up 0.2% in February but played only a minor role in the All-items change.

The Housing component showed no change in February. The Owned Accommodation index was 0.3% lower than in January due to lower maintenance and repair, mortgage interest, and replacement costs. Declines were offset by a number of small price rises for items such as horticultural goods, household textiles and furniture, rent, and child care.

Transportation was the only component to decline in February, decreasing a marginal 0.1%. A marked decline in gasoline prices (-1.5%), due to gas wars throughout the country, was largely offset by higher air fares (3.7%), reflecting seasonally higher prices to southern locations.

Over the 12-month period from February 1992 to February 1993, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 2.3%, following a rise of 2.1% in January. During 1992, the year-over-year movements ranged from 1.5% to 2.2% and averaged 1.9%.

Energy

The Energy index dropped 0.6% in February, negating January's 0.6% increase. Lower gasoline prices were the major reason for the decrease in February, whereas higher electricity prices were the cause of January's increase. Over the 12-month period ended February 1993, energy prices moved up 3.4%.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose 0.3% in February, equalling the increase in January 1993. Year-over-year, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index increased by 2.1%.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose 0.4% during February, slightly less than January's 0.6% increase. The main contributor was Semi-durable Goods (1.2%), followed by Non-durable Goods (0.2%) and Durable Goods, which posted no change. The Services index was up 0.2%.

Between February 1992 and February 1993, the Goods index moved up 2.4%, the greatest movement seen in over a year. The Non-durable Goods component jumped 2.8% as did the Durable Goods component. The Semi-durable Goods index, despite its large monthly increase, was only 0.5% above its year-earlier level. The Services index was up 2.2%.

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from no change in Quebec City and Regina to a high of 0.7% in Yellowknife. Higher prices for clothing and travel tours were counterbalanced by lower prices for food and transportation in Quebec City and for transportation in Regina. In Yellowknife, price rises were recorded for all major components – in particular food, clothing and recreation, reading and education.

Between February 1992 and February 1993, increases in city CPIs varied from a low of 0.5% in Halifax to a high of 4.3% in Vancouver. This was the second month that Halifax posted the smallest increase and the 12th month that Vancouver posted the largest increase.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change February 1993 from	
	February 1993	January 1993	February 1992	January 1993	February 1992
All-items	**130.0**	**129.6**	**127.1**	**0.3**	**2.3**
Food	122.9	122.3	119.9	0.5	2.5
Housing	127.6	127.6	126.0	0.0	1.3
Clothing	131.2	129.8	130.4	1.1	0.6
Transportation	124.8	124.9	119.1	-0.1	4.8
Health and personal care	133.6	133.3	129.2	0.2	3.4
Recreation, reading and education	133.9	132.6	131.4	1.0	1.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	171.1	170.8	166.9	0.2	2.5
All-items excluding food	131.6	131.3	128.7	0.2	2.3
All-items excluding food and energy	132.3	131.9	129.6	0.3	2.1
Goods	125.9	125.4	123.0	0.4	2.4
Services	134.9	134.6	132.0	0.2	2.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.9	77.2	78.7		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.1				

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.6%, with the greatest upward influence coming from higher clothing prices. A rise in the Food index, due mainly to higher prices for fresh produce, chicken, and cereal and bakery products, also exerted a notable upward impact. Further upward pressure came from price increases for package holiday trips, air fares and served alcoholic beverages. Lower prices for personal care supplies had a dampening effect. The Housing index remained unchanged, as increased household operating expenses were offset by a drop in charges relating to owned accommodation. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in all seven major component indexes. The greatest upward influence came from the Clothing index, followed by higher food prices (notably for fresh produce and beef) and increased charges for electricity and fuel oil. Advances in recreational charges (home entertainment equipment, package holiday trips and fees for health facilities) were recorded, along with higher prices for alcoholic beverages, air fares and personal care supplies. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Halifax

Higher clothing prices were the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for household furnishings and equipment and for traveller accommodation also had a considerable upward influence. Higher recreational charges (for package holiday trips and for home entertainment equipment) were recorded as well. Charges for personal care services and medicinal and pharmaceutical products also advanced. Dampening these advances were lower prices for food (largely fresh fruit, beef, cereal and bakery products, and coffee), gasoline, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Saint John

Increased prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages and advances in household operating expenses explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services and higher prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products were also recorded. Further upward pressure came from increased air fares and higher prices for highway bus travel. Prices for package holiday trips and home entertainment equipment advanced as well. The Food index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, bakery products and beef. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Quebec City

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher recreational charges (package holiday trips, recreational equipment and home entertainment equipment), increased clothing prices and advances in household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment prices. Completely offsetting these advances were lower food prices and decreased transportation costs. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for dairy products, restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, chicken, prepared meats, soft drinks, sugar and fresh vegetables. Lower prices for gasoline accounted for the drop in the Transportation index. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Montreal

Higher clothing prices and increased recreational charges (package holiday trips and recreation equipment) were among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Dampening these advances were lower housing charges, particularly for owned accommodation, household furnishings and equipment and pet care. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for gasoline and alcoholic beverages. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, turkey and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for dairy products, pork, cured and prepared meats, and cereal and bakery products. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.2%. This largely represented increased recreation charges (particularly for recreation equipment, package holiday trips, health facility fees and home entertainment equipment) and higher food prices. The rise in the latter was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, poultry, cereal and bakery products, sugar and soft drinks. Higher clothing prices also exerted a notable upward impact. Moderating these advances were lower charges for cigarettes, beer served in licenced premises, owned accommodation, gasoline and personal care supplies. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.6%, as all seven major component indexes registered increases. The greatest contribution came from higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, soft drinks, beef, prepared meats and chicken. Increased charges for package holiday trips, clothing, gasoline and air fares also exerted a notable upward influence. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased charges for rented accommodation, water and household furnishings, and price increases for personal care supplies and services. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in all seven major component indexes. The greatest upward thrust came from the Food index, where higher prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef, pork and chicken. Further upward pressure came from the Recreation index, where higher prices were registered for package holiday trips, recreation equipment and home entertainment equipment. Higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages also had a notable upward influence. In addition, price increases were reported for personal care supplies and services, rented and owned accommodation, household equipment and air fares. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Clothing, Food and Transportation indexes were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within the Food index, higher prices were recorded for beef, restaurant meals, soft drinks, fresh vegetables, fats and oils, coffee and tea, and pork. The rise in the Transportation index reflected higher fares for air and city bus travel. Further upward pressure came from the Recreation index, where higher prices were observed for package holiday trips and for home entertainment equipment. Prices for served alcoholic beverages, household furnishings and personal care services advanced as well. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Regina

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. The greatest upward influence came from a rise in the Clothing index, followed by increased recreational charges (package holiday trips, recreation equipment and home entertainment equipment). The Housing index was up slightly, reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased household operating expenses and a rise in charges for rented accommodation. Dampening these advances were lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges for personal care supplies and services. The Food index remained unchanged overall. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.4%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for clothing, increased recreation expenses (recreation equipment, home entertainment equipment and package holiday trips), and higher food prices. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for beef, fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and pork. Further upward pressure came from price increases for personal care supplies and services, and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Higher air fares, increased charges for household furnishings and equipment and higher household operating expenses were also reported. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Edmonton

Higher clothing prices were the main contributing factor in the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Food index was also recorded, and reflected price increases for beef, fresh fruit, restaurant meals, soft drinks, cured meats, chicken and bakery products. Increased charges for package holiday trips and

recreation equipment as well as higher prices for liquor purchased from stores also exerted a notable upward impact. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for prescribed medicines and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. A drop in gasoline prices had a dampening effect. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The largest upward contribution came from the Clothing index, followed by a rise in the Recreation index, reflecting increased charges for package holiday trips, home entertainment equipment, recreation equipment, and fees for health facilities. Price increases for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes were also recorded. Charges for personal care supplies and services and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products advanced as well. Lower prices for food, particularly for chicken, pork, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, fats and oils, and fresh fruit, had a notable dampening effect. Gasoline prices dropped as well. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for food, notably fresh produce, chicken, beef, cereal products and dairy products, were among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for men's and boys' wear and increased charges for local bus and air travel also had a notable upward impact. Recreational expenses advanced, particularly package holiday trips, recreation equipment and home entertainment equipment. Further upward pressure came from price increases for personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and served alcoholic beverages. The Housing index declined, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, notably for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, prepared meats, beef and chicken. Increased charges for household furnishings and equipment and for rent, combined with a rise in the Recreation index, reflecting higher prices for recreation equipment, package holiday trips and health facilities, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Higher prices for clothing were also recorded. Prices for served alcoholic beverages declined, exerting a dampening effect. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.4%.

Whitehorse

Increased housing charges, particularly for household operating expenses, water, household furnishings and fuel oil, were among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher air fares, increased prices for package holiday trips and a rise in home entertainment equipment costs were also recorded. Higher prices for women's and girls' wear were noted as well. Moderating these advances were lower food prices, particularly for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, pork and soft drinks. Charges for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies also declined. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.7%. Higher food prices were the largest contributing factor, and reflected price increases for fresh produce, cereal products, canned fruit, beef, fats and oils and cured meats. Higher prices for women's wear, home entertainment equipment, package holiday trips, and air fares were also recorded. Charges for personal care supplies and services advanced, as did the cost of beer served in licenced premises. The Housing index rose slightly, mainly due to higher prices for furniture and increased expenses for household operation. Since February 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The February 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
February 1993 index	123.7	117.0	118.1	134.0	119.9	125.4	131.6	150.3
% change from January 1993	0.6	0.8	0.0	4.3	0.2	-1.4	0.5	0.1
% change from February 1992	1.7	1.6	0.0	2.3	3.1	-0.7	0.8	7.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
February 1993 index	128.4	126.6	120.6	125.7	120.0	138.9	133.2	187.9
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
% change from February 1992	1.9	2.5	0.8	2.9	2.9	4.4	1.4	0.9
Halifax								
February 1993 index	126.3	128.1	119.0	129.0	119.7	129.6	128.2	171.5
% change from January 1993	0.2	-0.4	0.1	3.9	-0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.5
% change from February 1992	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	1.3	2.7	2.1	0.5	-0.4
Saint John								
February 1993 index	126.3	125.7	120.7	130.0	120.3	131.5	127.3	172.7
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1
% change from February 1992	1.0	1.8	0.9	2.0	2.4	3.1	1.0	-4.6
Quebec City								
February 1993 index	128.9	119.2	127.4	136.2	118.3	135.8	137.1	168.7
% change from January 1993	0.0	-0.9	0.2	0.6	-0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0
% change from February 1992	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	2.6	4.0	3.5	1.5
Montreal								
February 1993 index	131.1	121.0	130.7	136.6	120.3	135.6	139.9	173.7
% change from January 1993	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.6	-0.1
% change from February 1992	2.0	0.9	1.8	1.4	3.4	4.2	2.8	1.7
Ottawa								
February 1993 index	129.7	123.5	127.7	130.6	125.1	136.9	133.1	166.2
% change from January 1993	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	-0.6
% change from February 1992	2.4	5.6	1.6	0.6	2.6	3.1	1.7	1.9
Toronto								
February 1993 index	131.6	123.6	131.2	130.2	127.3	136.9	134.9	165.6
% change from January 1993	0.6	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.5
% change from February 1992	2.1	2.6	0.7	-0.2	5.9	2.5	1.4	2.3
Thunder Bay								
February 1993 index	129.2	122.0	126.6	132.2	125.5	129.2	132.9	170.0
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.8
% change from February 1992	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.6	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.4
Winnipeg								
February 1993 index	129.3	127.5	124.0	132.1	125.7	131.8	135.2	165.5
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
% change from February 1992	2.9	3.6	0.5	1.7	7.3	3.6	3.9	2.1

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
February 1993 index	129.7	129.1	119.7	131.4	131.8	142.7	131.3	174.6
% change from January 1993	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	-1.3	-0.5	0.7	0.0
% change from February 1992	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.3	7.5	2.7	1.5	8.7
Saskatoon								
February 1993 index	128.7	129.1	119.5	130.5	126.7	155.9	131.1	160.1
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.0	1.4	-0.2
% change from February 1992	3.3	3.4	0.9	1.4	7.7	3.4	3.3	6.9
Edmonton								
February 1993 index	127.9	120.3	122.8	128.9	124.5	132.2	133.2	182.3
% change from January 1993	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	-1.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
% change from February 1992	2.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.1	7.3	3.9	2.1	2.1
Calgary								
February 1993 index	127.7	120.3	122.2	129.9	122.7	130.2	133.7	181.0
% change from January 1993	0.1	-0.9	0.0	2.0	-0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
% change from February 1992	1.6	-0.9	0.2	0.2	6.4	3.6	2.6	1.7
Vancouver								
February 1993 index	131.0	131.4	124.1	125.6	135.8	127.3	132.4	166.0
% change from January 1993	0.3	1.0	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
% change from February 1992	4.3	4.7	3.5	1.0	7.0	4.3	2.6	6.2
Victoria								
February 1993 index	129.3	129.1	121.5	127.4	133.9	126.7	132.2	164.3
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	-0.8
% change from February 1992	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.2	5.0	2.5	1.8	5.0
Whitehorse								
February 1993 index	124.0	117.7	123.2	130.1	116.7	125.3	125.1	149.8
% change from January 1993	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.0
% change from February 1992	1.1	-0.3	0.8	3.6	4.5	-2.5	-0.2	0.9
Yellowknife								
February 1993 index	126.0	116.7	120.6	134.1	121.0	121.8	129.4	165.0
% change from January 1993	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.1	0.4
% change from February 1992	1.5	-1.0	0.7	2.6	4.0	0.7	3.5	2.4

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Provincial and Territorial Government Enterprise Finances

1990 Actual (Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31)

In 1990, provincial and territorial government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of $3,955 million, down $1,296 million (24.7%) from the previous year.

Total income reached $44,447 million, an increase of $726 million (or 1.7%) over 1989. Total expenses increased by $2,023 million (5.3%) to reach $40,491 million.

The gross debt (total liabilities) of provincial and territorial government business enterprises stood at $159,203 million at the end of 1990, up $10,478 million (7.0%) over the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3267-3270.

Note: Minor revisions to data for the years 1988 and 1989 have been made in order to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

For further information on this release, please contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32;
Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, February 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Touriscope: International Travel, 1991.
Catalogue number 66-201
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41;
Other Countries: US$48).

Women in the Workplace, Second Edition.
Catalogue number 71-534E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1993. *Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 900 Statistics Canada products and services, order the* Statistics Canada Catalogue 1993 *(11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20).*

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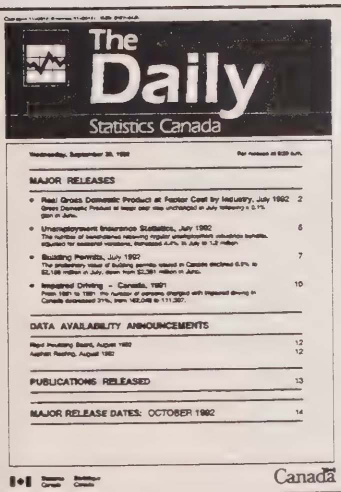
Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.

Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
22	**Retail Trade**	January 1993
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	January 1993
23	**Wholesale Trade**	January 1993
25	**Building Permits**	January 1993
25	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	January 1993
26	**Industrial Product Price Index**	February 1993
26	**Raw Materials Price Index**	February 1993
26	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	February 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

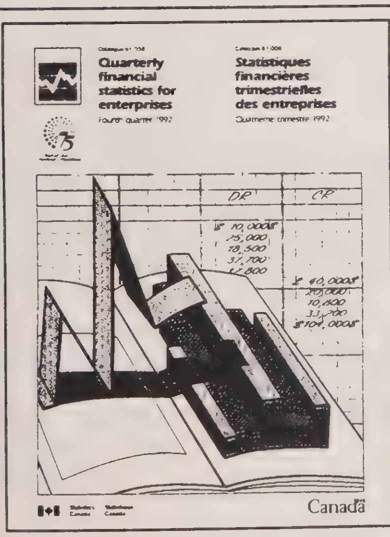
Statistics Canada

Monday, March 22, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Fourth Quarter 1992

This publication presents statistics based on a survey of the quarterly financial statements of enterprises in Canada, showing the results for 31 financial and non-financial industry groupings along with the sector totals. In addition, statistics for the last five quarters are provided for balance sheet and income statements along with financial ratios and quarterly percentage changes.

Featured in this issue is a special study, "Changes in Financial Characteristics of Canadian Enterprises: 1980-1992, Part I – Assets".

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Fourth Quarter 1992 (61-008, ($23/$92) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain more information on the publication or other products from the Quarterly Survey of Financial Statistics, contact Gail Campbell (613-951-9843) or fax (613-951-0319), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Area Profile Series

1991 Census of Canada

Twenty-one publications are now available from the Area Profile Series. This series presents 1991 Census data collected from all households in Canada for census tracts (neighbourhoods). The information released today focuses on population counts by age, sex, marital status and mother tongue. Also shown are dwelling counts by type and tenure, households by size, and families by size and structure.

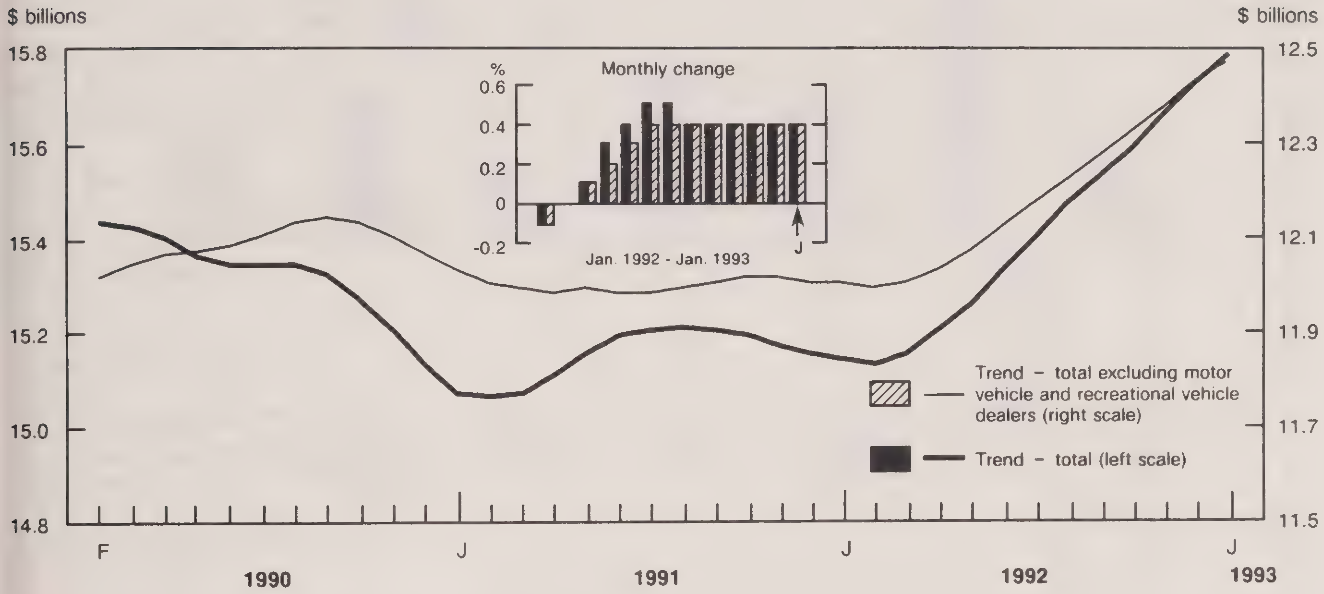
The Area Profile Series publications released today are as follows:

St. John's – Part A (95-303, $30)
Halifax – Part A (95-314, $30)
Moncton, Saint John – Part A (95-321, $30)
Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières – Part A (95-327, $35)
Montréal – Part A (95-329, $65)
Québec – Part A (95-332, $35)
Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener, St. Catharines-Niagara – Part A (95-339, $40)
Hamilton – Part A (95-341, $35)
Kingston, Oshawa, Peterborough – Part A (95-344, $35)
London, Sarnia-Clearwater and Windsor – Part A (95-346, $40)
North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Thunder Bay – Part A (95-348, $40)
Ottawa-Hull – Part A (95-350, $40)
Toronto – Part A (95-353, $65)
Winnipeg – Part A (95-360, $35)
Regina, Saskatoon – Part A (95-367, $35)
Calgary – Part A (95-374, $35)
Edmonton – Part A (95-377, $40)
Lethbridge, Red Deer – Part A (95-380, $30)
Kamloops, Kelowna, Prince George – Part A (95-386, $35)
Matsqui, Vancouver – Part A (95-388, $45)
Victoria – Part A (95-391, $30)

To purchase any of these publications, see "How to Order Publications." These profiles can also be ordered in tape and diskette formats. For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



[1] Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade

January 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1.8% in January to $16.0 billion. The increase was broadly based and the trend has continued to rise at about 0.4% per month since May 1992.

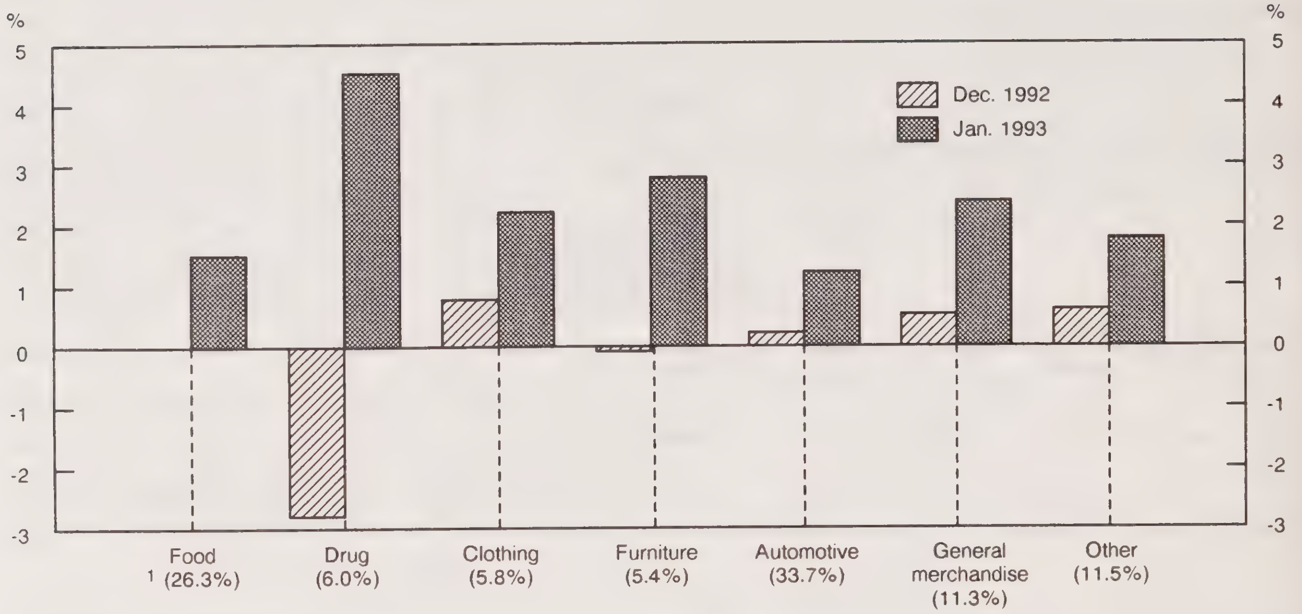
Major Components
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

The most significant increases in terms of dollar impact were in the automotive (+1.2%) and food (+1.5%) groups.

Automotive Group: +1.2%

The 1.2% sales increase of the automotive group in January followed a 0.2% gain in December. Notwithstanding a drop in new motor vehicle sales in January, motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, who also report used car sales, reported a 1.1% increase in January after a 0.3% gain in December. Gasoline service stations' sales increased 1.6% in January following a 0.1% decrease in December. Higher sales for automotive parts, accessories and services outlets in January (+0.8%) followed a 0.1% increase in December.

Retail Sales, by Major Group
Seasonally Adjusted - monthly change



1 *Percentage of total sales*

Food Group: + 1.5%

Higher sales reported by the food group in January continued a steadily increasing trend that began in March 1992. Sales at supermarkets and grocery stores have been increasing since July, rising 1.2% in January. All other food stores reported a 4.9% increase in January that more than offset the two consecutive monthly declines registered in November and December.

Regions

(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

All provinces posted sales increases in January, with gains ranging from +0.5% in Newfoundland to +5.5% in Quebec.

Trend

(current dollars)

The trend for retail sales has risen steadily since March 1992, increasing by 0.4% in January 1993. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417.

The January 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

January 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993p	Jan. 1993/ 1992	Jan. 1992	Oct. 1992r	Nov. 1992r	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993p	Jan. 1993/ Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993/ 1992
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,569	4,108	3,869	8.4	3,618	3,810	3,865	3,868	3,915	1.2	8.2
All other food stores	262	348	261	-0.4	298	291	286	283	297	4.9	-0.3
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	832	1,151	908	9.1	845	922	940	914	955	4.5	13.0
Clothing											
Shoe stores	97	173	101	4.7	128	128	126	123	130	5.8	1.5
Men's clothing stores	105	294	108	2.6	141	137	142	141	142	0.6	1.1
Women's clothing stores	217	509	240	10.7	297	317	314	321	321	0.1	8.1
Other clothing stores	228	562	255	12.2	306	326	323	326	338	3.7	10.4
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	551	946	593	7.5	632	656	662	675	687	1.8	8.7
Household furnishings stores	143	205	138	-3.8	180	181	178	164	175	6.9	-2.8
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,506	2,725	2,487	-0.8	3,155	3,247	3,302	3,310	3,348	1.1	6.1
Gasoline service stations	1,115	1,141	1,095	-1.8	1,171	1,143	1,149	1,148	1,166	1.6	-0.5
Automotive parts, accessories and services	731	966	715	-2.2	871	871	870	871	878	0.8	0.8
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,237	3,010	1,287	4.0	1,715	1,759	1,751	1,759	1,801	2.4	5.0
Retail stores not elsewhere classified											
Other semi-durable goods stores	384	881	400	4.1	517	557	559	558	555	-0.6	7.3
Other durable goods stores	307	838	325	5.9	405	413	413	413	428	3.6	5.5
Other retail stores	655	1,263	647	-1.2	868	849	826	838	858	2.4	-1.1
Total, Retail Sales	**12,940**	**19,120**	**13,428**	**3.8**	**15,147**	**15,607**	**15,705**	**15,712**	**15,993**	**1.8**	**5.6**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**10,434**	**16,396**	**10,941**	**4.9**	**11,992**	**12,360**	**12,403**	**12,402**	**12,645**	**2.0**	**5.4**
Department store type merchandise	4,101	8,569	4,354	6.2	5,166	5,396	5,407	5,394	5,532	2.6	7.1
Regions											
Newfoundland	234	364	230	-2.0	289	285	286	285	287	0.5	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	54	83	54	-0.4	67	70	69	68	69	2.3	3.0
Nova Scotia	424	636	433	2.0	506	520	517	514	526	2.3	3.9
New Brunswick	322	485	335	3.8	388	407	401	397	414	4.2	6.7
Quebec	3,098	4,309	3,183	2.7	3,749	3,810	3,776	3,732	3,939	5.5	5.0
Ontario	4,821	7,256	4,974	3.2	5,614	5,769	5,806	5,772	5,887	2.0	4.9
Manitoba	459	694	474	3.3	530	538	542	553	560	1.2	5.7
Saskatchewan	394	566	405	2.8	452	443	450	461	472	2.5	4.4
Alberta	1,391	2,056	1,468	5.5	1,606	1,655	1,663	1,676	1,726	3.0	7.4
British Columbia	1,705	2,615	1,833	7.5	1,959	2,076	2,130	2,111	2,142	1.5	9.3
Yukon	11	19	13	14.6	14	16	16	16	17	2.6	16.6
Northwest Territories	25	37	26	5.4	30	32	31	31	32	2.8	4.5

Trend* – Total Retail Sales, Canada

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	millions of $											
1991	15,079	15,060	15,075	15,113	15,156	15,190	15,208	15,213	15,209	15,196	15,177	15,157
1992	15,140	15,139	15,157	15,201	15,264	15,338	15,408	15,471	15,531	15,595	15,664	15,733
1993	15,797											
Monthly % change												
1992	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1993	0.4											

* *Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

Third Quarter 1992

Highlights

- During the third quarter of 1992, Canadian production of primary energy reached 2 961 petajoules (PJs)[1], up 7.5% from the third quarter of 1991. Two of the four primary energy forms posted increased production levels from the third quarter of 1991: natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) production was up 19.9% and crude oil was up 6.0%. Coal production declined 14.1% and hydro and nuclear generation declined a modest 0.7% from the third quarter of 1991. Of the contributors to third-quarter production, natural gas and NGLs accounted for 43.5%, crude oil 33.6%, coal 12.1% and electricity 10.8%.

- Canada's positive trade balance in energy products for the third quarter of 1992 was higher than for the same period in 1991, increasing by 182 PJs to 1 871 PJs. Within this trade balance, exports increased 9.4%, while imports decreased 10.7%. Exports of all primary energy forms except coal increased: natural gas and NGLs by 28.2%, crude oil 21.4%, and hydro and nuclear generation 12.3%. Coal exports during the third quarter were 26.8% lower due to major work stoppages at mines in British Columbia. Imports of crude oil declined by 11.5% from the third quarter of 1991, while imports of coal were slightly lower.

- The amount of energy available for Canadian domestic consumption increased by 40 PJs from the third quarter of 1991, to 1 754 PJs. Per capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 64 gigajoules[2], the same as a year earlier.

- Energy use was up by 0.8%, with declines in the industrial, commercial and government sectors more than offset by an increase in the transportation sector. The increase in the transportation sector was mainly due to increased use of natural gas as a compressor fuel in the movement of natural gas through pipelines (from the producing regions to various parts of the country for domestic use and to points of export).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962, 7976-8001.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

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1 *Petajoules are a heat-equivalent unit of measure used to compare different fuels. One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

2 *Seventy-two gigajoules is roughly equivalent to the energy required to run the average car for one year.* □

Supply and Demand of Energy, Canada

Third Quarter 1992

	1991			1992			
	Q III	Year to date	Year 1991	Q III	Year to date	Q III 1992/ 1991	Year to date
			Petajoules			% change	
Primary							
Production	2 755	8 644	11 789	2 961	9 060	7.5	4.8
Exports	1 120	3 511	4 802	1 266	3 875	13.1	10.4
Imports	475	1 138	1 611	436	1 135	-8.2	-0.3
Availability	1 933	6 291	8 633	1 955	6 353	1.1	1.0
Total Primary and Secondary							
Exports	1 269	3 949	5 400	1 389	4 253	9.4	7.7
Imports	580	1 400	1 966	518	1 401	-10.7	0.1
Non-energy use	188	504	666	199	512	6.0	1.6
Final demand	1 324	4 542	6 221	1 334	4 577	0.8	0.8
Industrial	455	1 484	2 022	451	1 432	-0.9	-3.5
Transportation	476	1 329	1 785	492	1 390	3.2	4.6
Residential and farm	200	966	1 362	200	986	0.0	2.1
Commercial and government	192	763	1 053	191	768	-0.6	0.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

February 1993

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 164 354 thousand square metres in February 1993, an increase of 8.7% from the 151 149r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to February 1993, domestic shipments totalled 313 900r thousand square metres, an increase of 4.9% from the 299 237r thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1992.

The February 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

January 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 9.1% to 1 956 792 cubic metres in January 1993, up from 1 793 003 cubic metres after revisions in January 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1993 totalled 2 534 903 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.6% compared to 2 868 298 cubic metres in January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (except series 1, 1.2, 2, 2.2, 3, and 3.2).

The January 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

January 1993

Seasonally adjusted data on department store sales and stocks for January are now available. Unadjusted data on sales and stock values by commodity are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The January 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in April.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

January 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for January 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, March 1993, Vol. 25, No. 3.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1993.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Exports by Country, January-December 1992.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Imports by Country, January-December 1992.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Factors Affecting Spending on Research and Development (R&D) Performance by Firms in Canada, Vol. 17, No. 2.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Profile of Census Tracts in St-John's – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-303
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Profile of Census Tracts in Halifax – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-314
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Profile of Census Tracts in Moncton and Saint John – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-321
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Profile of Census Tracts in Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-327
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Tracts in Montréal – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-329
(Canada: $65; United States: US$78; Other Countries: US$91).

Profile of Census Tracts in Québec – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-332
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Census Tracts in Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener and St. Catharines-Niagara – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-339
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Profile of Census Tracts in Hamilton – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-341
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED – Continued

Profile of Census Tracts in Kingston, Oshawa and Peterborough – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-344
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Census Tracts in London, Sarnia-Clearwater and Windsor – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-346
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Profile of Census Tracts in North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Thunder Bay – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-348
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Profile of Census Tracts in Ottawa-Hull – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-350
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Profile of Census Tracts in Toronto – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-353
(Canada: $65; United States: US$78;
Other Countries: US$91).

Profile of Census Tracts in Winnipeg – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-360
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Census Tracts in Regina and Saskatoon – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-367
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Census Tracts in Calgary – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-374
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Census Tracts in Edmonton – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-377
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Profile of Census Tracts in Lethbridge and Red Deer – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-380
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

Profile of Census Tracts in Kamloops, Kelowna and Prince George – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-386
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Census Tracts in Matsqui and Vancouver – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-388
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54;
Other Countries: US$63).

Profile of Census Tracts in Victoria – Part A, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-391
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade
January 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $16.7 billion in January, up 1.5% from the previous month. Leading the overall increase were trade groups comprised of wholesalers who, to varying degrees, are involved in export sales.

- Seven of the nine trade groups registered sales increases. The most significant gain, based on dollar impact, was recorded by wholesalers of other products (paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 3.4% from December. This was followed by suppliers of lumber and building materials (+3.3%), marking the fourth consecutive month of growth for this group. Also registering higher sales were motor vehicles, parts and accessory wholesalers (+1.8%). Tempering the rise were modest declines recorded by wholesalers of household goods and farm machinery, equipment and supplies, down 0.7% and 0.9%, respectively.

- Regionally, all provinces and territories, except Prince Edward Island, posted sales increases that ranged from 6.2% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.6% in Quebec.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> - *Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.*

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In January, wholesale merchants' inventories were $25.1 billion, down 0.3% from December.

- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of January dropped to 1.51:1 from 1.54:1 in December.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The January issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

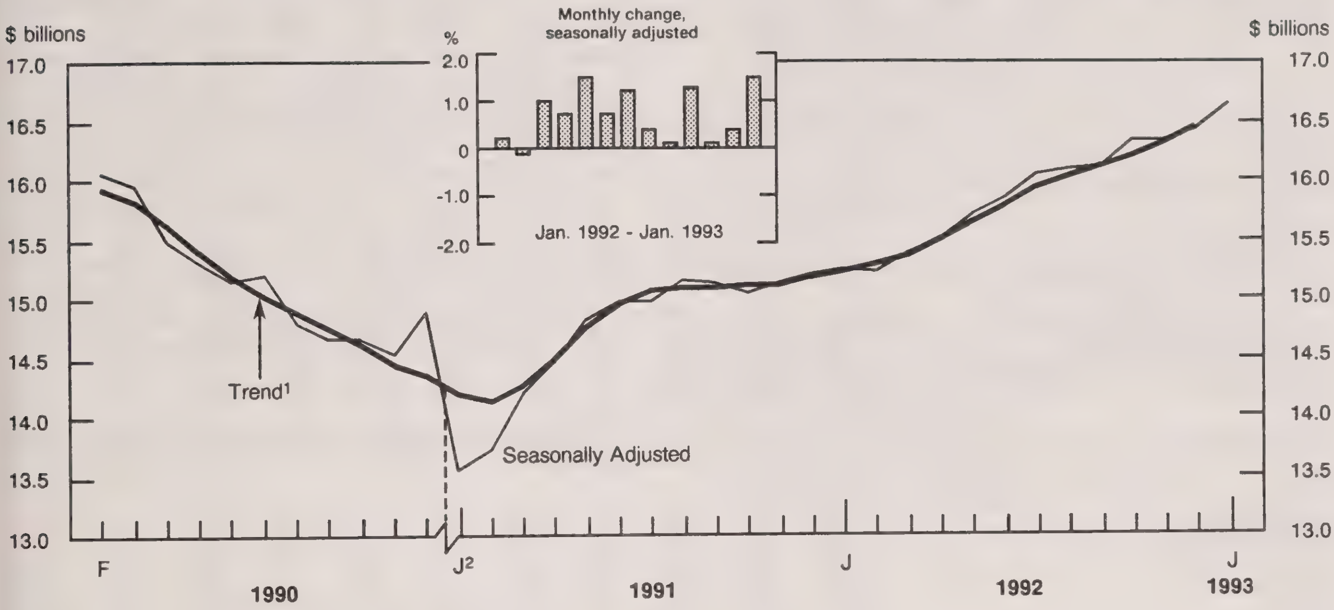
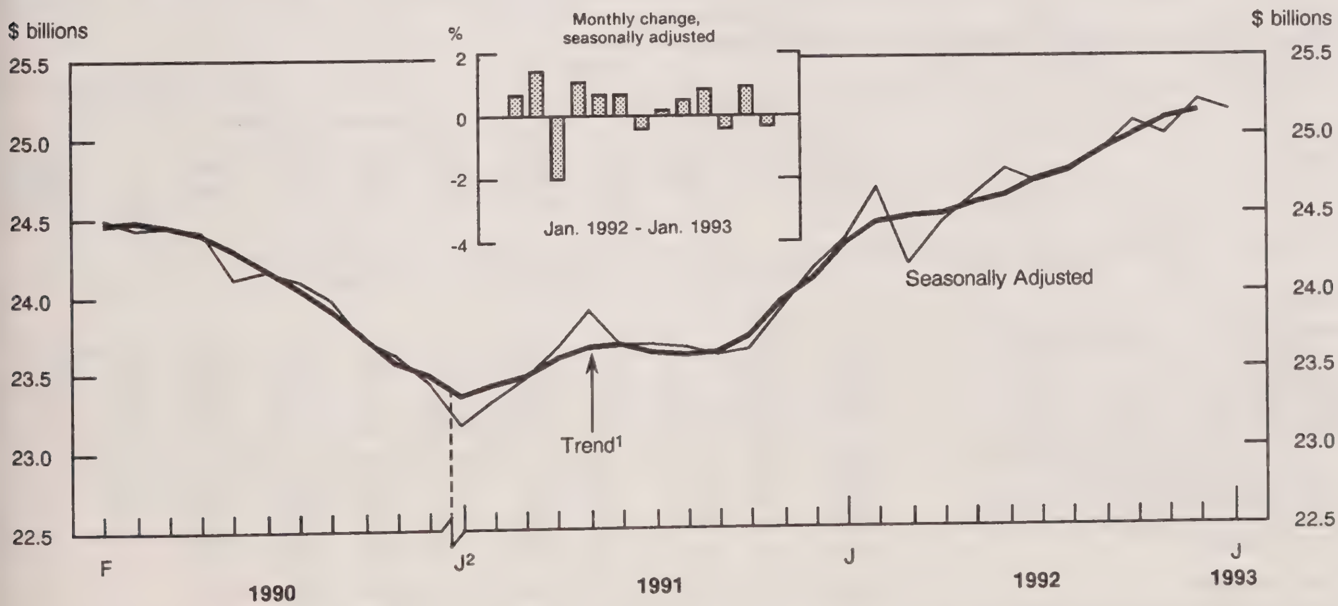


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

January 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993p	Jan. 1993/ 1992	Jan. 1992	Oct. 1992r	Nov. 1992r	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993p	Jan. 1993/ Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993/ 1992
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,639	4,482	3,954	8.7	3,874	4,304	4,313	4,380	4,399	0.4	13.5
Apparel and dry goods	313	265	366	17.1	370	408	427	434	447	3.2	20.8
Household goods	447	589	481	7.7	538	589	609	603	599	-0.7	11.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,439	1,475	1,479	2.7	1,714	1,724	1,731	1,774	1,806	1.8	5.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,005	994	1,076	7.1	1,088	1,139	1,127	1,173	1,196	1.9	9.9
Lumber and building materials	979	1,133	1,096	11.9	1,392	1,501	1,508	1,551	1,603	3.3	15.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	218	315	211	-3.1	338	354	342	350	346	-0.9	2.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,225	3,868	3,235	0.3	3,423	3,760	3,710	3,621	3,644	0.6	6.4
Other products	2,187	2,465	2,223	1.7	2,492	2,544	2,578	2,527	2,612	3.4	4.8
Total, all trades	**13,451**	**15,589**	**14,122**	**5.0**	**15,231**	**16,322**	**16,344**	**16,413**	**16,653**	**1.5**	**9.3**
Regions											
Newfoundland	143	167	143	0.2	162	167	170	167	172	2.6	6.2
Prince Edward Island	35	43	35	0.4	40	43	41	43	43	-0.4	7.1
Novembera Scotia	286	360	319	11.3	348	359	355	371	389	4.9	11.9
New Brunswick	207	230	205	-1.3	247	241	232	238	247	3.9	0.2
Quebec	3,250	3,639	3,291	1.3	3,677	4,067	4,017	3,964	3,986	0.6	8.4
Ontario	5,689	6,617	5,996	5.4	6,356	6,806	6,894	6,915	6,990	1.1	10.0
Manitoba	426	511	466	9.5	503	559	551	567	580	2.3	15.3
Saskatchewan	398	453	401	0.7	473	471	455	474	486	2.5	2.7
Alberta	1,242	1,413	1,301	4.7	1,424	1,457	1,464	1,469	1,510	2.8	6.0
British Columbia	1,760	2,136	1,946	10.6	1,980	2,128	2,142	2,181	2,224	1.9	12.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	16	20	20	23.5	20	24	23	23	24	6.2	21.6

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

January 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993p	Jan. 1993/ 1992	Jan. 1992	Oct. 1992r	Nov. 1992r	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993p	Jan. 1993/ Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993/ 1992
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,728	3,276	3,216	17.9	2,784	3,160	3,194	3,282	3,303	0.7	18.7
Apparel and dry goods	845	882	943	11.6	867	930	940	950	955	0.6	10.1
Household goods	1,110	1,120	1,123	1.1	1,110	1,246	1,177	1,120	1,123	0.2	1.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,598	3,566	3,548	-1.4	3,582	3,548	3,454	3,609	3,529	-2.2	-1.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,003	2,097	2,109	5.3	2,082	2,156	2,165	2,196	2,197	--	5.5
Lumber and building materials	2,254	2,310	2,402	6.6	2,347	2,413	2,433	2,464	2,488	1.0	6.0
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,381	1,207	1,249	-9.5	1,393	1,301	1,264	1,252	1,269	1.3	-8.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,904	6,834	6,833	-1.0	7,099	7,109	7,097	7,049	7,022	-0.4	-1.1
Other products	3,055	3,271	3,268	7.0	3,068	3,220	3,271	3,304	3,260	-1.3	6.3
Total, all trades	**23,878**	**24,564**	**24,690**	**3.4**	**24,332**	**25,083**	**24,994**	**25,226**	**25,146**	**-0.3**	**3.3**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

December 1992

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in December amounted to 8.4 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from December 1991. Production in 1992 rose 4.4% over 1991, to 101.0 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil increased 0.8% from December 1991 to 3.2 million cubic metres. Imports for 1992 amounted to 29.8 million cubic metres, a decrease of 5.6% from 1991.
- Exports of crude oil increased 4.5% from December 1991 to 4.3 million cubic metres. Exports in 1992 were 48.7 million cubic metres, 10.1% higher than in 1991.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 11.1 billion cubic metres, posted a 5.7% gain over December 1991. Production in 1992 was 10.3% higher than 1991 at 116.1 billion cubic metres.
- Exports of natural gas, at 5.5 billion cubic metres, rose 13.6% over December 1991. Exports in 1992, at 58.0 billion cubic metres, posted a 21.5% gain over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The December 1992 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	December 1992	% Change from December 1991	January – December 1992	% Change from January – December 1991
	(m^3 thousands)		(m^3 thousands)	
Crude oil and equivalent[1]				
Production	8 443.7	-0.2	100 963.0	4.4
Exports	4 286.8	4.5	48 725.1	10.1
Imports	3 160.7	0.8	29 763.3	-5.6
Refinery receipts	7 272.4	-4.1	81 363.8	-3.6
	(m^3 millions)		(m^3 millions)	
Natural gas[2]				
Marketable production	11 132.8	5.7	116 086.4	10.3
Exports	5 546.1	13.6	57 953.5	21.5
Canadian sales	6 561.1	3.7	56 308.2	2.7

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

February 1993

Manufacturers shipped 1 460 752 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February 1993, down 39.0% from the 2 394 040 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 51.7% from the 3 023 325 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1993 totalled 4 484 077 square metres, a decrease of 13.4% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The February 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

January 1993.

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 578 754 cubic metres of lumber and ties in January 1993, a decrease of 1.6% from the 2 619 650 cubic metres produced in January 1992.

Available on CANSIM matrices 53 (series 1, 1.2, 2, 2.2, 3, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The January 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Electric Power Statistics

January 1993

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1993 increased to 51 072 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.8% from January 1992. Exports increased 9.2% to 2 610 GWh, while imports decreased from 609 GWh to 570 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987- 3999.

The January 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

January 1993

Canadian firms produced 142 224 cubic metres of construction type plywood during January 1993, an increase of 3.2% from the 137 764 cubic metres produced during January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1993 issue of the *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/ $50) will be available at a later date.See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Fur Production

1991-92

Value of fur pelt production, excluding hair seals, during the 1991-92 season was $45,386,848. Wildlife pelts brought in $22,919,936. Ranch-raised fur production accounted for $22,452,194.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699, 9511-9515.

For further information, order the new loose-leaf binder publication entitled *Livestock Statistics* (23-603E), available in early April, or contact B. Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Taxation Data

1991

Final estimates of 1991 farm revenues and expenses (from taxation data), by farm type and sales class, are now available. Data on additions and dispositions of depreciable assets are also available. This information covers all provinces for both unincorporated and incorporated farms. Sources and levels of off-farm income for unincorporated operators are also available.

For further information, or to request custom or special tabulations, contact Mario Ménard (613-951-2446), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, December 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The Labour Force, February 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1992.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

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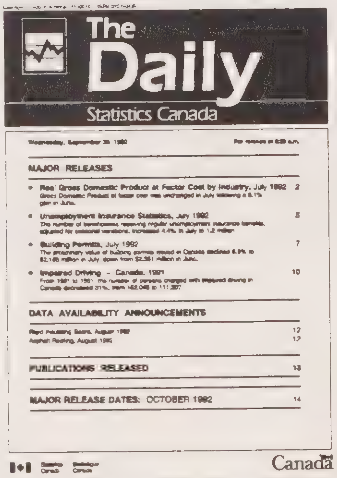

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Traveller Accommodation Statistics

1988-1990

Data on the accommodation service industries for 1988-1990 are now available.

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1988-1990 (63-204, $22) will be released shortly.

For information concerning this publication, please contact Sam Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, February 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, Intentions 1993.
Catalogue number 61-216
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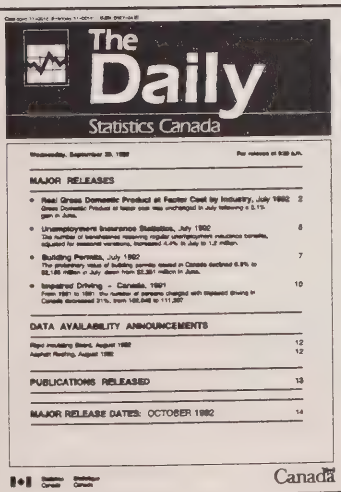

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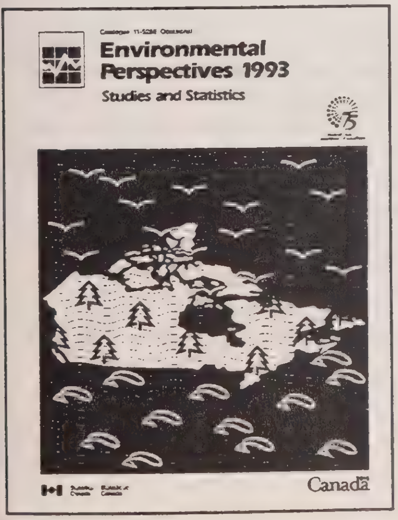
Thursday, March 25, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Major Releases continued on page 2)



Environmental Perspectives — Studies and Statistics

1993

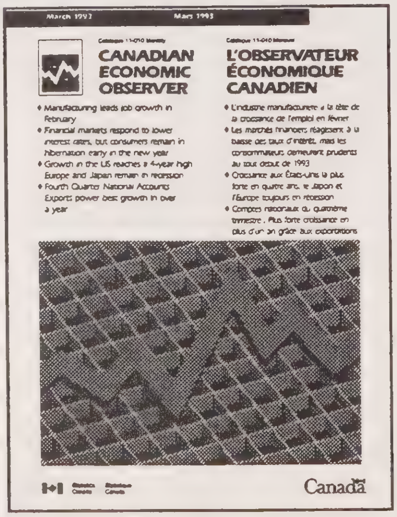
Today, Statistics Canada releases *Environmental Perspectives — Studies and Statistics, 1993.* This new publication features the results of recent studies and surveys on current and emerging environmental issues. In 13 chapters and 90 pages, *Environmental Perspectives, 1993* features new data on local government waste management, further details from the Household Environment Survey, a study of land-use change around a national park, an analysis of the impact of estimated compliance costs of the 1991 federal regulations governing Canadian pulp and paper mills, a linking of greenhouse gas emissions to industrial production using an input-output model, and much more.

Environmental Perspectives 1993 complements the popular environmental statistics compendium, *Human Activity and the Environment* (11-509E, $35). For information on how to order *Environmental Perspectives — Studies and Statistics, 1993* (11-528E, $25), see "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Continued

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS



Canadian Economic Observer
March 1993

The March issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in February, a technical note on the short-term forecasting survey, and a year-end review of the economy. A statistical overview contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The March issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASES

Environmental Perspectives – Studies and Statistics
1993

Interactions between human activities and the environment are explored in a new publication, *Environmental Perspectives – Studies and Statistics, 1993*. This first edition uses Statistics Canada data to examine a number of current and emerging environmental issues.

Highlights

- In 1990, 75 of the 83 municipalities in Canada with a population over 50,000 had some sort of recycling program, so that approximately 9% of total municipal waste was diverted to recycling.

- Canadian exports were 20% more energy intensive than imports in 1981, but this gap decreased to 9% by 1986.

- Crop rotation is the most common soil conservation practice (used on 37% of farms) and 84% of seeded area in Canada is protected by some form of erosion control or conservation practice.

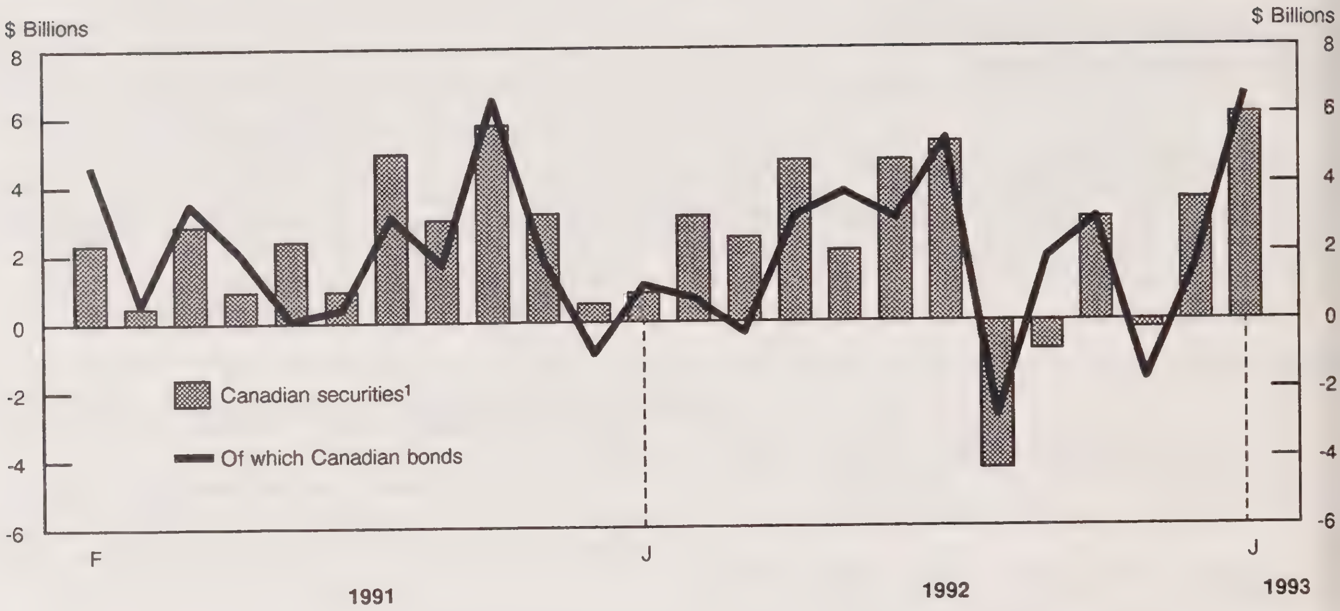
- In 1990, 12% of packaging consumed in Canada was recycled. Paper was the most recycled packaging material with 23% being recycled, followed by metal with 18% and wood, glass and plastic, each with about 7% being recycled.

- The Waste Management Industry Survey shows that this industry generated $1.1 billion in revenues in 1989, of which 72% were from collection and haulage and 21% from disposal; only about 2% of revenues were derived from recycling.

The first edition of *Environmental Perspectives – Studies and Statistics, 1993* (11-528E, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



1 *Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

January 1993

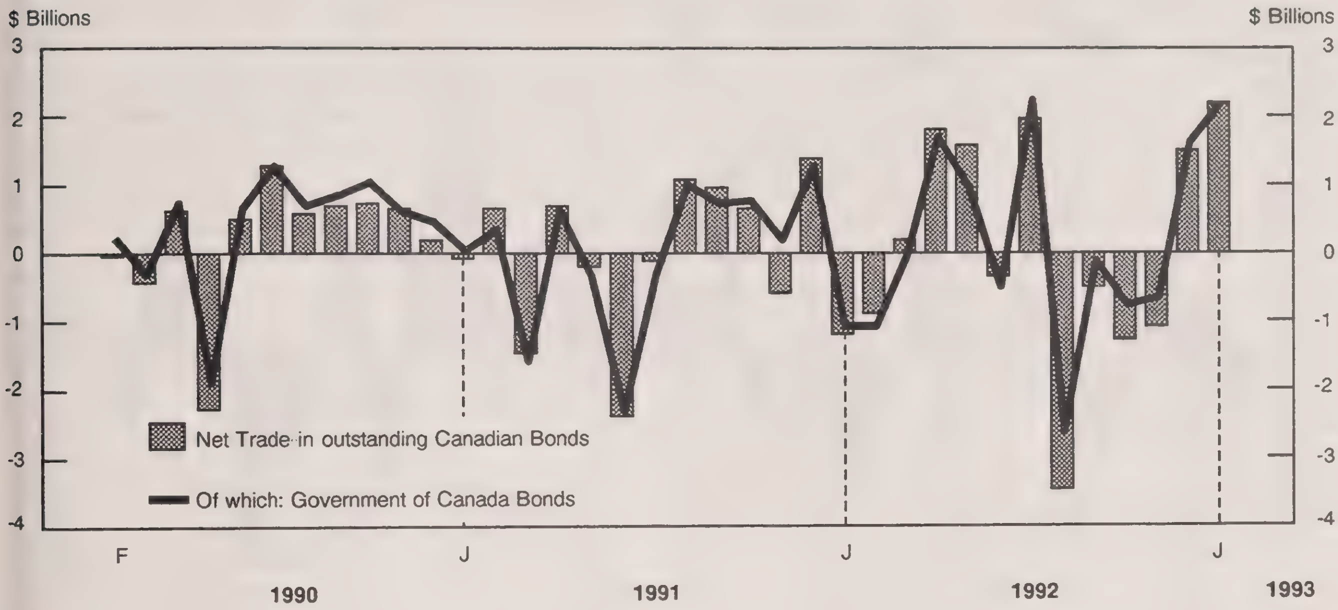
Canadian Securities

In January 1993, non-resident purchases of **Canadian securities**, on a net basis, rose sharply to a record $6.0 billion. Taken with December, it brought the two-month foreign net investment to nearly $10 billion, a major turnaround from the uncertainty which prevailed between August and November 1992, when non-residents divested $2.4 billion of Canadian securities. The foreign investment in January went to Canadian bonds ($6.6 billion) with small net buying of Canadian stocks for the fourth consecutive month. Foreign holdings of money market paper were drawn down by $0.9 billion.

The foreign net investment of $6.6 billion in **Canadian bonds** in January just passed the previous record of October 1991. Seventy percent of the foreign investment in January 1993 went to net new issues ($4.5 billion) that was supplemented by a record net foreign investment in existing Government of Canada bonds ($2.1 billion).

The $4.5 billion net new issues was comprised of gross new issues of $5.4 billion and unusually low retirements of $0.8 billion. Over 80% of gross new issues were in provincial issues with a single provincially issued U.S. dollar global bond issue accounting for most of the total. The balance went largely into Government of Canada issues. Geographically, half of the investment in net new issues of $4.5 billion came from the United States, with the remainder from Europe (37%) and Japan (13%). A combination of moderate declines in U.S. long-term interest rates and no change in their Canadian counterparts caused the differentials favouring investment in Canada to rise by some 25 basis points to 1.25%.

Non-resident Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds



In the secondary Canadian bond market, the $2.1 billion foreign investment represented the second consecutive monthly heavy buying of existing Government of Canada issues. This contrasted sharply with the four months prior to December, when non-residents sold a net $6.3 billion of both federal and provincial issues. In January, half the net investment came from investors located in the United Kingdom, 36% from the United States and 14% from Japan; it was focused on issues with terms of three to six years remaining to maturity. Some foreign net selling of provincial enterprise issues ($0.1 billion) continued in January, after non-residents sold a net $2.4 billion of these issues in 1992. Non-resident gross trading in the Canadian secondary market increased to $37 billion in January after falling precipitously in December.

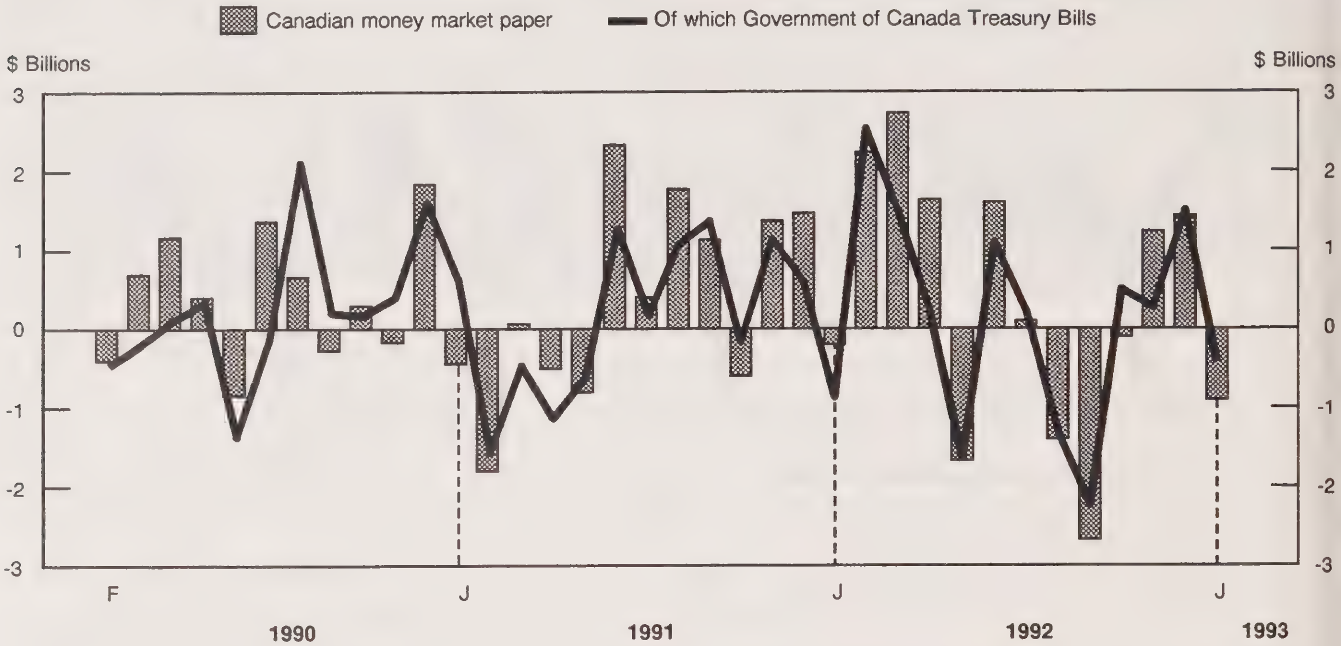
In the **Canadian money market**, non-residents sold $0.9 billion after two months of net investments that totalled $2.7 billion. During January, they reduced their holdings of both Government of Canada treasury bills ($0.4 billion) and other paper ($0.5 billion). In other paper, the net disinvestment was in finance company paper and commercial paper of the provinces, which was partially offset by a net investment in short-term paper of federal enterprises. Geographically, the net disinvestment was widespread except for small net investments from some European Community countries. Total gross trading of $31 billion in all money market paper mirrored that of the previous two months.

Non-residents were net buyers of $306 million of **Canadian stocks** in January 1993, the fourth consecutive monthly net investment that totalled $1.2 billion. The net investment in January, which again was directed almost entirely to outstanding equities, continued to originate in the United States. The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents fell some 20%, the first decline since August 1992. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index fell a modest 1.3% in January 1993.

Foreign Securities

In January 1993, Canadian residents were small net buyers of $24 million of **foreign securities**, down from the $290 million average of the previous two months. In January, net purchases of $121 million of foreign bonds were partly offset by resident net sales of $97 million of foreign equities. The disinvestment in foreign stocks by Canadian residents was their first in 18 months, after having invested a net $7.4 billion from August 1991 to December 1992.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The January 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	Outstanding bonds (net	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
Year										
1991	654	45,399	-20,224	25,829	4,428	-990	**29,267**	-1,128	-5,710	**-6,837**
1992	-1,698	42,601	-22,680	18,224	4,986	1,034	**24,244**	-537	-4,887	**-5,424**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,196	3,356	-1,113	1,046	-199	-2	**846**	-392	-642	**-1,033**
February	-892	3,079	-1,552	634	2,245	163	**3,042**	169	-793	**-624**
March	192	1,737	-2,270	-341	2,730	101	**2,490**	-708	-726	**-1,435**
April	1,825	2,302	-1,099	3,028	1,630	13	**4,670**	-165	-655	**-819**
May	1,559	3,889	-1,666	3,782	-1,664	-27	**2,092**	-454	-327	**-782**
June	-337	7,398	-4,083	2,978	1,606	76	**4,660**	-755	-326	**-1,081**
July	1,978	5,602	-2,310	5,271	104	-160	**5,215**	321	-287	**34**
August	-3,445	2,467	-1,889	-2,867	-1,404	-20	**-4,291**	-65	-27	**-92**
September	-517	3,418	-1,084	1,817	-2,662	-22	**-867**	777	-255	**522**
October	-1,287	6,133	-1,899	2,947	-97	163	**3,013**	598	-24	**575**
November	-1,089	438	-1,104	-1,755	1,248	239	**-268**	38	-158	**-120**
December	1,485	2,785	-2,611	1,659	1,449	445	**3,553**	106	-566	**-461**
1993										
January	2,068	5,371	-834	6,605	-907	306	**6,005**	-121	97	**-24**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Building Permits

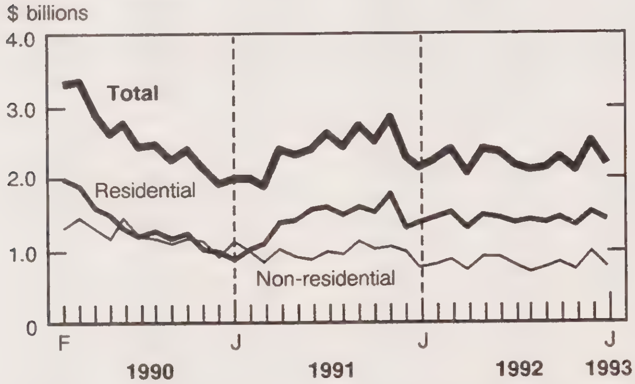
January 1993
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $2,185 million in January 1993, down 13.4% from $2,522 million (revised) in December. The non-residential (-23.2%) and residential (-7.0%) construction sectors were both responsible for this decrease. The Ontario (-22.7%), British Columbia (-22.0%) and Atlantic (-12.1%) regions reported significant decreases in the total value of building permits issued in January.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



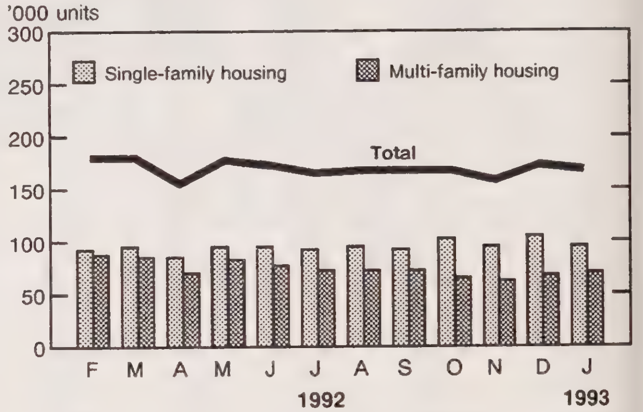
Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits was down 7.0% to $1,423 million in January from December's revised $1,530 million.
- British Columbia (-22.9%) and Ontario (-4.9%) reported decreases in the value of residential building permits during January. Quebec (+3.9%), the Prairies (+2.1%) and the Atlantic (+1.9%) region showed only small increases.
- Decreases were recorded in both sectors of residential construction in January. The value of building permits was down 7.8% to $1,070 million in the single-family dwelling sector and down 4.7% to $353 million in the multi-family dwelling sector.
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in January decreased 3.0% to 167,000 units at an annual rate. An 8.4% decrease in the single-family dwelling sector (to 96,000 units) was partially offset by a 5.4% increase in the multi-family dwelling sector (to 71,000 units).

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

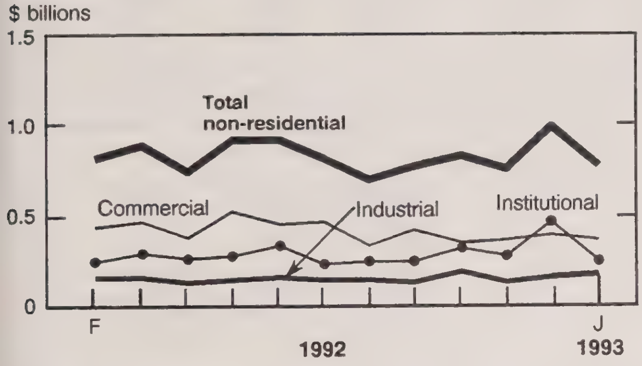


Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Non-residential Sector

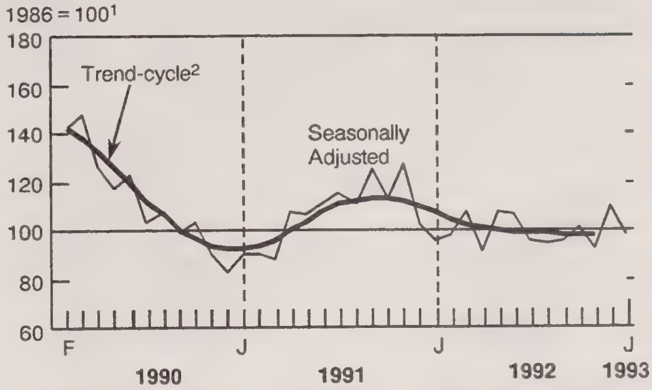
- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits for January dropped 23.2% to $762 million, compared with $991 million reported in December.
- The main contributors to the decrease in the value of non-residential building permits were the Ontario (-47.5%), Atlantic (-37.8%) and British Columbia (-20.5%) regions. The only two regions reporting increases were Quebec (+13.3%) and the Prairies (+2.7%).
- The value of building permits for institutional projects fell 47.3% to $241 million in January. The regions that contributed most to this drop were the Ontario (-67.7%), Atlantic (-37.2%) and British Columbia (-34.4%) regions. The value of building permits also decreased for commercial projects (-8.3%), but it was up for industrial projects (+12.7%).

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Building Permits Indices

- The building permits index short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued its downward drift evident since September 1991, decreasing 0.1% in November 1992 to 96.8.

- The non-residential building permits index short-term trend slipped 0.4% in November to 79.9. The residential sector remained stable at 109.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the last week of March.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

January 1993

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	Jan. 1993p	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993/ Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993/ 1992	Jan. 1993p	Dec. 1992r	Jan. 1993/ Dec. 1992	Jan. 1993/ 1992
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,184,678**	**2,521,764**	**-13.4**	**2.2**	**1,144,442**	**1,742,579**	**-34.3**	**-12.9**
Residential	1,422,827	1,530,298	-7.0	2.6	662,591	877,207	-24.5	-12.7
Non-residential	761,851	991,466	-23.2	1.2	481,851	865,372	-44.3	-13.3
Industrial	166,020	147,312	12.7	49.1	102,773	132,465	-22.4	24.9
Commercial	354,565	386,525	-8.3	-15.3	238,082	359,444	-33.8	-21.8
Institutional	241,266	457,629	-47.3	8.4	140,996	373,463	-62.2	-16.5
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**108,537**	**123,532**	**-12.1**	**-5.2**	**35,658**	**51,644**	**-31.0**	**-32.4**
Residential	81,294	79,746	1.9	5.6	17,889	29,207	-38.8	-15.6
Non-residential	27,243	43,786	-37.8	-27.5	17,769	22,437	-20.8	-43.6
Industrial	1,022	3,163	-67.7	69.2	1,544	3,030	-49.0	96.2
Commercial	16,742	25,527	-34.4	-17.9	9,902	13,507	-26.7	-33.9
Institutional	9,479	15,096	-37.2	-42.9	6,323	5,900	7.2	-59.9
Quebec								
Total Construction	**503,746**	**467,081**	**7.8**	**2.3**	**211,220**	**289,485**	**-27.0**	**1.0**
Residential	282,315	271,695	3.9	2.8	85,206	135,076	-36.9	-8.2
Non-residential	221,431	195,386	13.3	1.8	126,014	154,409	-18.4	8.4
Industrial	66,524	20,739	220.8	56.2	38,737	18,800	106.0	84.6
Commercial	97,604	109,756	-11.1	35.4	58,948	103,442	-43.0	34.0
Institutional	57,303	64,891	-11.7	-44.3	28,329	32,167	-11.9	-44.8
Ontario								
Total Construction	**748,952**	**969,394**	**-22.7**	**-5.4**	**401,536**	**707,530**	**-43.2**	**-23.6**
Residential	535,911	563,295	-4.9	1.4	247,346	308,004	-19.7	-15.6
Non-residential	213,041	406,099	-47.5	-18.9	154,190	399,526	-61.4	-33.8
Industrial	48,465	75,540	-35.8	22.3	34,557	80,528	-57.1	-15.8
Commercial	85,694	86,516	-1.0	-48.7	72,548	100,503	-27.8	-47.4
Institutional	78,882	244,043	-67.7	40.7	47,085	218,495	-78.5	-12.7
Prairies								
Total Construction	**308,778**	**301,807**	**2.3**	**18.4**	**169,002**	**181,438**	**-6.9**	**2.8**
Residential	198,755	194,629	2.1	11.7	101,127	105,451	-4.1	0.0
Non-residential	110,023	107,178	2.7	32.9	67,875	75,987	-10.7	7.2
Industrial	39,271	30,773	27.6	104.1	19,332	21,189	-8.8	102.4
Commercial	46,449	51,449	-9.7	1.2	34,952	41,076	-14.9	-10.6
Institutional	24,303	24,956	-2.6	37.8	13,591	13,722	-1.0	-7.3
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**514,665**	**659,950**	**-22.0**	**7.3**	**327,026**	**512,482**	**-36.8**	**-9.8**
Residential	324,552	420,933	-22.9	-1.0	211,023	299,469	-29.5	-15.9
Non-residential	190,113	239,017	-20.5	25.0	116,003	213,013	-45.5	3.8
Industrial	10,738	17,097	-37.2	15.5	8,603	8,918	-3.5	-13.4
Commercial	108,076	113,277	-4.6	-4.6	61,732	100,916	-38.8	-10.0
Institutional	71,299	108,643	-34.4	141.1	45,668	103,179	-55.7	37.5

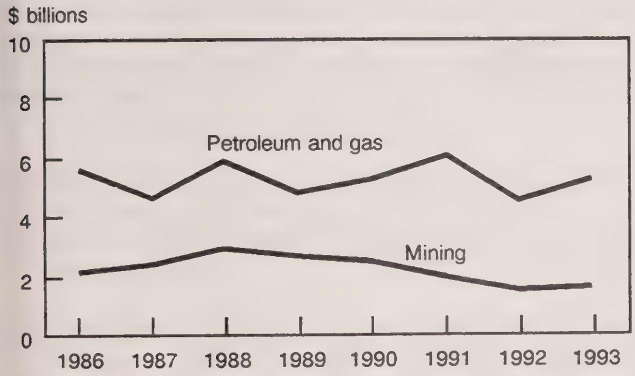
1 Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
p Preliminary figure.
r Revised figure.

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells

1993 Intentions

The mining sector is expected to increase its intended capital spending in 1993 to $6.8 billion, or 15% more than the $5.9 billion in 1992. This is accounted for by a 17% increase ($0.8 billion) in the petroleum and natural gas industry and by a 6% increase ($0.1 billion) in metal and non-metal mining.

Capital Expenditures
Mining, Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells



1986-1991 Actual, 1992 Preliminary Actual, 1993 Intentions.

Highlights

Metal and Non-metal Mining

- The expected 6% increase in investment is mainly due to increases in coal mines and other non-metal mines.
- By province and territory, significant changes are observed in Quebec (up from $260 million in 1992 to $333 million in 1993) and Saskatchewan (up from $154 million in 1992 to $189 million in 1993).

Note to Users

This information on capital and repair expenditures in the mining and the petroleum and natural gas sub-industries supplements data that were released by The Daily and CANSIM on February 26, 1993, and published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1993 (61-205, $30). All values are expressed in current dollars.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

- Conventional exploration and development expenditures are expected to increase by 14% from $4,118 million in 1992 to $4,710 million in 1993.
- Spending on drilling (exploration and development) is expected to increase 23% to $2,143 million.
- By province and territory, the conventional drilling programs are expected to increase by 71% in Newfoundland from $600 million in 1992 to $1,028 million in 1993. Increases are also expected in Saskatchewan (10% to $278 million), Alberta (4% to $2,948 million) and British Columbia (29% to $362 million).
- The non-conventional sector plans a 53% increase in spending (from $345 million to $529 million) in 1993.

Energy-related Industries

- The expected 3% decrease in investment in other energy-related industries (from $12,374 million in 1992 to $12,011 million in 1993) is attributable to less spending in electric power.

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells (61-216, $24) was released on March 24. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Réjean Saumure (613-951-0507), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres may also be contacted. □

Total Capital Expenditures

	1991 Actual	1992 Preliminary	1993 Intentions	Preliminary 1992/ Actual 1991	Intentions 1993/ Preliminary 1992
	(millions of $)			% Change	
Metal mines	1,285.8	977.9	985.7	-23.9	0.7
Non-metal mines	638.8	447.8	531.9	-29.9	18.8
Total Mining	**1,924.6**	**1,425.7**	**1,517.6**	**-25.9**	**6.4**
Conventional sector	5,513.9	4,117.8	4,710.3	-25.3	14.4
Non-conventional sector	480.2	345.2	528.8	-28.1	53.2
Total Petroleum and Natural Gas	**5,994.1**	**4,463.0**	**5,239.1**	**-25.5**	**17.4**
Total Capital Expenditures	**7,918.7**	**5,888.7**	**6,756.7**	**-25.6**	**14.7**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANSIM Time Series Directory
1993

The 1993 *CANSIM Time Series Directory* is now available in either hard copy or compact disc format.

The Directory serves as a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM Time Series Database. On-line access to this database is available worldwide through a number of distributors.

To make searching through the *CANSIM Time Series Directory* easier and faster, a personal computer version is available on a CD-ROM disc. The CD-ROM disc also contains a thesaurus of the terms used by Statistics Canada. A few key strokes at your personal computer will give you textual information on topics ranging from department store sales in British Columbia to retail gasoline prices in Newfoundland.

This product is priced as follows:

CANSIM Time Series Directory: a three-volume, hard copy set with a semi-annual amendment. (Canada: $199; United States: US$230; Other Countries: US$250).

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Cross-Reference Index: hard copy index for databank, matrix and series identifiers. (Canada: $65; United States: US$75; Other Countries: US$85).

Please enquire about our combination packages and prices. For more information about the *1993 CANSIM Time Series Directory*, contact the Marketing Division (613-951-8200, fax: 613-951-1134). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
February 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending March 20, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 20, 1993 totalled 279 842 tonnes, a 1.3% increase from the preceding week's total of 276 275 tonnes and up 1.2% from the year-earlier 276 527 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1993 was 3 050 684 tonnes, a 3.6% increase from 2 945 545 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.7% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of March 14, 1993 decreased 9.4% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

Januuary 1993

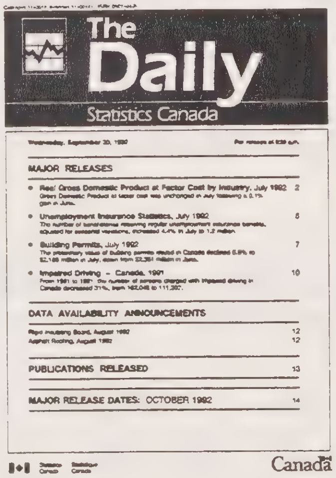
Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,107.5 million in January 1993, up 0.3% from January 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $827.8 million, a decrease of 0.7% from January 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $279.7 million, an increase of 3.6% from January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The January 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83), will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

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- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, March 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260;
Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Environmental Perspectives — Studies and Statistics, 1993.
Catalogue number 11-528E
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30;
Other Countries: US$35).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States:
US$15.20/US$152;
Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Construction Type Plywood, January 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Industry Price Indexes, January 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States:
US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1992.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States:
US$17.30/US$173;
Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 26, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASES

(Major Releases continued on page 2)

Health Reports
Fourth Quarter 1992

Seniors are the focus of the fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*. Featured is an article on help given and received by seniors from outside the household. Two other articles are presented: one describes reductions in mortality among older adults and children in Canada and the United States; the other describes deaths and hospitalizations resulting from accidental falls.

On a completely different subject, "An Investigation of the Increase in Preschool-age Asthma In Manitoba" looks at possible reasons for the increase in asthma rates among children under five years of age.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. Turn to page 3 of today's *Daily* for highlights.

MAJOR RELEASES – Continued

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Health Reports

Fourth Quarter 1992

Measures of Outside Care Given and Received by Seniors

Caregiving helps seniors to remain independent in their own homes and to avoid institutionalization. This report presents measures from the General Social Survey of 1990 on the help given to and received from family members not belonging to the senior's household as well as the wider community of neighbours and friends.

- Transportation was supplied to 48% of women and 25% of men, the largest provider being neighbours and friends. One in five seniors received help for heavy work, principally from sons outside the household and from neighbours. About 15% of women and 12% of men received help for light housework, mostly from daughters. Only 3% of seniors received help in personal care. Among the seniors receiving personal care, 67% obtained it from community organizations.

- Among senior women, 22% provided financial assistance, transportation, personal care and babysitting. Among senior men, 37% offered transportation and one in five offered heavy household work. Seniors offered help to their families' households mostly in the form of babysitting and light household work. Services also were provided to neighbours and friends.

- The higher the perception of good health, the greater the caregiving. Among seniors in excellent health, 67% of men and 63% of women provided assistance outside their households. Even when perception of health was poor, 44% of men and 34% of women gave help to others.

Reductions in Age-specific Mortality Among Children and Seniors in Canada and the United States

1971-1989

Since the introduction of universal medicare in Canada in the early 1970s, children's mortality rates have declined substantially. Mortality rates for American children have shown a smaller decline, which may be due to uneven access to prenatal and early childhood medical care.

Among seniors, for whom universal medicare is available in both countries, mortality rate declines were similar in magnitude in both countries. These trends applied whether the Canadian experience was compared to all Americans or only to the white population of the United States.

- Children in Canada experienced rapid reductions in mortality from 1971 to 1989. For boys under 15 years of age, the mortality rate declined by 58%, from 194 to 82 deaths per 100,000 population. In the United States, the rate declined by 44%, from 196 to 109 deaths per 100,000 during the same period.

- In Canada, among girls under 15 years of age, the mortality rate declined by 57%, from 147 deaths to 64 per 100,000. Among the corresponding group in the United States, mortality declined by 42%, from 149 to 86 per 100,000 population.

- The decline in senior women's mortality rates was similar in both countries. However, among senior men in the United States, the decline in mortality rates was greater than among Canadian men during the 1971 to 1989 period, bringing the 1989 mortality rates to similar levels in both countries.

Accidental Falls and Injuries Among Seniors

In 1989, accidental falls represented 56% of all accidental deaths and 65% of related hospital separations among seniors. This report examines statistical patterns for deaths and hospitalizations.

- In 1989, falls accounted for 48% of all accidental deaths among senior men and 65% of all accidental deaths among senior women. The ratio increased with age; for those aged 85 or older, the ratio of accidental falls to accidental deaths was six times that for seniors aged 75-84 and three times that for those aged 65-74.

- In 1989, falls among senior men accounted for 56% of accident-related hospital separations and for 68% of related hospital days – compared with 70% of accident-related hospital separations and 74% of related hospital days among senior women. These percentages increased with age.

- Among senior men and women who suffered accidental falls in 1989, hip fracture was the most common injury that required hospitalization.

An Investigation of the Increase in Preschool-Age Asthma in Manitoba

Young Canadians have long suffered from asthma. Between 1970-71 and 1987-88, hospital admissions increased significantly for children under 14 years of age – especially for those under the age of five. In order to find out more about this changing pattern, physician claims and hospital data were merged to estimate the number of children seeking physician and hospital services for asthma from 1984-85 to 1988-89 and to estimate changes in population rates.

- From 1984-85 to 1988-89, both the number of cases and the new case rates for children under the age of five increased. Case rates showed strong seasonal peaks in the spring and fall. Rates were higher for boys than for girls and rates increased over the five-year period for both boys and girls: from 36 to 49 cases per 1,000 boys and from 21 to 28 cases per 1,000 girls.

- There was no indication that asthma increased in severity during the period. From 1984 to 1989, the hospitalization rate decreased for boys (from 17.3 to 12.6 admissions per 1,000 treated) and decreased slightly for girls (from 11.9 to 10.8 admissions per 1,000 treated). The average number of days in hospital did not increase and the number of hospital visits per patient remained stable at 1.5 for boys and 1.4 for girls.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1993

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) remained unchanged in February 1993 at January's revised level of 111.7. Indices for 10 of the 21 major product groupings increased while eight decreased and three did not change. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index increased by a significant 5.8%, but this was offset by declines in the automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (-1.3%) and the paper and paper products price (-1.4%) indices.

During February, the value of the U.S. dollar fell 2.2% against the Canadian dollar, reducing the value of exports priced in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment and paper and paper products. In February 1993, the U.S. dollar was 5.7% higher against the Canadian dollar than in January 1992.

Compared to February 1992, the IPPI was 3.3% higher – a deceleration from January's year-to-year rise of 4.2%. The most significant increases over the last 12 months were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (26.2%) and autos, trucks, and other transport equipment (4.9%). There were also increases of over 4% in petroleum and coal products (7.0%), tobacco and tobacco products (5.5%) and in meat, fish, and dairy products (4.4%). Three indices declined, all less than 1.0%: rubber, leather, and plastic fabricated products and primary metal products both fell 0.7%, while knitted products and clothing fell 0.3%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change for the index was 3.1%.

The first-stage intermediate goods index decreased 0.8% from January, but the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.6%. The finished foods and feeds index rose 0.2% from January, but the capital equipment and the all other finished goods indices both slipped 0.7%. All five of these indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from first-stage intermediate goods at 0.4% to second-stage intermediate goods at 4.5%.

Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index increased for the fourth consecutive month in February, rising by 5.8%, and was 26.2% higher than in February 1992. Softwood lumber prices continued their rapid rise in most of Canada, but slowed in British Columbia, particularly on the coast – where prices began rising strongly earlier. Price increases were supported by increases in housing starts on both sides of the border, particularly in the United States. Supply limitations due to environmental issues and plant closings (because of the recession) also contributed to the rise in wood prices.

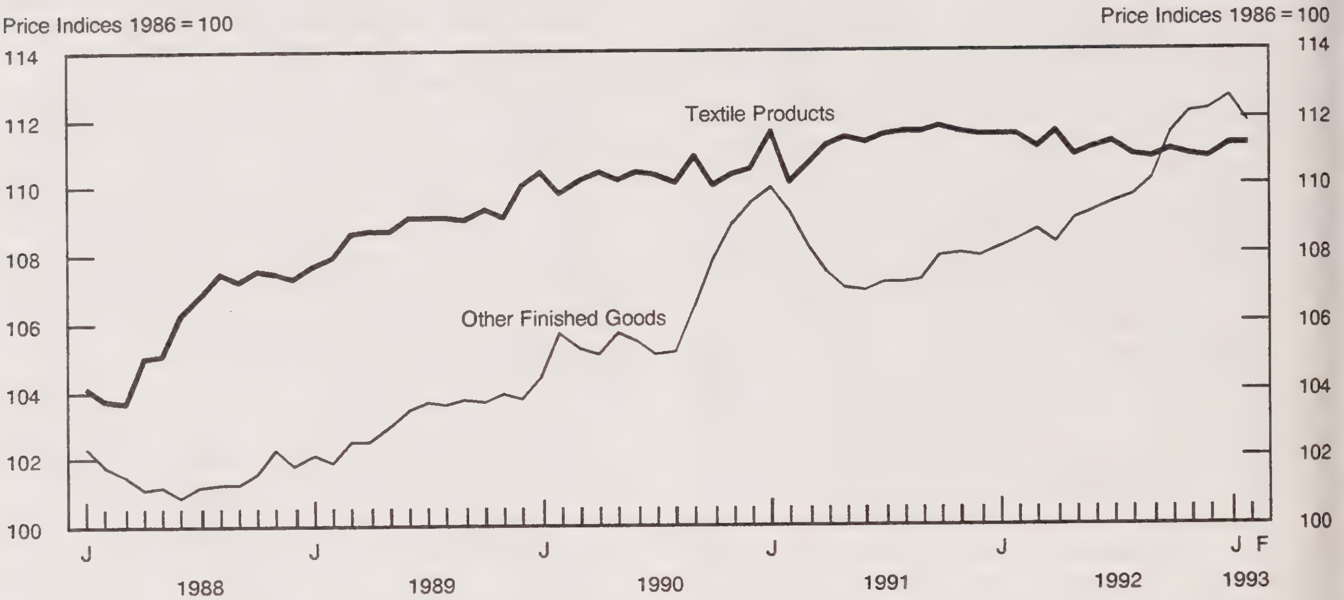
- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index fell 1.3% in January (as the value of the U.S. dollar fell) despite a 0.1% increase in the domestic automobile price index and a 0.4% increase in the domestic truck price index. Overall, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index was 4.9% higher than a year earlier; contributing factors were a lower dollar's effect on the price of exports, as well as a 2.7% increase in domestic automobile prices and a 7.0% increase in domestic truck prices.

- The paper and paper products index fell 1.4% in February and stood 0.6% lower than a year earlier, mostly due to a 6.2% fall in the sulphate woodpulp export price index – its fourth consecutive monthly decline. Other declines were widespread, though less significant. These included domestic sulphate woodpulp (-6.3%), sulphite woodpulp (-3.9%), and newsprint and other paper stock (-0.4%). The year-to-year decline (-0.6%) was also due primarily to a drop in the sulphate woodpulp export index (-3.8%), but it was supported by a decrease in the newsprint and other paper stock index (-0.1%).

Textile Products Price Index

The Textile Products Price Index tracks the price movements of 28 classes of yarn and man-made fibre, 27 classes of fabrics, and 38 classes of other textile products (including rope, threads, twine, carpets, mats, rugs, various household textiles and others).

Textile Products 1988-1993



In 1988, textile prices were rising faster than the other finished goods (excluding foods and feeds and capital equipment) index. By 1989, textile prices were tending to rise more slowly than the other finished goods index. Since the first quarter of 1991, textile prices have shown little change, other than slight fluctuations, although the prices of other finished goods have tended to continue rising. Textile product prices were not particularly affected by the Gulf War that caused the late-1990 to early-1991 spike in the other finished goods index due to the rise and fall of petroleum prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index February 1993[2]	February 1993/ January 1993	February 1993/ February 1992
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**111.7**	**0.0**	**3.3**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**113.0**	**0.0**	**3.1**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**110.2**	**0.4**	**3.6**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.2	-0.8	0.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	112.2	0.6	4.5
Finished goods	**39.6**	**113.9**	**-0.4**	**2.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.6	0.2	2.1
Capital equipment	10.4	114.3	-0.7	3.4
All other finished goods	19.3	111.8	-0.7	3.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	114.1	0.5	4.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.1	-0.3	1.6
Beverages	2.0	123.3	0.2	1.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.7	0.1	5.5
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	0.1	-0.7
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.0	0.6
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	0.1	-0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	141.6	5.8	26.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.3	-0.3	0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.0	-1.4	-0.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.8	0.2	1.6
Primary metal products	7.7	100.4	-0.5	-0.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.5	0.2	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.1	-0.2	1.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	107.5	-1.3	4.9
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.3	0.0	1.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.8	0.0	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	91.8	-0.1	7.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.9	0.3	1.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	113.1	0.4	1.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.1	-1.8	12.4

1 Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.
2 Indexes are preliminary.
3 This index is estimated for the current month.

■

Raw Materials Price Index

February 1993

According to preliminary data, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) stood at 110.6 for February 1993, up 2.1% from 108.3 in January. Five of the seven components increased, particularly the component indexes for mineral fuels (4.6%), wood (4.6%) and animal and animal products (0.7%). These gains were partly offset by decreases in the non-ferrous metals (-1.5%) and vegetable products (-1.5%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 1.2% from the previous month.

In February, the RMPI increased 10.0% over the February 1992 level, mainly because of higher prices for wood (24.9%), mineral fuels (12.0%) and animal and animal products (4.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 9.2% on a year-over-year basis.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index rose in February by 4.6% due to higher prices for crude mineral oil (4.9%). After six months of increase, the coal index dropped 1.8%. The mineral fuels index jumped by 12.0% from February 1992, due primarily to a 12.8% increase in the crude mineral oil index.

- The wood index rose 4.6% in February, due primarily to a 6.2% increase in prices for logs and bolts, the 13th consecutive increase. On a year-over-year basis, the wood index increased 24.9%, mainly because of a 34.0% climb in the logs and bolts index. By contrast, the pulpwood index increased 3.0% from its February 1992 level.

- The animal and animal products index posted a 0.7% increase over January. The major contributors to this increase were the furs, hides and skins (14.1%) and hogs for slaughter (2.3%) indexes. Year-over-year, the animal and animal products index increased 4.8% due to higher cattle for slaughter (16.3%) and hogs for slaughter (8.2%) prices.

- The non-ferrous metals index slipped 1.5% in February, mainly due to lower prices for copper concentrates (-1.7%), aluminum materials (-2.2%) and radio-active concentrates (-4.4%). However, the indexes for nickel concentrates (3.5%) and lead concentrates (1.6%) increased. Compared to February 1992, the non-ferrous metals index was up 2.3%, primarily due to higher prices for radio-active concentrates (25.2%), copper concentrates (2.4%) and aluminum materials (7.2%).

- The vegetable products index posted a decrease of 1.5%, mainly due to lower prices for wheat (-5.8%), corn (-2.8%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-5.8%). These declines were partly offset by a 5.3% increase in the index for raw tobacco. The vegetable products index rose 5.3% from its February 1992 level, primarily the result of higher prices for rapeseed (26.2%), raw tobacco (18.4%) and unrefined sugar (18.3%). By contrast, the wheat index dropped 11.5% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance	Index February 1993[1]	February 1993/ January 1993	February 1993/ February 1992
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**110.6**	**2.1**	**10.0**
Mineral fuels	32	105.4	4.6	12.0
Vegetable products	10	94.2	-1.5	5.3
Animal and animal products	26	108.6	0.7	4.8
Wood	13	158.8	4.6	24.9
Ferrous materials	4	97.5	1.7	6.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	97.6	-1.5	2.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.2	0.2	0.9
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	113.0	1.2	9.2

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.0 million cubic metres in February 1993, an increase of 4.4% from January 1993.
- Sales of all four main products increased in February: light fuel oil (16.1%), heavy fuel oil (7.5%), motor gasoline (3.1%) and diesel fuel oil (0.5%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.4% from February 1992, to 6.4 million cubic metres. Sales of all four main products increased: light fuel oil (15.1%), diesel fuel oil (6.7%), heavy fuel oil (2.8%) and motor gasoline (1.5%).

Note to Users

Light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil estimates are subject to significant month-to-month variations and revisions.

- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first two months of 1993 amounted to 12.7 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.8% from the corresponding period in 1992. Heavy fuel oil and motor gasoline sales decreased 9.7% and 1.2%, respectively, but diesel fuel oil and light fuel oil sales each increased by 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	November 1992r	December 1992r	January 1993r	February 1993p	February 1993/ January 1993
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 747.7**	**6 586.7**	**6 693.5**	**6 987.0**	**4.4**
Motor Gasoline	2 789.2	2 807.2	2 792.5	2 879.3	3.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 334.3	1 312.8	1 384.8	1 392.1	0.5
Light Fuel Oil	502.7	465.3	478.8	556.0	16.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	667.7	602.4	631.9	679.3	7.5
All Other Refined Products	**1 453.8**	**1 399.0**	**1 405.5**	**1 480.3**	**5.3**

			Total		
	February 1992	February 1993p	January-February 1992	January-February 1993p	Cumulative 1993/1992
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 172.5**	**6 382.6**	**12 819.3**	**12 720.8**	**-0.8**
Motor Gasoline	2 430.5	2 465.8	4 989.4	4 930.4	-1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 107.7	1 182.4	2 199.9	2 273.1	3.3
Light Fuel Oil	820.7	944.4	1 741.5	1 798.4	3.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	652.2	670.2	1 543.5	1 393.8	-9.7
All Other Refined Products	**1 161.4**	**1 119.8**	**2 345.0**	**2 325.1**	**-0.8**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement
February 1993

Canadian manufacturers shipped 326 994 tonnes of cement in February 1993, a decrease of 0.3% from the 328 051 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 26.9% from the 257 701 tonnes shipped in January 1993.

For January to February 1993, shipments totalled 584 695 tonnes, down 6.4% from the 624 816[r] (revised) tonnes shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The February 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
March 1, 1993

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1, 1993 amounted to 28 450 tonnes, compared with 27 650 tonnes a month earlier and 32 950 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Carrots
1992

Data on the pack of processed carrots for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Processed Carrots (32-239, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, March 1993. Vol. 9, No. 2.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Health Reports, Fourth Quarter 1992. Vol. 4, No. 4.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$31.25/US$125;
Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146).

Government Expenditures on Culture, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-206
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20;
Other Countries: US$24).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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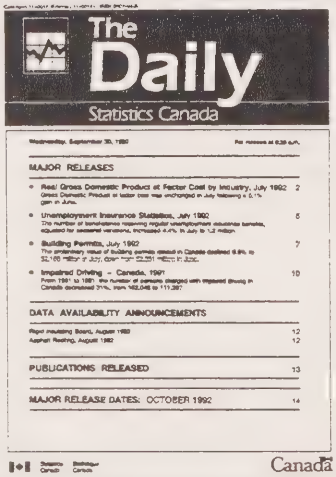
Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.

Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 29 to April 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1993
30	Census of Population: Aboriginal Data	1991 Census
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1993
31	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1993

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence
Ans d'excellence

Monday, March 29, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex
1991 Census

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will be dedicated to data on Aboriginal Peoples from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 post-censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

As part of this release, the publication *Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex* will be available. It presents age and sex distributions for the 1991 population reporting Aboriginal ancestry and for the 1991 population identifying with their Aboriginal ancestry. The publication shows the data for Canada, the provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas. Data are also shown for persons reporting single and multiple Aboriginal origins, residing on and off reserves.

To obtain a copy of *Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex* (94-327, $30), see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

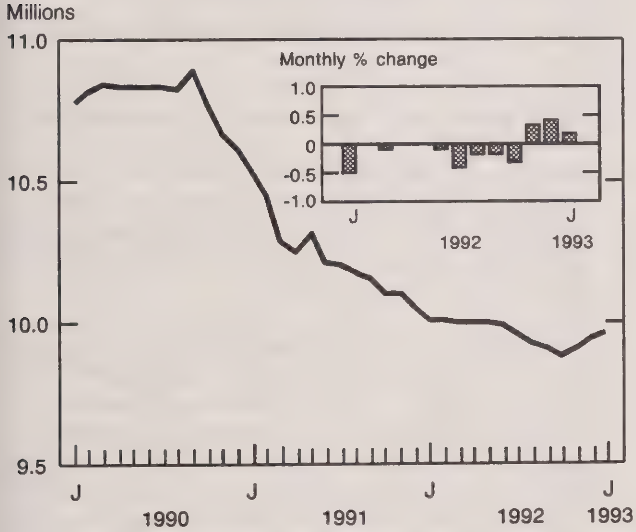
January 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Industrial aggregate[1] payroll employment in January was estimated at 9,959,000, up slightly for the third consecutive month.

SEPH Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, January 1993



- Employment levels in most industries were little changed in January compared to the previous month. Increases were recorded in construction, accommodation, food and beverage services, and finance, insurance and real estate industries. Business services employment fell in January for the second month.

[1] *Not adjusted for inflation.*
[2] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

Note to Users

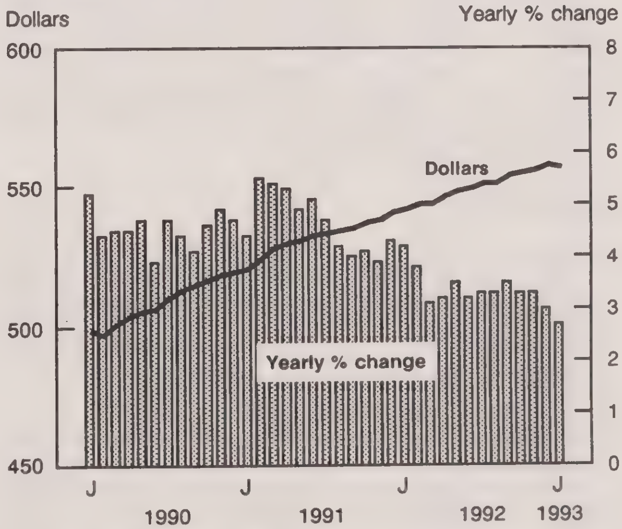
The models and options used for the seasonal adjustment of SEPH data were reviewed in light of the most recent information on seasonality. Changes to the seasonally adjusted estimates had little impact on most data series. Only data for 1992 were revised. For more information on specific series, please contact Labour Division (613-951-4090).

- Manufacturing, trade, finance, insurance and real estate and transportation, communication and other utilities industries posted employment gains in each of the last three months.

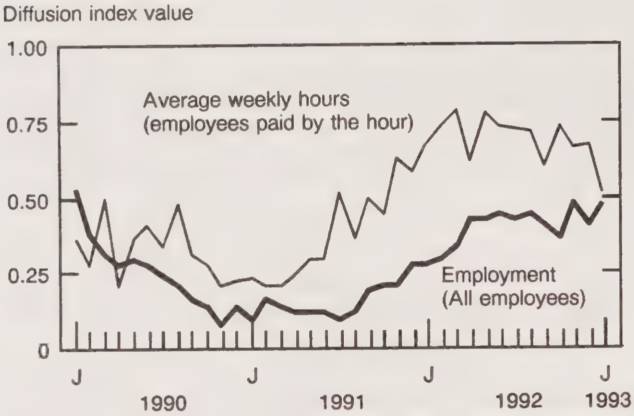
- Provincially, there were small employment increases in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia in January.

- Average weekly earnings[2] stood at $556.35 in January, little changed from the previous month.

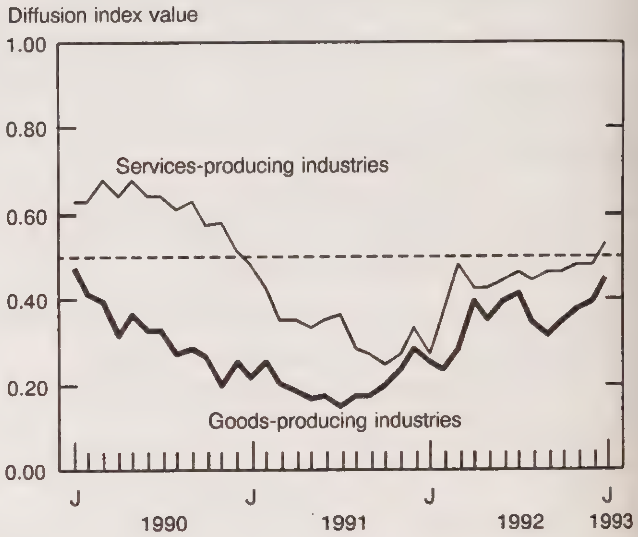
SEPH Average Weekly Earnings, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, January 1993



Diffusion Index, Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, January 1993



Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees Canada, January 1993



- Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings rose 2.6% from January 1992, the lowest year-over-year increase since the survey began in 1983. Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island recorded year-over-year average weekly earnings growth that exceeded the national average.

- Following a slight rise in December, industrial aggregate average weekly hours for hourly employees fell to 30.5 hours.

Unadjusted Data

- Industrial aggregate payroll employment was 9,719,000 in January, a slight year-over-year decline (-0.4%). Despite the decline, the diffusion index was 0.49, indicating that 105 of the 214 industries recorded employment gains.

- For the first time in two years, the service-producing industries recorded a year-over-year increase in payroll employment. This increase was widespread across more than half of the industries. The employment diffusion index for service-producing industries stood at 0.53, its highest level in two years.

- Firms with less than 200 employees recorded year-over-year employment growth (0.8%), a continued improvement from previous months, whereas firms with more than 200 employees were still recording declines.

- The fixed-weighted average hourly earnings index for hourly paid employees rose 3.2% from January 1992. The variable-weighted average hourly earnings index for hourly paid employees recorded a smaller increase of 2.6% for the same period. The higher growth in the fixed-weighted earnings index indicates a shift in the employment mix toward lower-paying industries. (The fixed-weighted series compensates for compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces and territories, and salaried and hourly employees).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada
January 1993

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees			Average weekly earnings *		
	January 1993p	December 1992r	November 1992	January 1993p	December 1992r	November 1992
		Thousands			Dollars	
Industrial aggregate	**9,959**	**9,941**	**9,899**	**556.35**	**557.18**	**555.94**
	18	**42**	**25**	**-0.83**	**1.24**	**1.38**
Goods-producing industries	**2,297**	**2,298**	**2,300**	**691.22**	**693.41**	**688.71**
	-1	**-2**	**7**	**-2.19**	**4.70**	**0.99**
Logging and forestry	56	57	55	686.27	697.77	718.61
	-1	2	1	-11.50	-20.84	12.17
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	121	123	124	946.80	953.10	944.58
	-2	-1	-1	-6.30	8.52	-2.06
Manufacturing	1,586	1,582	1,574	665.18	666.37	661.45
	4	8	7	-1.19	4.92	1.12
Construction	397	389	413	637.79	635.68	636.34
	8	-24	1	2.11	-0.66	-0.97
Service-producing industries	**7,650**	**7,625**	**7,591**	**515.88**	**516.25**	**515.83**
	25	**34**	**12**	**-0.37**	**0.42**	**1.36**
Transportation, communication and and other utilities	820	818	810	706.18	707.07	711.49
	2	8	4	-0.89	-4.42	-2.03
Wholesale trade	572	574	572	593.41	594.30	594.24
	-2	2	4	-0.89	0.06	2.97
Retail trade	1,294	1,282	1,285	326.39	326.75	326.37
	12	-3	10	-0.36	0.38	1.69
Finance, insurance and real estate	666	658	651	617.18	613.92	611.59
	8	7	3	3.26	2.33	4.33
Business services	484	490	492	579.70	583.63	586.30
	-6	-2	3	-3.93	-2.67	-1.31
Education-related services	926	927	923	669.54	667.68	668.16
	-1	4	4	1.86	-0.48	-0.71
Health and social services	1,118	1,120	1,126	497.51	498.50	494.98
	-2	-6	5	-0.99	3.52	2.37
Accommodation, food and beverage services	690	679	657	220.66	217.73	216.95
	11	22	-4	2.93	0.78	0.89
Miscellaneous services	499	501	491	369.98	371.32	371.04
	-2	10	-9	-1.34	0.28	-1.51
Public administration	715	716	718	733.37	731.80	729.46
	-1	-2	-1	1.57	2.34	1.97
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	137	137	137	512.70	519.28	514.61
	0	0	0	-6.58	4.67	-1.35
Prince Edward Island	40	39	39	451.66	453.38	450.61
	1	0	0	-1.72	2.77	3.85
Nova Scotia	284	283	278	491.56	487.69	490.03
	1	5	-1	3.87	-2.34	-3.28
New Brunswick	227	224	224	501.21	502.15	503.00
	3	0	2	-0.94	-0.85	0.10
Quebec	2,402	2,380	2,380	543.13	546.91	545.05
	22	0	-15	-3.78	1.86	-1.26
Ontario	3,971	3,972	3,980	587.65	585.59	584.59
	-1	-8	46	2.06	1.00	0.56
Manitoba	382	374	373	491.44	495.49	493.50
	8	1	-1	-4.05	1.99	2.49
Saskatchewan	298	297	295	471.28	473.74	470.18
	1	2	1	-2.46	3.56	0.08
Alberta	961	965	966	551.01	554.29	552.00
	-4	-1	7	-3.28	2.29	2.41
British Columbia	1,227	1,221	1,204	550.56	553.89	552.98
	6	17	1	-3.33	0.91	1.28
Yukon	12	12	12	691.86	671.71	692.79
	0	0	0	20.15	-21.08	-14.07
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	705.69	707.64	706.00
	0	0	0	-1.95	1.64	-4.43

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1993

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings*, Unadjusted					
	January 1993p	December 1992r	January 1992	December 1991	January 1993/1992	December 1992/1991
	Dollars				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	**555.08**	**555.56**	**541.66**	**539.02**	**2.5**	**3.1**
Goods-producing industries	**695.88**	**686.05**	**681.59**	**667.60**	**2.1**	**2.8**
Logging and forestry	709.13	680.83	736.40	666.56	-3.7	2.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	962.64	952.63	950.45	932.95	1.3	2.1
Manufacturing	668.10	662.58	648.67	638.06	3.0	3.8
Construction	637.08	612.92	639.33	623.33	-0.4	-1.7
Service-producing industries	**514.76**	**517.72**	**500.22**	**500.42**	**2.9**	**3.5**
Transportation communication and other utilities	709.51	706.66	699.55	697.52	1.4	1.3
Wholesale trade	596.48	593.32	576.02	568.85	3.6	4.3
Retail trade	321.93	333.11	314.74	323.36	2.3	3.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	615.08	610.54	573.71	564.55	7.2	8.1
Business services	579.70	583.63	573.20	572.25	1.1	2.0
Education related service	654.42	677.33	646.32	669.74	1.3	1.1
Health and social service	496.21	495.73	478.01	476.99	3.8	3.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.07	217.40	204.32	208.53	5.8	4.3
Miscellaneous services	366.98	372.82	358.66	363.52	2.3	2.6
Public administration	737.80	742.63	712.15	715.42	3.6	3.8
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	514.84	520.35	505.89	501.08	1.8	3.8
Prince Edward Island	456.33	458.36	438.24	425.31	4.1	7.8
Nova Scotia	491.56	487.69	487.35	483.64	0.9	0.8
New Brunswick	501.21	502.15	490.86	484.16	2.1	3.7
Quebec	543.13	546.91	524.41	523.59	3.6	4.5
Ontario	584.22	582.37	566.15	564.76	3.2	3.1
Manitoba	491.76	495.71	487.87	484.33	0.8	2.3
Saskatchewan	474.40	475.46	474.59	473.39	-0.0	0.4
Alberta	553.85	552.09	544.79	540.54	1.7	2.1
British Columbia	551.12	553.25	548.22	541.63	0.5	2.1
Yukon	691.86	671.71	671.79	657.01	3.0	2.2
Northwest Territories	707.36	708.16	725.46	720.89	-2.5	-1.8

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees, including overtime.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Unadjusted Data – January 1993

Industry Group – Canada 1980 S.I.C.	January 1993p	December 1992r	November 1992	January 1993/1992p	December 1992/1991r	November 1992/1991
Employment, All Employees		Thousands			Year-over-year % Change	
Industrial Aggregate	9,719	9,773	10,002	-0.4	-1.3	-1.9
Goods-producing	2,164	2,197	2,303	-3.0	-3.9	-3.4
Manufacturing	1,537	1,542	1,568	-1.5	-2.9	-3.3
Service-producing	7,556	7,576	7,700	0.3	-0.5	-1.4
Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees						
Industrial Aggregate	29.9	30.2	30.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4
Goods-producing	37.8	37.2	38.3	-0.3	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing	38.2	37.8	38.6	0.3	1.6	0.8
Service-producing	26.8	27.3	27.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8

	January 1993p	December 1992r	November 1992
Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.49	0.43	0.43
Goods-producing	0.45	0.39	0.37
Manufacturing	0.45	0.37	0.40
Service-producing	0.53	0.48	0.48
Diffusion Index of Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.49	0.54	0.55
Goods-producing	0.50	0.62	0.64
Manufacturing	0.51	0.67	0.66
Service-producing	0.48	0.46	0.47

	January 1993p	December 1992r	November 1992
Fixed-weighted Average Weekly Earnings, All Employees		Year-over-year % Change	
Industrial Aggregate	2.6	2.8	3.0
Goods-producing	1.9	2.1	2.6
Manufacturing	2.5	3.0	2.8
Service-producing	2.9	3.1	3.3
Variable-weighted Average Weekly Earnings*, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	2.3	2.8	3.3
Goods-producing	1.6	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing	2.2	2.9	2.8
Service-producing	2.8	3.4	3.8

p *Preliminary estimate.*
r *Revised estimate.*
* *Excluding overtime.*

■

Canadian National Child Care Study: Where are the children? An overview of child care arrangements in Canada

This is the fourth in a series of reports based on the 1988 National Child Care Survey, conducted jointly by members of the National Day Care Research Network and Statistics Canada with primary funding provided by Health and Welfare Canada. The report provides in-depth information about child care arrangements; it is based on a nationally representative sample of families with children less than 13 years of age.

Highlights

- The majority (57%) of Canadian children under the age of 13 were in at least one non-parental child care arrangement in a given week. The children spent an average of 18.3 hours per week in non-parental care.

- Infants (0 to 17 months old) in day care centres spent an average of 30.9 hours in such care. Infants in a relative's home spent an average of 16.9 hours in such care. Among infants, 15.9% were in unlicensed family day care for an average of 25.4 hours.

- Toddlers (18 to 35 months old) spent an average of 30.1 hours a week in day care centres and 26.8 hours in licensed family day care homes, compared with an average of 16.1 hours in the care of a family member and 16.7 hours in the care of a relative.

- Among children 3 to 5 years old, 30% were enrolled in kindergarten programs for an average of 12.8 hours per week and 19.4% were in nursery school programs for an average of 9.4 hours per week. Other day care arrangements frequently included care by a family member (20.1%), unlicensed family day care (17.6%) and care by a relative (13.8%).

- Among children 6 to 9 years old, the most frequently used child care arrangements (excluding school) were care by a family member (29.2%), care in an unlicensed family day care home (12.8%), care by a relative in the relative's home (8.8%) and care by a non-relative in the child's home (8.8%).

- Among children 10 to 12 years old, the most frequently used arrangements (excluding school) were care by a family member (43.9%), care by the interviewed parent at work (6.0%) and care by a family member not in the child's home.

For more information about this Canadian National Child Care Study report, contact either:

Dr. Hillel Goelman
Faculty of Education
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1Z5
(604-822-5232)

or

Jeanine Bustros
Special Surveys Group
Household Surveys Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
(613-951-6802)

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing
February 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 313 699 metric bundles in February 1993, a decrease of 15.7% from the 1 558 690r (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to February 1993, shipments were 2 868 183 metric bundles, down 16.8% from 3 446 491r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The February 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
February 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 413 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1993, a decrease of 22.0% from the 3 094 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in February 1992.

For January to February 1993, year-to-date shipments totalled 4 335 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a decrease of 5.3% from the 4 577 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The February 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

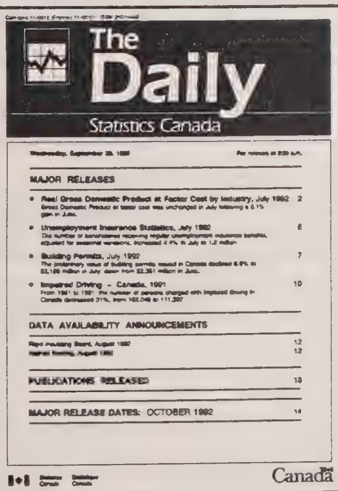
Annual Survey of Manufacturers
1991

Results at the national level for all industries are now available from the 1991 Annual Survey of Manufacturers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5380-5586, 6848-6899.

The data will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, $68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 30, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

The 1991 Census shows...

- Over one million report Aboriginal origins
- Just over half with Aboriginal origins reported non-Aboriginal origins as well
- The majority of the population in the Northwest Territories reported Aboriginal origins

The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey shows...

- 626,000 people identified with an Aboriginal group
- Those who identified with an Aboriginal group tended to be younger than Canada's total population
- The majority who identified with an Aboriginal group lived west of Ontario

Age and Sex
Aboriginal Data
1991 Census

Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex, a publication which focuses on the Aboriginal Population in Canada, is now available. The information presented was obtained from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS).

The census population consists of those persons who reported at least one Aboriginal origin (i.e., North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit ancestry) on the census long questionnaire. The census data presented show both single Aboriginal origin responses and multiple responses broken down by Aboriginal group.

The APS includes persons who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, or a specific group such as Cree or Inuvialuit) or who reported registered Indian status under the **Indian Act** of Canada.

Both data sources provide age and sex distributions for Canada, provinces, territories, and census metropolitan areas.

To obtain a copy of Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex (94-327, $30), see "How to Order Publications". For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Following the 1991 Census, the agency conducted the first Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Today's Daily presents Aboriginal data on age, sex and geographical distribution from both the census and the survey. These first results from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey will be followed by data on language, tradition, disability, health, lifestyle and social issues in May 1993. Additional census data on socio-economic characteristics will be published later in 1993.

The 1991 Census provides data for the approximately one million people who reported Aboriginal origins while the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey provides data for those people (some 626,000) who identified with an Aboriginal group and/or who were registered Indians as defined by the **Indian Act** of Canada.

1991 Census Aboriginal Ancestry

The 1991 Census question on ethnic or cultural origins provided information on the number of people who reported North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit origins, either as a single response or in combination with other origins. The Aboriginal population defined through the Census includes those people who reported at least one Aboriginal origin. For information on the historical comparability of data on ethnic origins, see the note on page 3 of today's Daily.

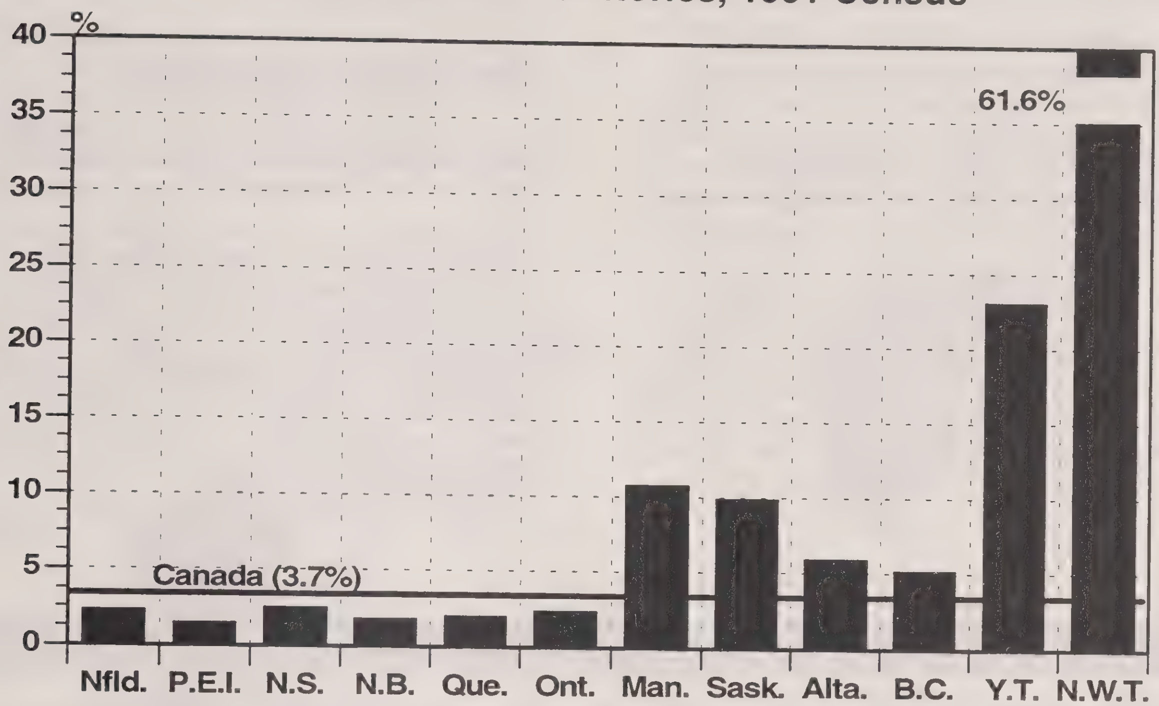
Over 1 million with Aboriginal ancestry

In the 1991 Census, 1,002,675 people reported having Aboriginal origins, either as their only ancestry or in combination with other origins. This is an increase of 41 per cent from 1986 when 711,720 people reported Aboriginal origins. Demographic factors, such as changes in fertility and mortality, cannot explain an increase of this size over a five year period. Clearly, significant numbers of people who had not previously reported an Aboriginal origin did so in 1991, most likely due to heightened awareness of Aboriginal issues arising from the extensive public discussion of these matters in the period leading up to the 1991 Census.

Total Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991 Censuses

	1986	1991	% Change
Canada	**711,720**	**1,002,675**	**41**
Newfoundland	9,555	13,110	37
Prince Edward Island	1,290	1,880	46
Nova Scotia	14,225	21,885	54
New Brunswick	9,375	12,815	37
Quebec	80,945	137,615	70
Ontario	167,375	243,550	46
Manitoba	85,235	116,200	36
Saskatchewan	77,650	96,580	24
Alberta	103,925	148,220	43
British Columbia	126,625	169,035	33
Yukon	4,995	6,390	28
Northwest Territories	30,530	35,390	16

Percentage of the Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census



The increase in reported Aboriginal ancestry varied among the provinces and territories. In Quebec, where the percentage increase was greatest, the number of people reporting Aboriginal origins rose by 70 per cent, largely the result of an increase in the number reporting Aboriginal ancestry in combination with other origins. The Northwest Territories experienced the smallest increase (16 per cent), although here as well, much of the increase was due to a rise in the number of people reporting Aboriginal ancestry in combination with other origins.

Overall, the proportion of Canada's population reporting Aboriginal origins increased from 2.8 per cent in 1986 to 3.7 per cent in 1991.

The Northwest Territories was the only province or territory where people reporting Aboriginal origins represented the majority (62 per cent) of the population. People with Aboriginal origins accounted for almost one-quarter (23 per cent) of the population in the Yukon, 11 per cent in Manitoba, 10 per cent in Saskatchewan, 6 per cent in Alberta, and 5 per cent in British Columbia. In each of the provinces east of Manitoba, the population with Aboriginal origins accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total population.

Comparability of 1986 and 1991 Ethnic Origin Data

The ethnic origin question on the 1991 Census was similar to that asked on the last Census in 1986. In an effort to explain clearly that the purpose of the question was to measure the ancestral origins of the Canadian population, the wording of the 1991 question was changed slightly and a note was included on the questionnaire summarizing the purpose of the question. These changes should not affect the comparability of ethnic origin data between 1986 and 1991.

Nevertheless, caution must be exercised in making comparisons. Measures of ethnicity are complex, and can be affected by changes in the environment in which the questions are asked as well as by changes in respondents' understanding or views about the topic. Changes in such factors as awareness of family background or length of time since immigration can affect responses to the question, as can confusion with other concepts such as citizenship, nationality, language or cultural identity. In the case of the 1991 Census, public attention on Aboriginal issues in the year leading up to the Census may have contributed to increased reporting of Aboriginal origins; similarly, pre-census publicity calling for the reporting of Canadian as an expression of national identity may have contributed to a substantial increase in the number of persons providing this response and a decrease in other origins, especially British.

Just over half with Aboriginal origins also reported non-Aboriginal origins

Of those people who reported having Aboriginal ancestors, 47 per cent reported a single Aboriginal origin while 53 per cent reported multiple ancestries. Among those reporting multiple ancestries, the majority (98 per cent) reported Aboriginal origins in combination with non-Aboriginal origins. The remaining 2 per cent had multiple Aboriginal origins only, for example, North American Indian and Inuit origins.

Over the 1986 to 1991 period, the number of people who reported having one Aboriginal origin in combination with other origins grew faster than the number who reported a single Aboriginal origin only. In 1991, 532,060 people reported that they had Aboriginal origins in combination with other origins, up 57 per cent from 1986. In comparison, the number of people who reported a single Aboriginal origin rose by 26 per cent over the same period: from 373,260 in 1986 to 470,615 in 1991.

Single and Multiple Responses

A **single response** occurs when a respondent reports one ethnic origin only. For example, 365,375 persons gave North American Indian as their only origin.

A **multiple response** occurs when a respondent provides two or more ethnic origins. In 1991, 532,060 people gave a combination of **at least** two of the following types of responses: North American Indian, Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal.

In responding to the census question on ethnic origin, some people reported a combination of Aboriginal/non- Aboriginal origins. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant Aboriginal group. As a result, the sum of the various Aboriginal responses is greater than the total population reporting an Aboriginal ancestry.

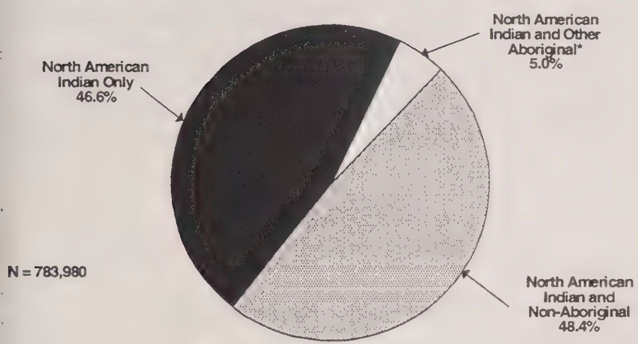
Total Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins Showing Single and Multiple Responses, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991 Censuses

	Single Responses			Multiple Responses		
	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change
Canada	373,260	470,615	26.1	338,460	532,060	57.2
Newfoundland	3,825	5,340	39.6	5,730	7,770	35.6
Prince Edward Island	410	395	–	875	1,480	69.1
Nova Scotia	5,960	7,530	26.3	8,260	14,355	73.8
New Brunswick	3,880	4,270	10.1	5,500	8,550	55.5
Quebec	49,325	65,405	32.6	31,620	72,210	128.4
Ontario	55,560	71,005	27.8	111,815	172,545	54.3
Manitoba	55,410	74,345	34.2	29,820	41,855	40.4
Saskatchewan	55,645	66,270	19.1	22,005	30,310	37.7
Alberta	51,665	68,445	32.5	52,265	79,780	52.6
British Columbia	61,130	74,420	21.7	65,495	94,620	44.5
Yukon	3,280	3,775	15.1	1,715	2,610	52.2
Northwest Territories	27,175	29,415	8.2	3,355	5,970	77.9

North American Indian responses more numerous

Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of the 1,002,675 people who reported Aboriginal origins reported North American Indian ancestry. When single and multiple responses are combined, 783,980 people reported North American Indian, 212,650 reported Métis and 49,255 reported Inuit.

Persons Reporting North American Indian, Canada, 1991 Census

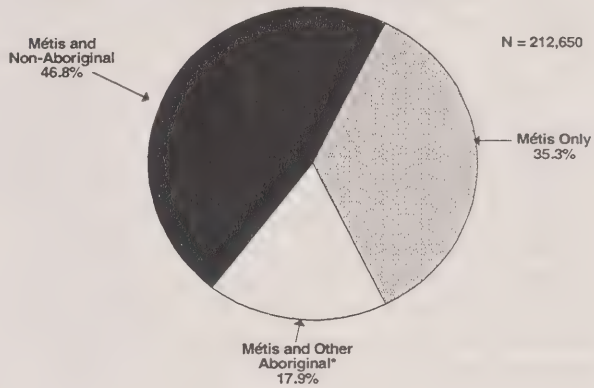


* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

Some people reported a combination of different Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal origins. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant Aboriginal group. As a result, the sum of the various Aboriginal responses (1,045,885) is slightly greater than the total population reporting an Aboriginal ancestry (1,002,675).

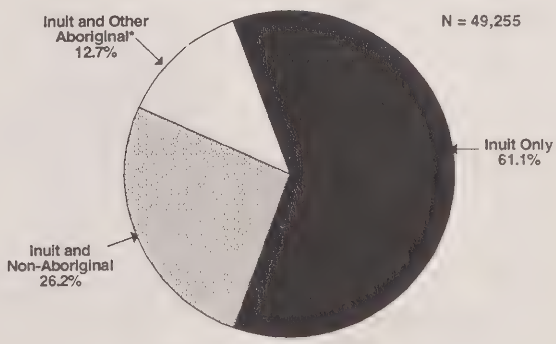
Of the three Aboriginal groups, those people reporting an Inuit origin were the least likely to report having another origin: 61 per cent of people who reported Inuit reported having Inuit origins only. Among people who reported North American Indian origins, slightly more had North American Indian origins in combination with non-Aboriginal origins (379,470 people) than had only North American Indian origins (365,375). A similar situation was recorded for people who reported Métis origins: 99,560 reported Métis and non-Aboriginal origins while 75,150 reported Métis origins only.

Persons Reporting Métis, Canada, 1991 Census



* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

Persons Reporting Inuit, Canada, 1991 Census



* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

Indian Reserves and Settlements

The 1991 Census enumerated 207,470 people living on Indian reserves and settlements across the country. Of these, 188,270 people reported Aboriginal origins. A large proportion, 86 per cent, of all those who were living on Indian reserves and settlements in 1991 reported having a single Aboriginal origin.

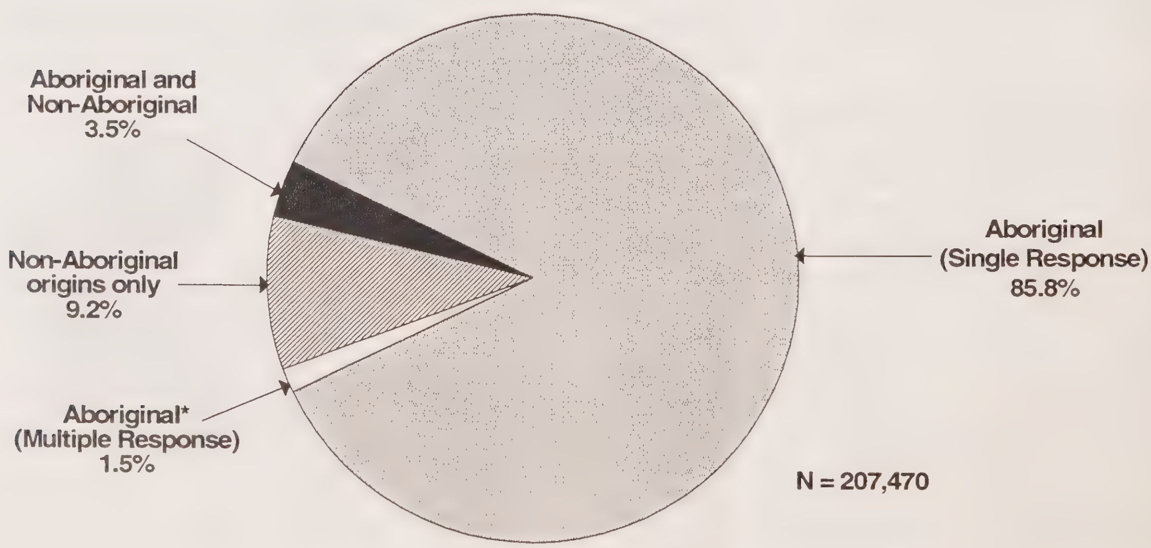
While the 1991 Census enumerated the majority of Indian reserves and settlements in Canada there were 78 Indian reserves and settlements (out of about 950 occupied and unoccupied territories) where enumeration was not permitted, was interrupted before it could be completed, was late or the quality of the collected data was considered inadequate. It is estimated that approximately 38,000 persons were missed on these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. For more information please refer to the note on page 11 of today's Daily.

Among people living on Indian reserves and settlements who reported an Aboriginal origin, the majority, 94 per cent, reported North American Indian as their only origin. Only a small proportion (4 per cent) reported having a single Aboriginal origin (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) in combination with a non-Aboriginal origin.

Overall, 48 per cent (176,620 people) of all those who reported having North American Indian origins only, lived on Indian reserves and settlements. In comparison, 2 per cent of those who reported Métis origins only, and less than 1 per cent of those with Inuit origins only, lived on Indian reserves and settlements.

The 1991 Census also collected information on the number of persons who were registered Indians as defined by the **Indian Act** of Canada. Some 386,000 people reported being registered under this Act. This count excludes people who were living on Indian reserves and settlements where enumeration was not permitted, was interrupted, occurred too late for inclusion, or where the quality of the data collected was considered inadequate. Also excluded from this count were Registered Indians living in institutions and those who were otherwise missed by the census.

Population on Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements, Canada, 1991 Census



* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

Almost all identify with one Aboriginal group

The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that 625,710 people who reported Aboriginal origins and/or who were registered under the **Indian Act** of Canada identified with an Aboriginal group. The vast majority (99 per cent) of these people identified with just one Aboriginal group – North American Indian, Métis or Inuit.

Seven out of ten lived west of Ontario

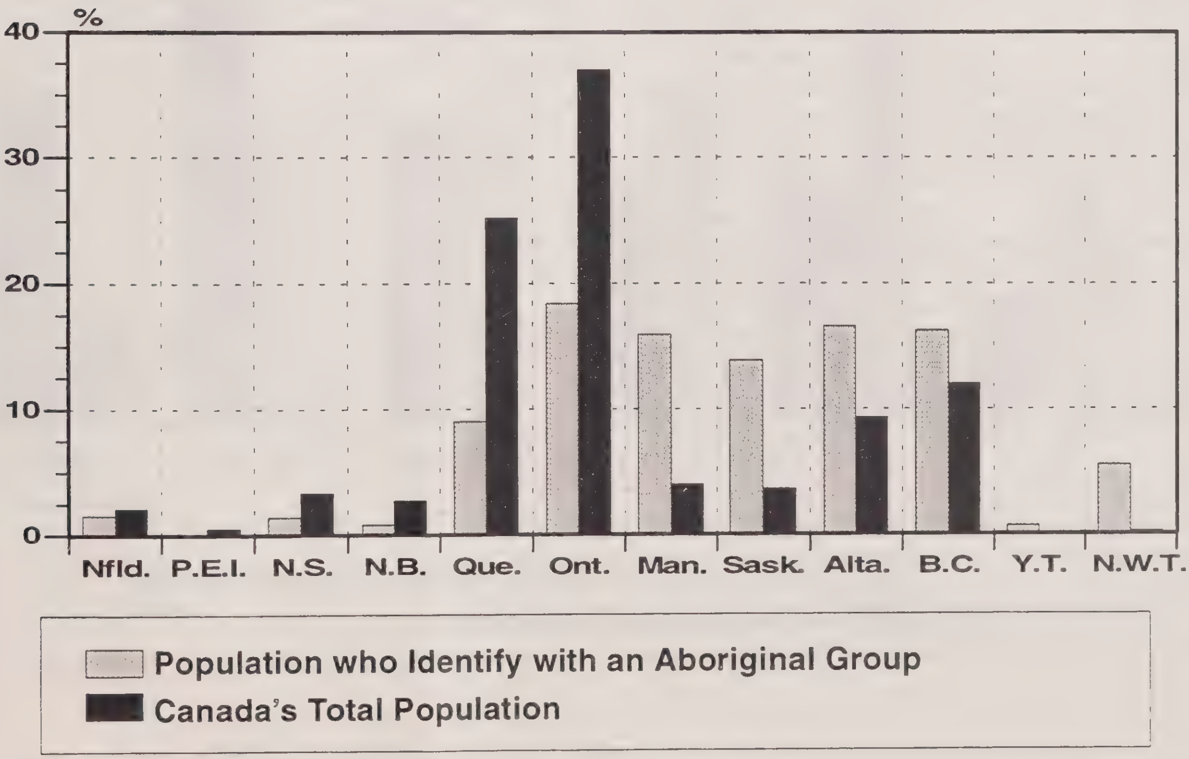
Approximately 69 per cent of the population who identified with an Aboriginal group lived west of Ontario, compared to 29 per cent of Canada's total population. The difference was most apparent in the Prairie provinces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were home to almost half (46 per cent) of all people who identified with an Aboriginal group in 1991, but home to only 17 per cent of Canada's total population. The

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

A large-scale survey of people who reported Aboriginal ancestry and/or who reported being registered under the **Indian Act** of Canada was conducted after the 1991 Census. This survey, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, was developed in consultation with Aboriginal organizations and government departments. From those people who identified as North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, the survey collected information on such issues as employment, education, language, health and mobility.

It should be noted that 181 Indian reserves and settlements (approximately 20,000 persons) and another 14 Aboriginal communities (approximately 2,000 persons) who participated in the 1991 Census did not participate in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. For additional information on Indian reserves and settlements not surveyed by the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, please refer to the note on page 11 of today's Daily.

Population Distribution, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey



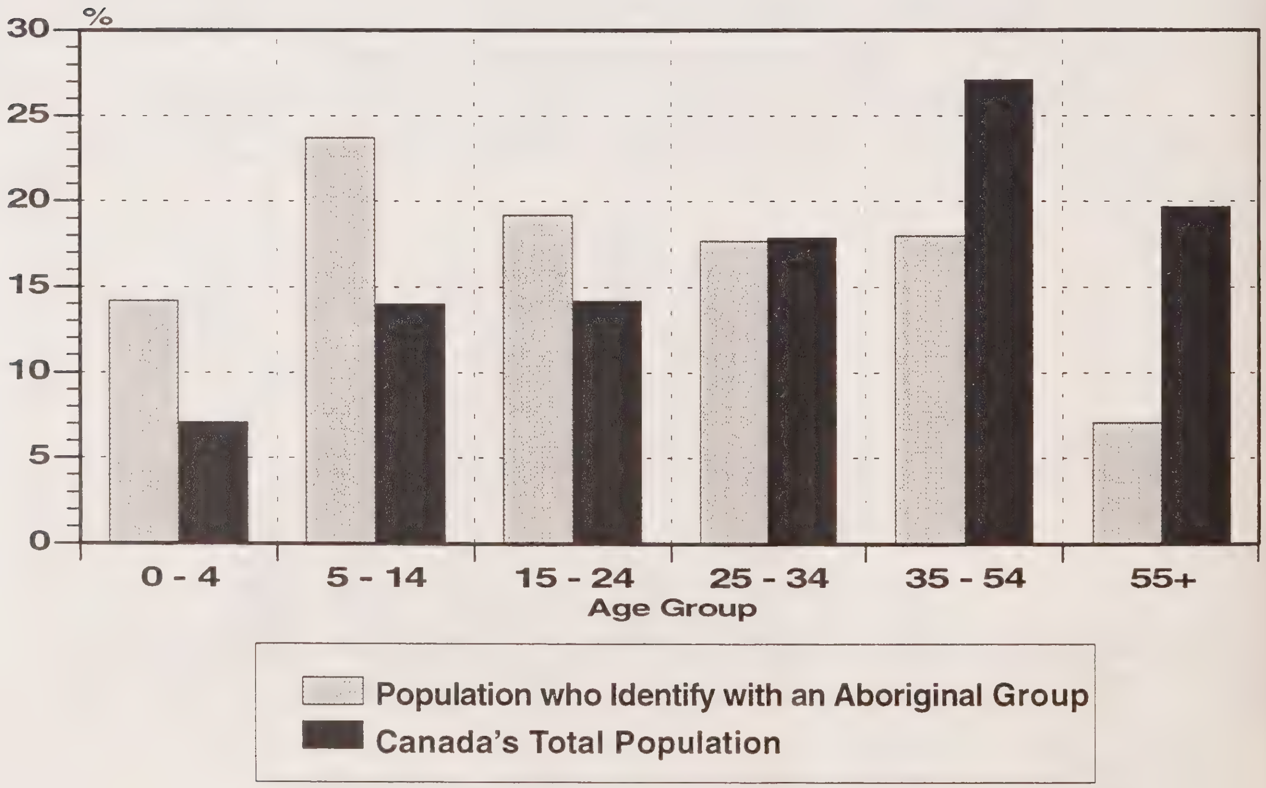
Northwest Territories, with less than one per cent of Canada's total population, accounted for almost 6 per cent of the population who identified with an Aboriginal group.

People who identified with an Aboriginal group were much less likely to live in a major urban centre than was the Canadian population in general. Overall, 26 per cent of those who identified with an Aboriginal group lived in the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. In comparison, those eleven metropolitan areas were home to almost 47 per cent of Canada's total population.

A young population

Age distributions reveal other differences between the total Canadian population and the population who identified with an Aboriginal group. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey reveals that the population identifying with an Aboriginal group tended to be much younger than Canada's total population: 38 per cent were under the age of 15, compared to 21 per cent for Canada's total population. Seven per cent of the population identifying with an Aboriginal group was aged 55 and over, compared to 20 per cent for Canada's total population.

Population Distribution by Age Group, Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey



North American Indian

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that 460,680 people identified themselves as North American Indian. Of these, 64 per cent lived off-reserve, while the remainder, 36 per cent, lived on-reserve. It should be noted that 181 Indian reserves and settlements (representing approximately 20,000 people) and another 14 Aboriginal communities (representing approximately 2,000 people) who participated in the 1991 Census did not participate in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. For additional information on Indian reserves and settlements not surveyed by the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, please refer to the note on page 11 of today's Daily.

Geographically, the population identifying as North American Indian was concentrated in five provinces: Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Combined, these provinces were home to 84 per cent of people who reported that they identified as North American Indian.

Distribution by Age Group, Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Age Group	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as North American Indian
Total	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4	7.1	14.0
5 - 14	14.0	23.4
15 - 24	14.2	19.4
25 - 34	17.9	17.6
35 - 54	27.1	18.4
55 +	19.7	7.2

Population Distribution, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as North American Indian
Canada	100.0%	100.0%
Number	26,994,045	460,680
Newfoundland	2.1	0.8
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.2
Nova Scotia	3.3	1.9
New Brunswick	2.7	1.1
Quebec	25.2	9.0
Ontario	37.0	22.3
Manitoba	4.0	14.4
Saskatchewan	3.6	13.0
Alberta	9.3	14.1
British Columbia	12.0	20.2
Yukon	0.1	0.9
Northwest Territories	0.2	2.1

Compared to Canada's total population, those who identified as North American Indian were 2.5 times as likely to live in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. These provinces accounted for almost 42 per cent of the population who identified as North American Indian, compared to just 17 per cent of Canada's total population.

Of the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Regina had the highest concentration of people who identified as North American Indian (3.9 per cent) while Saskatoon and Winnipeg, with 3.1 per cent identifying as North American Indian, were next.

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that almost one-quarter (23 per cent) of the population who identified as North American Indian was between the ages of 5 and 14 in 1991, compared to only 14 per cent for the total Canadian population. Some 14 per cent of those who identified as North American Indian were under the age of five, compared to 7 per cent for Canada's total population.

When all age groups are compared, the biggest difference between the population identifying as North American Indian and Canada's total population occurs in the over 55 age group: just 7 per cent of the North American Indian group belong to this age group compared to 20 per cent of Canada's total population.

Métis

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that of the 625,710 individuals who identified with an Aboriginal group 135,265 identified as Métis.

When compared to Canada's total population, people who identified as Métis were much more likely to live in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of people who identified as Métis lived in these three provinces while the same can be said for only 17 per cent of Canada's total population. While 25 per cent of Canada's total population lived in Quebec and another 37 per cent in Ontario, these two provinces were home to just 6 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, of the population who identified as Métis.

Distribution by Age Group, Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Age Group	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Métis
Total	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4	7.1	14.1
5 - 14	14.0	23.7
15 - 24	14.2	18.6
25 - 34	17.9	18.4
35 - 54	27.1	18.3
55 +	19.7	6.9

Population Distribution, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Métis
Canada	100.0%	100.0%
Number	26,994,045	135,265
Newfoundland	2.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island	0.5	-
Nova Scotia	3.3	0.2
New Brunswick	2.7	0.1
Quebec	25.2	6.4
Ontario	37.0	8.9
Manitoba	4.0	24.6
Saskatchewan	3.6	20.0
Alberta	9.3	28.6
British Columbia	12.0	6.7
Yukon	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.2	2.9

Compared to the population who identified as North American Indian, the population who identified as Métis was more likely to live in a major metropolitan area. While about one-quarter (24 per cent) of the North American Indian population lived in the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, almost 38 per cent of the Métis population lived in these cities. Overall, 47 per cent of Canada's population lived in these eleven census metropolitan areas.

Of the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Saskatoon had the highest concentration of people who identified as Métis (2.7 per cent), followed by Winnipeg (2.3 per cent), Regina (2.0 per cent) and Edmonton (1.6 per cent).

The age structure of the population who identified as Métis was very similar to that of the population who identified as North American Indian. A large proportion (38 per cent) of the population who identified as Métis were under age 15 and a small proportion (7 per cent) were over age 55. Of Canada's total population, 21 per cent were under age 15 and 20 per cent were aged 55-and-over.

Concentration of Persons who Identified as Métis and North American Indian Living in Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as:			
		Métis		North American Indian	
	#	#	%	#	%
Halifax	317,630	–	–	1,135	0.4
Montréal	3,091,115	1,675	0.1	5,400	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	912,100	1,425	0.2	5,195	0.6
Toronto	3,863,105	1,430	0.1	12,920	0.3
Winnipeg	645,610	14,990	2.3	20,255	3.1
Regina	189,440	3,720	2.0	7,300	3.9
Saskatoon	207,825	5,585	2.7	6,380	3.1
Calgary	748,210	4,285	0.6	9,870	1.3
Edmonton	832,155	13,515	1.6	15,910	1.9
Vancouver	1,584,115	4,070	0.3	21,845	1.4
Victoria	283,630	345	0.1	4,130	1.5

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: 1991 Census and 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey:

Some 78 Indian reserves and Indian settlements were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. As a result, data for 1991 are not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of these missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger areas (Canada, provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Because the sample for the Aboriginal Peoples Survey was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements are also not included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements, representing some 20,000 people, were incompletely enumerated during the Aboriginal Peoples Survey because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements can be found in Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex (Catalogue No. 94-327), released today.

Inuit

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that 36,215 people identified as Inuit.

Almost 91 per cent of people who identified as Inuit lived in the Northwest Territories, Quebec (primarily the northern areas), Newfoundland and Labrador. In comparison, 28 per cent of Canada's total population lived in these areas.

Population Distribution, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Inuit
Canada	100.0%	100.0%
Number	26,994,045	36,215
Newfoundland	2.1	13.0
Prince Edward Island	0.5	-
Nova Scotia	3.3	0.2
New Brunswick	2.7	0.2
Quebec	25.2	19.4
Ontario	37.0	2.2
Manitoba	4.0	1.3
Saskatchewan	3.6	0.4
Alberta	9.3	3.7
British Columbia	12.0	1.4
Yukon	0.1	0.2
Northwest Territories	0.2	58.1

Distribution by Age Group, Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Age Group	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Inuit
Total	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4	7.1	17.0
5 - 14	14.0	25.5
15 - 24	14.2	20.3
25 - 34	17.9	16.6
35 - 54	27.1	14.2
55 +	19.7	6.3

While the under-15 proportions of the North American Indian and Métis populations were larger than that for the total Canadian population, this difference was even greater for those who identified as Inuit: almost 43 per cent were under 15 years-of-age, compared to 37 per cent of those who identified as North American Indian, 38 per cent of those who identified as Métis and 21 per cent of the total Canadian population.

Compared to the other two Aboriginal groups, a slightly smaller proportion of those who identified as Inuit were over age 55: 6 per cent of the population who identified as Inuit versus about 7 per cent for the populations who identified as North American Indian or Métis.

Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

1991 Aboriginal Data Products

From the 1991 Census:

Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivisions, 1991 - Second quarter 1993

Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population, 1991 - Fourth quarter 1993

From the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey:

Language, Tradition, Disability, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues - May, 1993

Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income and Expenses - Fall, 1993

Mobility and Housing - First quarter, 1994

Community Profiles - First quarter, 1994

Micro Data File - Spring, 1994

North American Indians - A Statistical Profile - Fall, 1994

The Métis - A Statistical Profile - Fall, 1994

The Inuit - A Statistical Profile - Fall, 1994

Upcoming Release Dates	*Information on*
April 13, 1993	Income
April 27, 1993	Social and economic characteristics of families, housing costs, educational attainment, school attendance and major field of study
May 11, 1993	Fertility, mobility, migration, place of work and religion

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

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Statistics Canada

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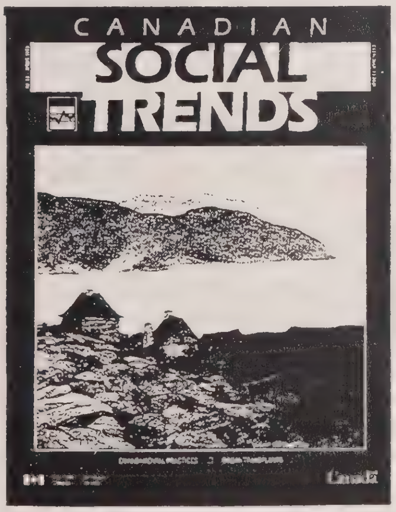
Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Social Trends
Spring 1993

The Spring 1993 edition of *Canadian Social Trends*, released today, features two articles relating to women ("Women in the Workplace" and "Alimony and Child Support") and two articles relating to health ("Organ Donation and Transplantation" and "Trends in Low Birth Weight"). Other articles in this issue are "Unemployment Insurance in Canada," "Environmental Practices of Canadian Households" and "Emotional Support and Family Contacts of Older Canadians."

Each quarter, *Canadian Social Trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about new Statistics Canada products and services.

The Spring 1993 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." For further information about this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Canadian Social Trends, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

January 1993
(seasonally adjusted data)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost advanced 0.2% in January following a gain of 0.4% in December, its largest two-month increase since May 1991. Substantial gains in retail trade and in residential construction may indicate an increased willingness by consumers to spend. The gain was not limited to these sectors, however, as 11 of 15 major industries recorded higher production. Goods producers boosted output 0.6%, a third consecutive monthly increase. Output of services edged up 0.1%, restrained by declines in finance, insurance and real estate, and community, business, and personal services.

Goods-producing Industries

Six of the seven major goods-producing industries recorded higher output, but the advance was concentrated in construction and manufacturing, which accounted for 65% of the overall gain. Forestry, utilities and agriculture also recorded higher production. Mining output edged up 0.1% following three monthly declines, but fishing declined.

Construction jumped 1.7% following a 0.5% gain in December, its first two consecutive increases since October 1991. Residential construction surged 7.5% after smaller gains in November and December. A decline of 3.9% in non-residential construction partly offset this gain, while engineering construction edged ahead 0.5%.

Manufacturers produced 0.2% more in January than in December, the fourth consecutive month of higher production. Producers of durables have led the increase in recent months and this trend continued into January, when output of primary metals, transportation equipment, and fabricated metal products increased substantially. Higher output of refined petroleum products, beverages, wood, and tobacco products also contributed to the strength. Declines in electrical products, non-metallic mineral products, food, and pulp and paper moderated the gain.

Production of primary metals continued to improve, increasing 3.0% in January. Since last July output has jumped 18.4%, led by substantial increases in iron and steel, and pipe and tube. In January, smelters and refiners accounted for most of the dollar gain, advancing 5.7%. Output of iron and steel rose 2.2%, its sixth consecutive monthly increase.

Output of transportation equipment rose 1.3%, its fourth consecutive gain. Production of motor vehicle parts increased 2.7%, while motor vehicles rose 2.1%. Several plants re-opened in January after extended shutdowns. Output of aircraft dropped 2.1% to the lowest level since September 1988.

Production of fabricated metal products advanced 3.0% as widespread gains were led by metal stamping.

Sharp declines in output of electronic equipment, miscellaneous electrical products, and office machinery led a 4.0% decline in production of electrical products. Exports of telecommunications equipment and office machinery fell 9.4% in January.

Production of non-metallic mineral products dropped 3.8% after remaining almost unchanged the previous four months. Permanent plant closures curbed cement production by 15.0%.

Output of paper and allied products slipped 1.0% to a level 3.5% lower than its most recent peak in October 1992. Lower production of pulp, as well as newsprint, was responsible for the decline and reflected lower domestic consumption of woodpulp and lower shipments abroad of newsprint.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, petroleum refineries and manufacturers of beverages, wood, and tobacco products recorded moderate dollar gains; but food production decreased 0.9%, led by declines in fish processing and miscellaneous food products.

A three-month slide in mining output was arrested by the re-opening of several mines that led a 17.0% jump in coal production. The increase was restrained, however, by a further cutback in natural gas production as exports continued to decline. Output of crude petroleum fell slightly as imports jumped 40.7%.

Services-producing Industries

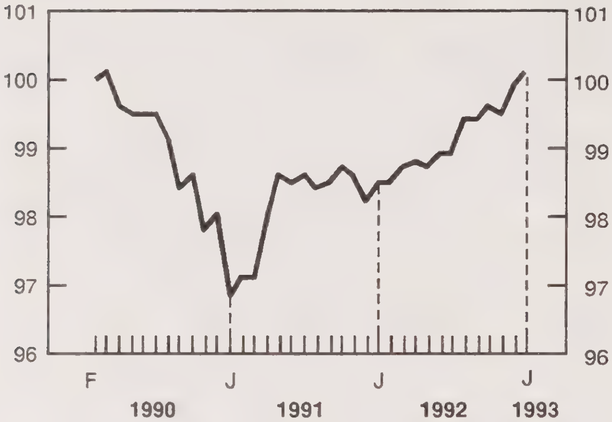
Retail trade and communications accounted for most of the dollar gain in services. Wholesale trade also contributed to the advance but losses in finance, insurance and real estate, transportation and storage, and in community, business and personal services offset most of the gains.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

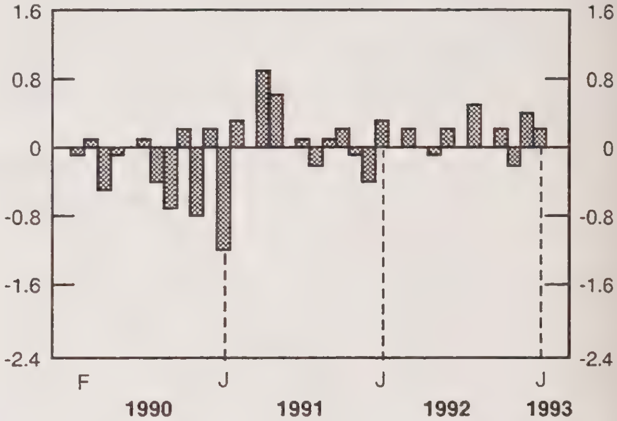
Total Economy

Index (February 1990 = 100)



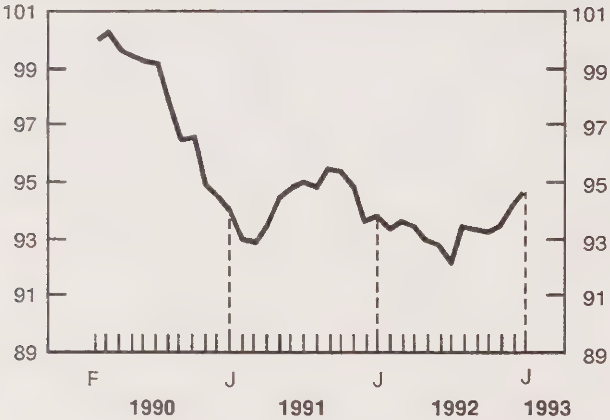
Total Economy

% change



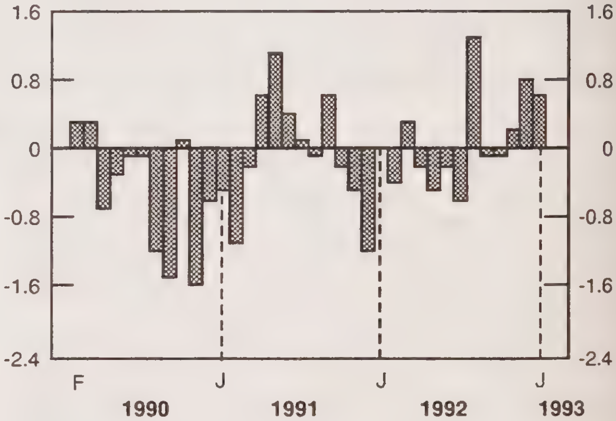
Goods

Index (February 1990 = 100)



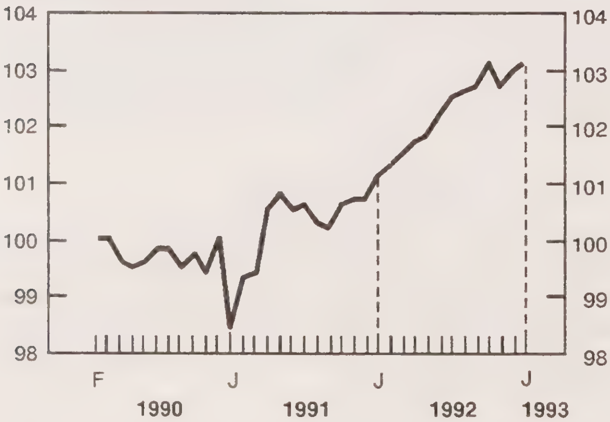
Goods

% change



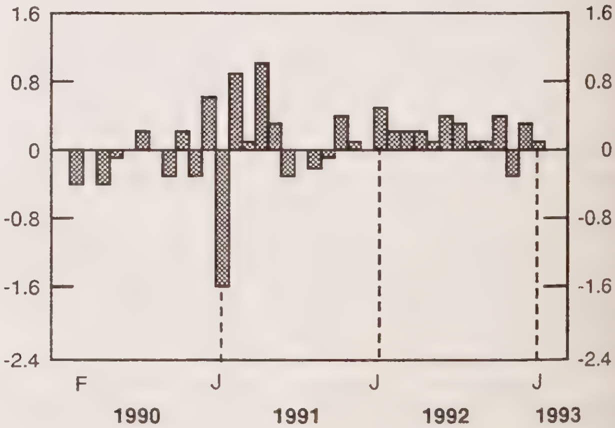
Services

Index (February 1990 = 100)



Services

% change



Retail trade rose 1.5%, its largest increase since November 1991. Fourteen of 18 trade groups recorded higher sales. Supermarkets, general merchandise stores and drug stores increased their sales the most. Motor vehicle dealers posted lower sales for a second consecutive month.

Communications output advanced 1.0% led by a 1.4% increase in the output of telecommunications carriers. The gain was partly offset by a drop of 1.1% in broadcasting activities.

Wholesale trade advanced a further 0.4% following four consecutive monthly increases. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment, grain, and miscellaneous products recorded the largest gains. The gain was restrained by lower sales by wholesalers of petroleum products and agricultural machinery.

Finance, insurance and real estate fell 0.4% in January, declining 1.6% since its most recent peak in October. Lower activity by real estate agents and mutual funds was responsible for the weakness in January. Both have been declining for several months. The losses were partly offset by an increase in activity by security brokers.

Transportation and storage services fell 0.7% as lower throughput of natural gas led a 4.5% drop in pipeline output. Gas transmission has been weakening since last August, when exports peaked 12.1% above their current level.

Led by a 1.2% decline in business services, output of community, business and personal services slipped 0.2%. The loss was partly offset by a 4.4% gain in amusement services. Accommodation and food services also contributed to the weakness.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The January 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in April.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1992				1993
	January	October	November	December	January
	($ millions)				
Total Economy	**499,242.5**	**504,913.0**	**504,061.1**	**506,216.4**	**507,422.3**
Business Sector:	**407,101.7**	**412,231.7**	**411,130.4**	**413,163.2**	**414,315.9**
Goods:	**165,378.9**	**164,554.9**	**164,881.4**	**166,136.5**	**167,125.6**
Agriculture	11,030.9	10,298.1	10,106.0	10,308.2	10,405.9
Fishing and Trapping	919.1	872.4	861.6	863.9	853.5
Logging Industry	2,485.4	2,580.0	2,719.5	2,758.0	2,897.7
Mining Industries	19,701.0	20,354.4	20,055.5	19,923.9	19,942.0
Manufacturing Industries	83,993.9	86,377.4	87,125.1	88,314.1	88,477.6
Construction Industries	31,192.7	27,660.8	27,455.7	27,592.7	28,072.2
Other Utility Industries	16,055.9	16,411.8	16,558.0	16,375.7	16,476.7
Services:	**241,722.8**	**247,676.8**	**246,249.0**	**247,026.7**	**247,190.3**
Transportation and Storage	21,735.8	21,876.0	21,674.0	21,784.9	21,632.9
Communication Industries	19,270.9	19,518.6	19,477.8	19,526.8	19,722.4
Wholesale Trade	28,665.6	30,094.2	30,128.1	30,193.9	30,316.7
Retail Trade	29,928.3	30,467.6	30,521.7	30,403.5	30,849.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82,242.4	84,910.4	83,691.5	83,847.3	83,510.7
Community, Business and Personal Services	59,879.8	60,810.0	60,755.9	61,270.3	61,158.0
Non-business Sector:	**92,140.8**	**92,681.3**	**92,930.7**	**93,053.2**	**93,106.4**
Goods:	**921.1**	**930.8**	**917.5**	**928.4**	**924.7**
Services:	**91,219.7**	**91,750.5**	**92,013.2**	**92,124.8**	**92,181.7**
Government Service Industry	34,130.6	34,313.4	34,383.0	34,406.9	34,409.9
Community and Personal Services	53,641.8	53,959.2	54,110.4	54,182.4	54,222.2
Other Services	3,447.3	3,477.9	3,519.8	3,535.5	3,549.6
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	166,300.0	165,485.7	165,798.9	167,064.9	168,050.3
Services-producing Industries	332,942.5	339,427.3	338,262.2	339,151.5	339,372.0
Industrial Production	120,671.9	124,074.4	124,656.1	125,542.1	125,821.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,253.8	40,092.4	39,739.7	39,857.5	39,847.5
Durable Manufacturing	44,740.1	46,285.0	47,385.4	48,456.6	48,630.1

■

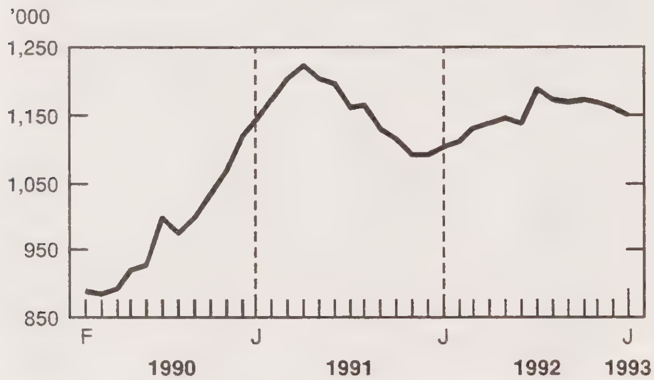
Unemployment Insurance Statistics
January 1993

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended January 16, 1993, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,148,000, down 1.0% from December.

- Between December 1992 and January 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased 2.5% in Ontario, 1.7% in Saskatchewan, 1.5% in Manitoba, 1.4% in Nova Scotia, 1.2% in Quebec and 1.0% in Prince Edward Island. Increases were observed in the Yukon (14.5%), British Columbia (1.9%) and the Northwest Territories (1.4%). The other provinces had changes of less than 1.0%.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In January 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,543,000, down 0.9% from January 1992. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 1.5% to 917,000, while the number of female beneficiaries remained virtually unchanged at 625,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries was equal to or exceeded ±10%:

	Beneficiaries January 1993	% Change January 1993/1992
Oshawa	10,640	23
Calgary	33,220	12
Regina	6,400	11
Quebec	40,280	10
Thunder Bay	6,520	10
Kitchener	13,170	-15

- In January 1993, disbursements of unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] were $1.8 billion, down 10.4% from January 1992. (Part of the decrease occurred because fewer days were available to process claims in January 1993 than in January 1992.) Year-over-year, the average weekly payment increased 2.6% to $264.30, but the number of benefit weeks decreased 12.4% to 6.8 million.

- A total of 355,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in January 1993, a decrease of 23.1% from January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The January 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will contain data for November 1992, December 1992, and January 1993, and will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

1 *The number of beneficiaries is a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates when released. These estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

3 *The unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (starting in February 1991) and funds made available to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).*

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data **Regular Benefits**	January 1993	December 1992	November 1992	January 1992	% change January 1993/ December 1992
Beneficiaries (000)	1,148p	1,160p	1,167r	1,102	-1.0
Amount paid ($000)	1,277,965	1,297,528	1,323,408	1,240,578	-1.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,030	5,055	5,155	4,992	-0.5

Unadjusted data	January 1993	December 1992	November 1992	January 1992	% change January 1993/ January 1992
Beneficiaries (000) – All	1,543p	1,400p	1,279r	1,556	-0.9
Beneficiaries (000) – Regular	1,316p	1,166p	1,060r	1,292	1.9
Claims received (000)	355	388	393	461	-23.1
Amount paid ($000)	1,834,837	1,642,919	1,440,072	2,047,639	-10.4
Weeks of benefits (000)	6,833	6,049	5,353	7,797	-12.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	264.30	260.33	256.53	257.59	2.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Geographic Data
1991

Four products from Geography Division – the 1991 Street Index, the 1991 Block-face Data File, the 1991 Place Name Master File and the 1991 Geographic Attribute File – are now available.

1991 Street Index

The Street Index is an alphabetical listing of street and address ranges from the Street Network Files, linked to specific standard geographic areas. (Street Network Files are computer files containing digitized streets and related features such as bridges, railway tracks, etc.).

Three products are now available: (1) street and address linkage to enumeration areas; (2) street and address linkage to census divisions and census subdivisions; and (3) street and address linkage to census tracts. These listings show street name, type, odd and even address ranges, abbreviated municipality name, and the code for the geographic area requested.

The Street Index listings are available as print-on-demand products for all 25 census metropolitan areas and for the 19 census agglomerations that have a corresponding Street Network File.

1991 Block-face Data File

The information in this file uses the smallest geographical unit available from Statistics Canada, namely the block-face in urban centres covered by Street Network Files. (A block-face is one side of a city street between two consecutive intersections.) This file contains 1991 Census population and dwelling counts for block-faces. It also links the block-face to all higher levels of geography (enumeration areas and above) through geographical codes. The block-face representative point (centroid) coordinates and address ranges are also provided.

The Block-face Data File is available in ASCII or EBCDIC formats (on 1600 or 6250 BPI tape or on $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch diskette) for all 25 census metropolitan areas and for the 19 census agglomerations that have a corresponding Street Network File (44 centres).

1991 Place Name Master File

The Place Name Master File contains the master list of place names with 1991 Standard Geographical Classification codes and, where known, their enumeration area codes. The file includes the place names published in the Standard Geographical Classification as well as names of unincorporated places encountered by census representatives during the 1991 Census. (Unincorporated places refers to a cluster of five or more permanently occupied dwellings in a rural area.) The population counts of all unincorporated places where a population was reported in the 1991 Census, as well as census subdivisions, are also included.

The Place Name Master File is available in ASCII format on $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch diskette for all of Canada ($500) or for three regions ($250 each); the three regional files are for the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario, and the Western provinces and territories.

1991 Geographic Attribute File

The Geographic Attribute File assigns to each 1991 Census enumeration area (the basic geographical unit of census data collection) all higher geographic levels by codes and names. It also locates each enumeration area representative point according to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates and Lambert coordinates, as well as by longitude and latitude. The 1991 population and private occupied dwelling counts for all enumeration areas are also presented. The same information is available with software in GEOREF.

The Geography Attribute File is available in ASCII or EBCDIC formats (on 1600 or 6250 BPI tape or on $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch diskette) for all of Canada ($500) or by four regions ($250 each); the four regional files are for the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and the Western provinces and territories.

For more information about any of these products or to place an order, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1993

Production of process cheese in February 1993 totalled 6 480 617 kilograms, an increase of 38.2% from January 1993 and an increase of 13.7% from February 1992. For January and February 1993, year-to-date production totalled 11 170 201 kilograms, compared to the year-earlier 10 056 123 kilograms.

Production of instant skim milk powder during February totalled 383 263 kilograms, a decrease of 2.3% from January 1993 and a decrease of 1.2% from February 1992. For January and February 1993, year-to-date prodction totalled 775 504 kilograms, compared to 724 609 kilograms for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

February 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 17.6 million tonnes in February 1993, a decrease of 9.4% from February 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections during February.

Total loadings for the January to February 1993 period decreased 12.7% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from United States connections increased 6.6% during the same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The February 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the fourth week of April.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum Products

February 1993

Manufacturers shipped 19 114 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1993, up 19.6% from the 15 979 thousand square metres shipped in February 1992 and up 41.9% from the 13 466 thousand square metres shipped in January 1993.

For January and February 1993, year-to-date shipments totalled 32 580 thousand square metres, a decrease of 1.0% from the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Spring 1993.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34; United States: US$10/US$40; Other Countries: US$12/US$48).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, December 1992.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Electric Power Statistics, January 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1988-1990.
Catalogue number 63-204
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, December 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

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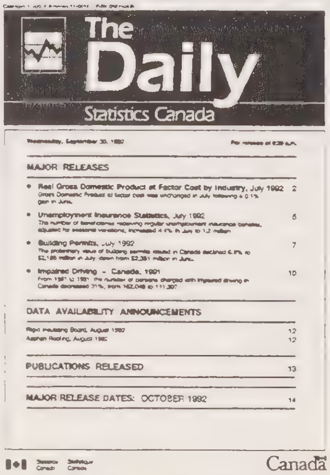
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: April 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
6	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1993
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
7	Help-wanted Index	March 1993
8	Labour Force Survey	March 1993
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1993
8	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1993
13	Census of Population: Income	1991
14	New Housing Price Index	February 1993
14	Farm Product Price Index	February 1993
14	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1993
15	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1993
19	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	March 1993
19	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1993
19	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1993
20	Building Permits	February 1993
21	Consumer Price Index	March 1993
22	Retail Trade	February 1993
22	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1993
23	Wholesale Trade	February 1993
27	Census of Population: Social Characteristics	1991
28	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1993
28	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1993
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1993
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1993
29	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2, March Seeding Intentions	
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1993
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1993
30	Major Release Dates	May 1993

The May 1993 release schedule will be published on April 30, 1993. **User note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.